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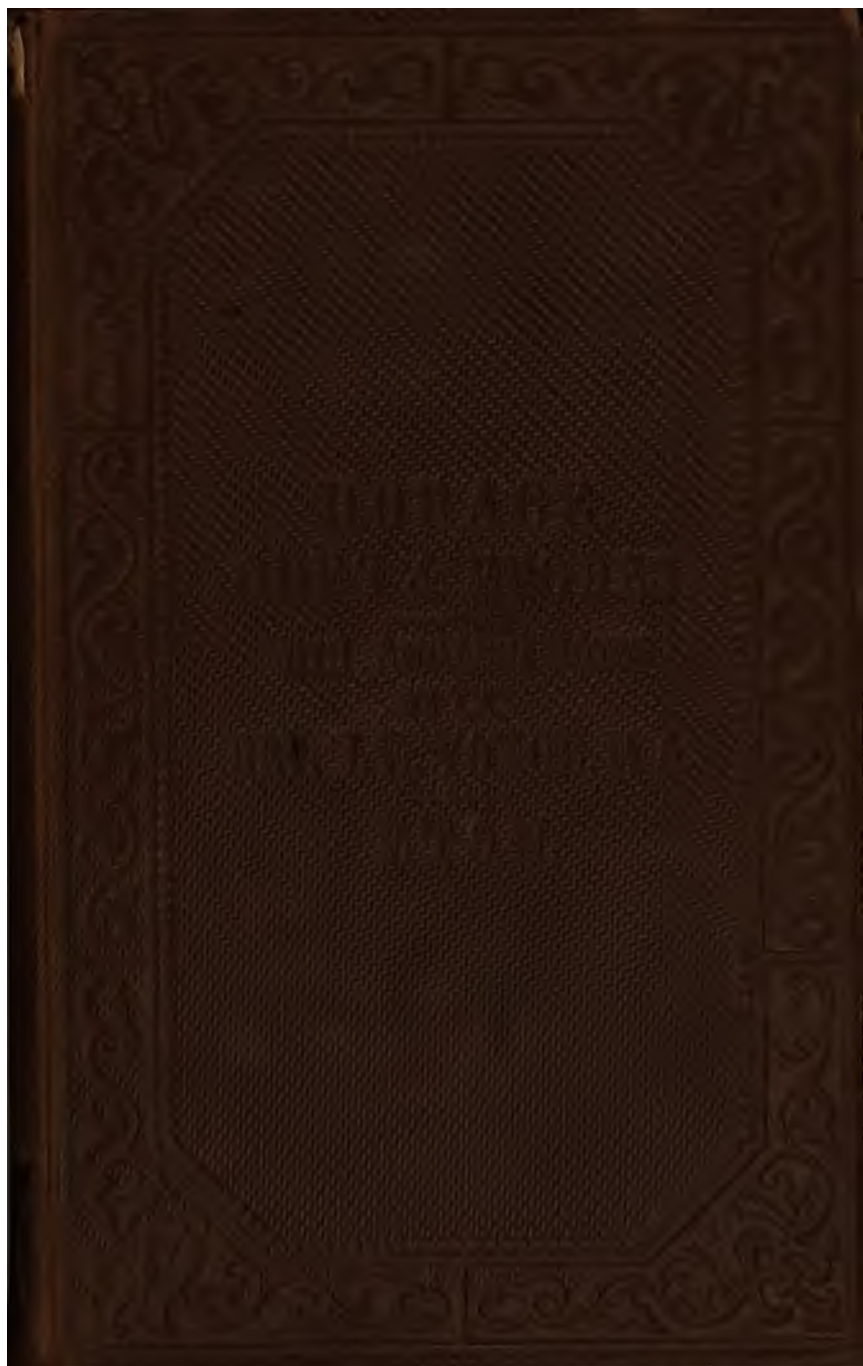
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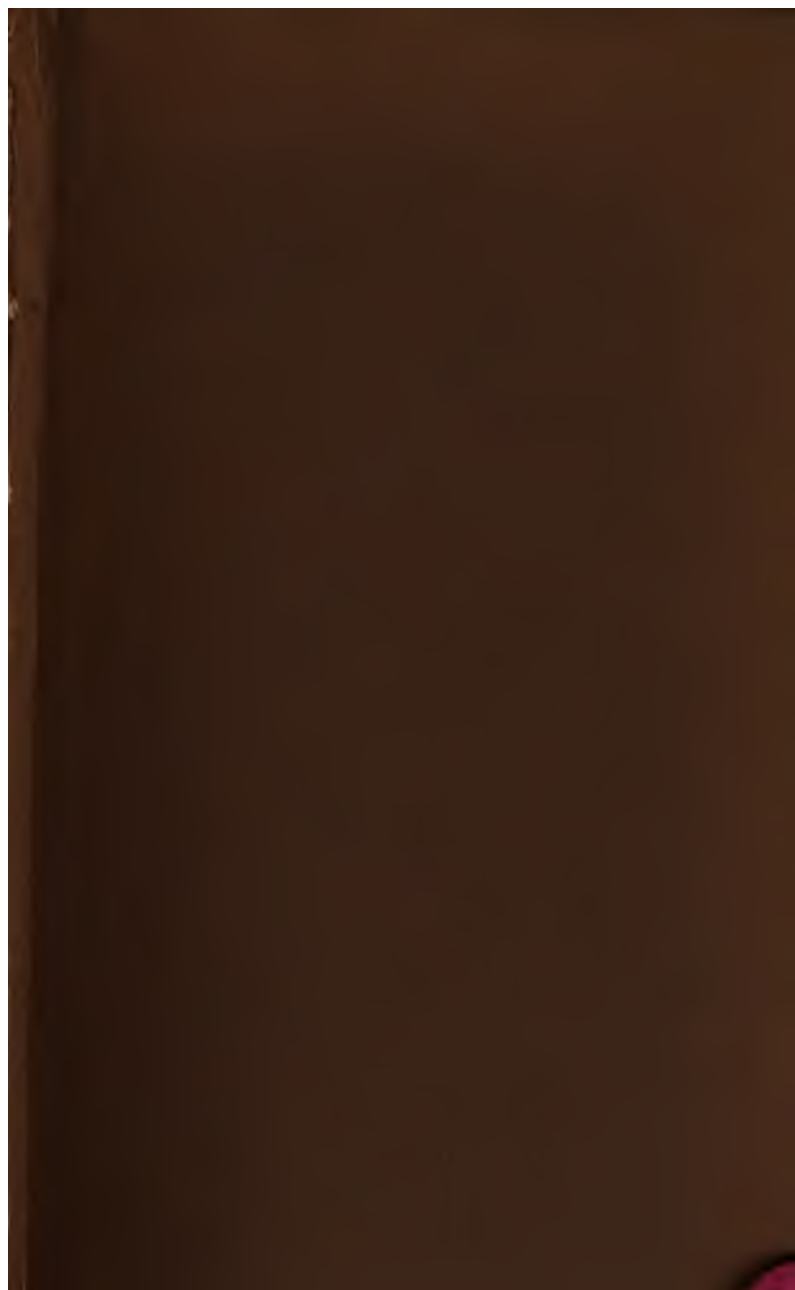
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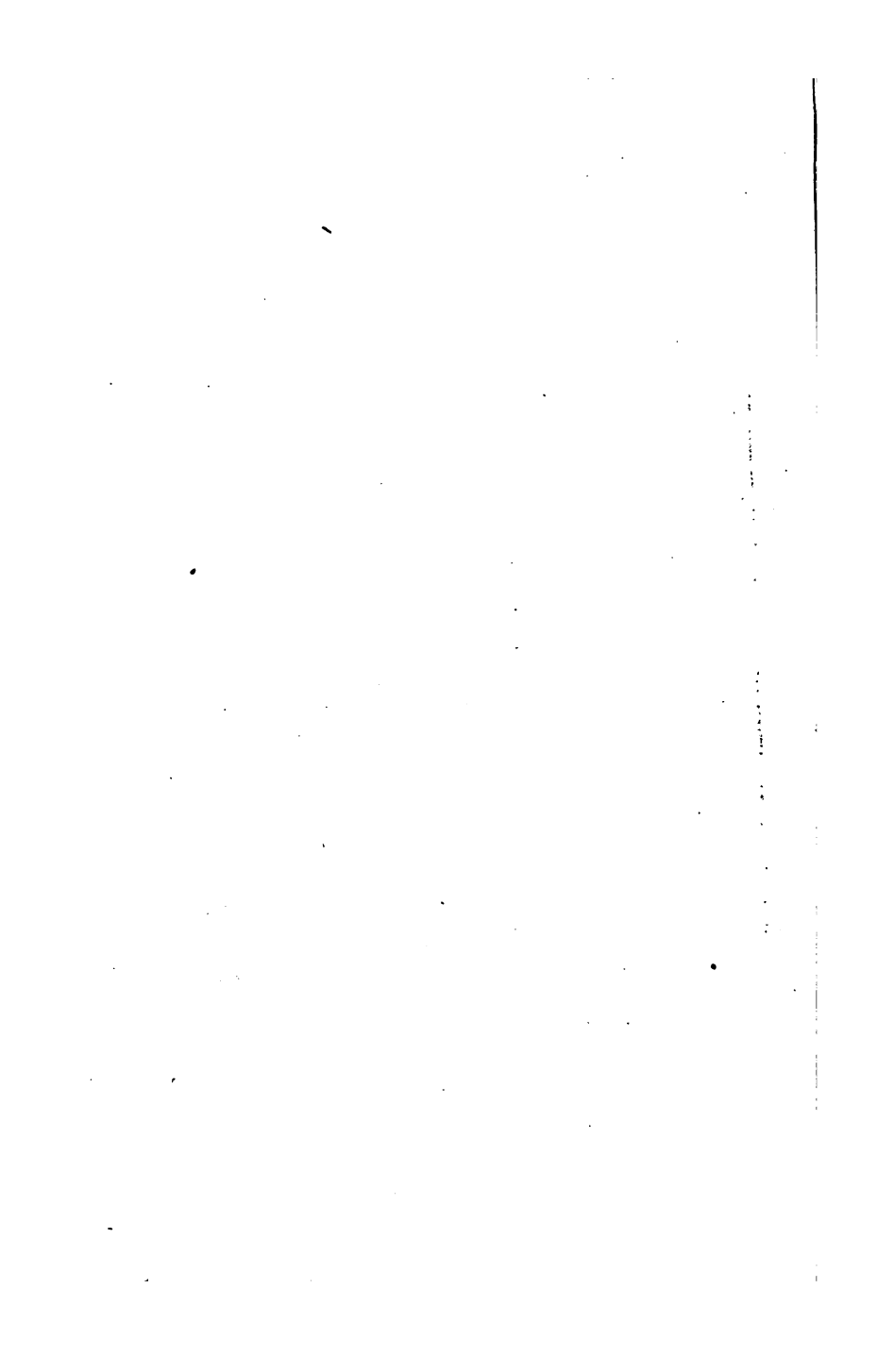




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H O R A C E,

WITH

ENGLISH NOTES.

PART I.

CONTAINING

THE ODES AND EPODES.

BY

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NEW EDITION, WITH AN APPENDIX



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PREFACE.

THE text of Orelli is (with a few exceptions, noticed as they occur) followed in this edition. The references to the Greek dramatists are according to the numbers in Dindorf's "*Poetæ Scenici*." Those to the Lyric poets follow Bergk's arrangement.

For a detailed account of Horace, and the many questions that connect themselves with it, the student is referred to the copious sources of information in such works as Smith's "*Dictionary of Biography*," or the splendid edition of Dean Milman. It is not designed in this edition to supply information which is both abundant and accessible elsewhere, or to attempt to redo that which has been sufficiently and admirably done; but a few words may be expected upon the character and variety of Horace's writings, and a sufficient personal notice to introduce the extracts which are subjoined in a chronological arrangement.

The order in which the works of Horace are usually printed, viz., Odes, Epodes, Satires, Epistles, is apparently different from that of their composition. Their dates, as conjecturally assigned by Bentley, are given below; and in spite of the difficulty of reconciling them to particular passages in the several books, their principle seems to be acquiesced in. The question has this principal point of interest about it, that it bears upon Horace's character as a man and a poet, since we find, in passing from the Epodes and Satires to the Odes and Epistles, a higher

refinement of feeling and power of poetry : the harsh and objectionable passages of the first works find no place in the later ; and while the gracefulness of his lyrics justify all the claims he makes as "*Romanæ fidicen lyræ*," there is no less a grace in the soft and mellowed ease of the Epistles of his declining age. Moreover (as is shown in G. Stallbaum's preface to his edition) it may be found that the historical events of the different periods account for the bitternesses and asperities of the earlier books, composed while he was struggling with adversity and pining under a neglect from which his genius soon raised him, but to which, for the time, it must have made him the more sensitive. And the recollection of the miseries arising out of the anarchy and violence of the Civil War — "*quæque ipse miserrima vidit, et quorum pars magna fuit*" — might well suggest to him the admiration for the Emperor expressed in the joyful and adulatory language which, however excessive to our ears, did not sound so to his cotemporaries.

The Epodes are alluded to (Ep. i. xix. 23.) as "*Parvi iambi*." The name was applied to poems in which each second verse was shorter than the first (as in elegiac poetry), e. g. the 1st Epode, — or in which one of the verses was made up of two metres of distinct character, as in Epode 13.

The Satires are the "*Græcis intactum carmen*" (Sat. i. x. 66.), according to the Roman boast of Quintilian : "*Satira tota nostra est*" (x. i. 93.); a kind of poetry first struck out by Ennius ("*Ennius noster*," Cic. pro Arch. viii. 10.), followed, at some interval, and with a difference in the treatment of the subject, by Lucilius. The name is derived from "*satur*," the miscellaneous character of the subjects being compared to the "*satura lanx*," i. e. the dish of various fruits offered as a sacrifice of firstfruits, and then coming to signify any "*hash*" or "*olio*." So

Juvenal describes his work as a "farrago," and "quicquid agunt homines" as its legitimate materials to work up.

The Odes, on the contrary, are formed on the Greek type, and some, no doubt, directly adapted from Greek originals, keeping even the Greek names. From them it is we derive our chief knowledge of the Alcaic and Sapphic metres, for we have but disjointed fragments of their first authors; but as far as we can compare them, Horace seems to have improved upon his models, in point of metrical* harmony as well as precision,—a merit in which he may be contrasted with Ovid, who, however remarkable for the variety of cadence and rhythm in his verse, is far inferior to the Greek elegiacs. The restriction, no doubt suited to the genius of the Latin language, hampers it nevertheless in his poems, and loses all the flexibility and ease, and much of the grace, of his models. We have a few lyric odes from Catullus; but whether they had less circulation, or were less formally published in books, they are not considered to interfere by their simple priority of time with Horace's claim of being the first introducer into Italy of the Æolian strains.

The Epistles are probably, of all Horace's works, the most admired; and they are those which seem to place us most at home with the author, and to give the most pleasing reflex of his character. Otherwise they may be classed generally with his Satires, as a sort of continuation of them, but with the softened and easy style betokening inward satisfaction, prosperity, and content. What Niebuhr says of Cicero's "Pro Murena" might perhaps be nearly as applicable to their character. (Lect. 42.)

Of his personal history and fortunes he has left us

* Numerosus Horatius.—*Ov. Trist.* iv. 10.

scattered notices. He was of a plain middle-class family at Venusia (a military colony on the Lucanian frontier, (Sat. II. i. 36.), his father, in rank a *libertinus*, by occupation a "coactor," or collector of payments made for sales at auction, a man of unblemished character and strong sound sense, with judgment enough to foresee the value of a good education, and to send his son to Rome for it (Sat. I. vi. 64. sq.). From Rome Horace went to Athens (Ep. II. ii. 43.), until the breaking out of the Civil War, in which, zealously joining the side of his friend Brutus, he held the rank of military tribune, until the rout of Philippi. In the overthrow of his party he suffered the loss of his small estate; but still had saved enough to purchase a sort of Treasury clerkship, which maintained him while he sought for help and patronage of another kind by the productions of his genius. (Ep. II. ii. 51.)

Then followed his introduction to Mæcenas, which soon ripened into a friendship honourable to both, developing a feeling of esteem on one side, of gratitude on the other, a gratitude never forgotten, but never lessening independence: of that true kind which is not ashamed of having gifts* conferred. He was (Sat. II. vi. 42.) first taken up as an amusing retailer of gossip; as his qualities developed themselves, he assumed gradually, and was content with so assuming, a more creditable position. He found himself admitted to the intimacy of the greatest, and that on a fair and equal footing. And to maintain him he received the present of a farm in the Sabine district, about thirty-five miles north of Rome.

He is not merely, then, the grateful client, but the attached friend; and where can we find a truer affection

* Cic. Ep. II. vi. "Animi ingenui cui multum debeas eidem plurimum velle debere."

than that breathed in the first Epode, and the Ode II. xvii. ? to which we may add the pleasure with which he dwells elsewhere on his friend's recovery and the popular acclamation to him (as in *Od. I. xx.*), while with it we instinctively connect the remembrance that the promise of the Ode was truly spoken, and that the last journey was trodden by the patron and the poet in the same year.

His figure, as well as his temper (to the quickness of which he elsewhere alludes, as in *Carm. III. xiv. 27.*), he has described in *Ep. I. xx.*

The anticipation there expressed, that among the signs of approval of his works would be that of their adoption as a text-book in schools, is confirmed by Juvenal (*Sat. vii. 226.*). Persius, his admirer and imitator, has characterised his genius in well-known lines, *Sat. i. 115. :—*

Omne vafer vitium ridenti Flaccus amico
Tangit et admissus circum præcordia ludit
Callidus excusso populum suspendere naso.

In modern times there may be found a singular testimonial to him, and one which curiously indicates the universal classic taste. It is in Walton's life of Hooker,

here he mentions that Edwin Sandys and George Cranmer, taking a journey to see Hooker, "found him with a book in his hand (it was the Odes of Horace), he being then, like humble and innocent Abel, tending his small allotment of sheep in a common field."

Subjoined are references to the markings of time, and notices of cotemporary events, collected from his works, with the dates affixed.

B. C.

65. Birth of Horace. Consulship of L. A. Cotta and L. M. Torquatus (Carm. III. xxi. ; Epod. xiii. 8.).—Ad Aufidum (Carm. III. xxx. 10., IV. ix. 2.).
60. The first Triumvirate (Carm. II. i. 1-4.).—The civil war and victories of Julius Cæsar (vv. 20—28.)
53. Defeat of Crassus (alluded to, Carm. III. vi. 9.).
46. Death of Cato Uticensis (Carm. I. xii. 35.).
42. Philippi (Carm. II. vii. 9., III. iv. 26. ; Ep. II. ii. 49.).—Consule Planco (Carm. III. xiv. 28.).
41. Horace's introduction to Mæcenas (Sat. I. vi. 55. and II. vi. 40.).
40. War with the Parthians, and defeat of Antony's troops under D. Saxa (Carm. III. vi. 9.).—Herod is mentioned, Ep. II. ii. 184. ; he received his kingdom in this year.
39. A. Pollio's successes in Illyria (Carm. II. i.).
39. (? 37.) The journey to Brundisium (Sat. I. v.).*
36. Defeat off Naulochus, crushing Sextus Pompeius (Epod. ix. 7.).
31. Actium (Ep. I. xviii. 61.).—Wars on the Dacian frontier (Carm. III. vi. 14. ; Sat. II. vi. 53.).
30. Death of Antony and Cleopatra (Carm. I. xxxvii., IV. xiv. 35.).
29. Temple of Janus shut (Carm. IV. xv. 9.).
27. The name of Augustus conferred (Carm. II. ix. 19. The name does not occur in the Satires, Epodes, or 1st Book of Odes).—Augustus in Spain meditates an expedition to Britain (Carm. I. xxxv. 29.).
25. Horace marks his 40th year (Carm. II. iv. 23.).—Dacian conquests (Carm. III. viii. 18.).

* Milman gives these dates : — Philippi, 42. Horace's return to Rome, 41. His abode there and intimacy with Virgil and Varius. His purchase of the Scriptus Quæstorius to support himself, 40. His first presentation to Mæcenas, 39. Journey to Brundisium, 37. Stallbaum and Orelli refer the last event to 37 likewise, and the peace of Tarentum ; Heyne, in *Vitâ Virgilii* (qu. vid.), to 39.

B. C.

24. *Æl. Gallus's* march into Arabia (*Carm. i. xxix.*). — The conquest of N. Spain (*Carm. iii. viii. 22.*). — Augustus returns to Italy (*Carm. iii. xiv.*). — Death of *Q. Varus* of Cremona (*Carm. i. 24.*).
23. Augustus, at the point of death, cured by *A. Musa*; of whom *Ep. i. xv. 3.*
22. Conspiracy and death of *Murena* (of whom, *Carm. ii. x.* His brother *Proculeius* mentioned, *Carm. ii. ii. 5.*).
21. Horace 44 (*Epod. i. 20. 28.*). — *Coss. Æm. Lepidus M. Lollius.*
20. Tiberius in the East. Pacification of Armenia and Parthia. The standards recovered. (*Ep. i. xii. 27., i. xviii. 56.; Carm. ii. ii. 17., ii. ix. 20.*)
19. Final conquest of the Cantabri (*Ep. i. xii. 26.*). — Death of *Virgil* (of whom, *Carm. i. iii.*); of *Tibullus* (to whom *Carm. i. xxxiii. Ep. i. iv.*).
17. The *Carmen Seculare.*
16. *Lollius* legate in Gaul; his defeat ("Lolliana clades" of *Tac. Ann. i. 10.*), perhaps alluded to, *Carm. iv. xiv. 51. and ii. 34.*
15. Conquests of *Drusus* and *Tiberius* over the Northern and Alpine tribes (*Carm. iv. iv. and xiv.*; 15 years after the submission of Alexandria, *Ib. xiv. 37.*).
13. Augustus returns from the frontier in Gaul (*Carm. iv. ii. 43.*).
8. (In Nov.) Death of Horace, aged 57, and *Mæcenas*. C. M. *Censorino Cos.*, to whom *Carm. iv. viii.*

Bentley's computation of the chronology is as follows: —

	B. C.	Age of Horace.
1st Book of Satires, composed in	40—38.	27—28.
2nd " "	35—33.	31—33.
Epodes "	32—31.	33—4.
1st Book of Odes "	30—28.	36—38.
2nd " "	26—25.	40—1.
3rd " "	24—23.	42—3.
1st Book of Epistles "	20—19.	46—7.
4th Odes and C. Seculare "	17—15.	49—50.

TABLE OF METRES USED BY HORACE.

TEN different metres are found in the first Book, an eleventh is the only variation from the Sapphic and Alcaic systems of the second, a twelfth is found in B. iii. 12., a thirteenth in B. iv. 7.

The first in order, which comprises also the greatest number of varieties is

1. THE ASCLEPIAD (named from the lyric poet Asclepiades).

The lines are all alike

11-11-1-11-11

But it is generally allowed now, as a rule, that the system runs (as do the rest) according to stanzas of four lines (*τετράστιχα*).

For its violation of this rule the 8th Ode of the 4th Book is supposed incomplete or interpolated.

In the 1st Ode, B. 1., Stallbaum has printed, with some reason, the first and last complete as the halves of one stanza. This arrangement seems to improve the harmony of sense and metre.

2. A second variety of the *Asclepiad* is found in Carm. 3.

5-5-55
 5-5-55-1-55-55-55

3. A third Asclepiad, C. 5.

— — — — — 1 — — — — — (bis)

— — — — —
— — — — —

4. A fourth Asclepiad, C. 6.

— — — — — (ter)
— — — — —

5. A fifth *Asclepiad*, C. 11. and 18. A tetrameter choriambic (with a half foot at the beginning and end of the verse):

— — | — — — — | — — — — | — — — — | — — — —

6. The common Sapphic stanza, C. 2.

— — — — — 1 2 3 4 5 (ter)
— — — — —

7. Another variety of the Sapphic, C. 8.

— — — — —
— — — — —

8. The common Alcaic stanza, C. 9.

11 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 (bis)
 11 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1
 11 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1

9. The Alcmanic (from Alcman, a Spartan lyric poet),
C. 7. A dactylic hexameter verse, followed by a tetra-
meter.

10. Hipponactean (from Hipponax, more known as the inventor of the Scazon Iambic). A trochaic dimeter catalectic, followed by an iambic trimeter catalectic, C. ii. 18.

[illegible]

11. The Ionic à minore (v v --), C. iii. 12. shown by Bentley, in his note, to consist of strophes or periods of ten feet.

The remaining metres are called Archilochian :—

12. One (the *fourth* Arch.) is in C. 4.; the first verse consisting of a dactylic tetrameter and three trochees, the second of a trimeter iambic catalectic.

13. Another (the *first* Arch.) is in C. iv. 7, consisting of a dactylic hexameter followed by a penthemimer.

Two more varieties of the Archilochian are found in Epod. 11. and 13.; but the principal metre in the Epodes is the Iambic.

Q. HORATII FLACCI CARMINUM

LIBER PRIMUS.

CARMEN I.

AD MÆCENATEM.

MÆCENAS atavis edite regibus,
O et præsidium et dulce decus meum,
Sunt quos curriculo pulverem Olympicum
Collegisse juvat, metaque fervidis
Evitata rotis palmaque nobilis 5
Terrarum dominos evehit ad Deos ;
Hunc, si mobilium turba Quiritium
Certat tergeminis tollere honoribus ;
Illum, si proprio condidit horreo
Quid quid de Libycis verritur areis. 10
Gaudentem patrios findere sarculo
Agros, Attalicis conditionibus

1. **Caius Cilnius Mæcenas.** His birthday is celebrated, Carm. iv. xi. 18. His ancestry referred to, Carm. iii. xxix. 1. ; Sat. i. vi. 1. The Cilnii were an ancient and leading house at Arretium : Liv. x. 1.

3. Description of the various objects of men's ambition. 3-6. The chariot race. 7. Political distinction. 9. Commercial wealth. 11. Home occupations. 15. Mercantile enter-

prise. 19. Feasts. 23. War. 25. Hunting. 29. Poesy. With the first few lines and their general scope compare Pindar, Fragm. 139.

8. **tergeminus**, threefold. The offices of ædile, prætor, consul, which formed the political *decursus honorum* at Rome.

10. **Libya**, the granary of Rome : cp. Sat. ii. iii. 87.

12. i. e. by unbounded wealth.

Nunquam dimoveas, ut trabe Cypria
 Myrtoum pavidus nauta secet mare.
 Luctantem Icariis fluctibus Africum 15
 Mercator metuens, otium et oppidi
 Laudat rura sui ; mox reficit rates
 Quassas, indocilis pauperiem pati.
 Est qui nec veteris pocula Massici,
 Nec partem solido demere de die 20
 Spernit, nunc viridi membra sub arbuto
 Stratus, nunc ad aquæ lene caput sacræ.
 Multos castra juvant, et lituo tubæ
 Permixtus sonitus, bellaque matribus
 Detestata. Manet sub Jove frigido 25
 Venator, teneræ conjugis immemor,
 Seu visa est catulis cerva fidelibus,
 Seu rupit teretes Marsus aper plagas.
 Me doctarum hederæ præmia frontium
 Dis miscent superis : me gelidum nemus 30
 Nympharumque leves cum Satyris chori
 Secernunt populo, si neque tibia
 Euterpe cohibet, nec Polyhymnia
 Lesboum refugit tendere barbiton.

Attalus III., king of Pergamus, left the kingdom by will to the Romans 133 B. C. Cp. *Carm.* II. xviii. 5.

14. Myrtoum, the sea S. of Eubœa. *Plin.* iv. 9. and 18.

15. Icarium mare, "inter Samum et Myconum." *Ibid.*

Africum, the S.W. wind: præceps, *Carm.* iii. 12.; creber procellis, *Æn.* i. 85.

17. Mox reficit rates. Cp. *Ov.* *Ex Pont.* l. v. 39.

19. Massici, wine from Mons Massicus in N. Campania.

20. partem demere, comp. II. vii. 6., diem mero frangere, 'to break

in on the day,' "tempestivis convivis," *Cic.* pro Archia, vi. (the context of which corresponds nearly to this ode).

23. Lituus used by the cavalry, "acutus est sonus (i.e. "the shrill clarion") tubæ gravis:" *Schol.* The tuba was a straight trumpet: *Ov.* *Met.* i. 98.

25. Sub Jove, in the open air. *Sæd. divo*, *Carm.* III. ii. 5. *Comp. Epod.* xiii. 2.

29. Ivy, the poet's crown. *Virg.* *Ecl.* vii. 25 ; viii. 13., and *Persius* *Prol.* vi.

30, 31. Cp. *Ep.* II. ii. 77.

34. Lesboum. *So* I. xxvi. 11. ; III.

Quod si me lyricis vatibus inseres,
Sublimi feriam sidera vertice.

35

CARMEN II.

AD CÆSAREM.

JAM satis terris nivis atque diræ
Grandinis misit Pater, et rubente
Dextera sacras jaculatus arces,
Terruit urbem,

Terruit gentes, grave ne rediret
Seculum Pyrrhæ, nova monstra questæ,
Omne quum Proteus pecus egit altos
Visere montes,

5

Piscium et summa genus hæsit ulmo,
Nota quæ sedes fuerat palumbis
Et superjecto pavidæ natarunt
Æquore damæ.

10

Vidimus flavum Tiberim, retortis
Litore Etrusco violenter undis,
Ire dejectum monumenta Regis
Templaque Vestæ.

15

xxx. 13., *Æolium carmen*, referring to Alceus and Sappho as his great lyric models. Some suppose a reference to Terpander (also of Lesbos), to whom the special invention of the *βάρβις* is assigned (in a fragment of Pindar, *Scolia*, v.).

36. *Ov. Ex Ponto*, II. v. 57.

ODE II.

Ad Cæsarem (Augustum C. in an old inscription, the anachronism probably of a copyist). See *Chronol. Table*, B. C. 27.

1. *Jam satis*. Great storms fol-

lowed by an inundation of the Tiber, represented as a judgment upon the crimes of the age (ver. 21.); appeal to Augustus finally to show himself the restorer of the Empire.

2. *rubente*. "His red right hand" Milton, *P. L.* ii. 174.

6. *Seculum Pyrrhæ*, the deluge of Deucalion: See *Ov. Metam.* i. 260.

7. *Proteus*, *Προτείδαντος ὑποδµάς*. *Odyss.* iv. 386. *Pascit* sub gurgite phocas: *Virg. Georg.* iv. 395.

15. *dejectum*, the supine. *monumenta . . . Vestæ*. The old palace of Numa. *Regia*, or *domus*

Ilia dum se nimium querenti
 Jactat ultorem, vagus et sinistra
 Labitur ripa, Jove non probante, u-
 xorius amnis.

20

Audiet cives acuisse ferrum,
 Quo graves Persæ melius perirent;
 Audiet pugnas, vitio parentum
 Rara, juvenus.

Quem vocet Divum populus ruentis
 Imperi rebus? prece qua fatigent
 Virgines sanctæ minus audientem
 Carmina Vestam?

Cui dabit partes scelus expiandi
 Jupiter? Tandem venias, precamur,

30

regia, was the official residence of the Pontifex Max.; it was close to the Temple of Vesta. (See for an account of both, Cookealey's Index, and Map of Rome, pp. 46, 47.)

17. *Ilia*, or *Silvia*. When condemned by Amulius, and thrown into the river, she became the wife of the river god. "Post ex fluvio fortuna resistet." Ennius, quoted by Niebuhr, Hist. of R. vol. i, p. 175., where also see his explanation of *Rhea*, or *Rea*.

18. *sinistra*, 'the south side,' the side of Rome.

19. *Jove*. The Capitoline Jupiter, the tutelary deity. So Carm. III. v. 12., where "incolumi Jove" is interpreted by the Scholiast, "salvo Capitolio."

22. *Persæ*. Again, Carm. I. xxi. 15.:

So *Medos*, ver. 51.; Carm. I. xxix. 4., and *Parthi*, I. xii. 53.

These names are all equivalent. The *Persæ* and *Medi* were included in the great Parthian Empire, which

is identified, in Carm., II. ii. 17., with the old Persian Empire.

The dynasties were these:—Cyrus to Darius Codomanus, B. C. 331, a period of 228 years.

Then the Seleucidae, under the third of whom (Antiochus Theos.) Arsaces formed the nucleus of a new power.

The line of Arsacidæ reigned from 250 B. C. to 229 A. D., a period of 480 years, over 18 kingdoms, from the Euphrates to the Ganges, and from the Caspian to the Arabian Sea.

The Arsacidæ were in their turn succeeded by the Second Persian monarchy, and the line of Sassanidæ, from 229 to 651 A. D.

24. *rara*, 'lessened in number,' i. e. by the havoc of the civil wars.

28. *Vestam*. Virg. Georg. I. 499. *minus audientem*. i. e. indignant at the death of J. Cæsar. cp. Ov. Fast. III. 697—707. Cæsar's death is again referred to in ver. 44.

29. *scelus*. Gr. τὸ ἄγος.

Nube candentes humeros amictus,
Augur Apollo :

Sive tu mavis, Erycina ridens,
Quam Jocus circum volat et Cupido ;
Sive neglectum genus et nepotes
Respicias, auctor, 35

Heu ! nimis longo satiate ludo,
Quem juvat clamor galeæque leves,
Acer et Mauri peditis cruentum
Vultus in hostem ; 40

Sive mutata juvenem figura
Ales in terris imitatis, almæ
Filius Maiæ, patiens vocari
Cæsaris ultor :

31. Hom. Il. *o.* 308.:

Φοῖβος Απόλλων
εἰμένος ὄμιον νεφέλῃν.

"Kerchiefed in a comely cloud."

Milton, *Il Penseroso*.

32. Apollo is first invoked (properly so, if Müller is right in the meaning of the name—*ἄποτροπαῖος*, Dor. vol. i. p. 323.), either as the guardian of the Cæsars (see Heyne on Virg. *Ecl.* iv. 10.), or as the god of augury, which is his title here ; for the expiation of prodigies, in common with other points of religious ceremonial, belonged to the office of augur.

Ovid (*Fast.* i. 611.), connects augur both with Augustus and augeo, using the verb in the sense of promoting the empire's prosperity.

33. Erycina, Venus, so called from M. Eryx in Sicily. See Virg. *Æn.* v. 769.

ridens. φιλομειδής Ἀφροδίτη.

Hom. Il. *γ.* 424.

37. satiate, 'you who have in-

dulged to the full . . . ' nearly as *ἔδην ἐλαίεν αἵματος*, in *Æsch.* *Agam.* 837.

39. Mauri peditis. Gesn. and Orell suggest that this may mean a Moor fighting on foot after his horse is slain—an emblem of desperate courage (such as Witherington's in "Chevy Chase"), and possibly taken from a picture. Bentley conj. *Marsi*, an obvious correction, if needed.

41. juvenem : used as in Virg. *Ecl.* i. 43., *Georg.* i. 500 : an ascription perhaps of perpetual youth to Augustus as to a divinity. The whole stanza, with its context, is in a strain of most refined adulation (to be compared with the beginning and the end of Virgil's first *Georgic*), implying that he to whose government they look for redress and remedy of the state's sufferings is really more than man, and but lent to the earth for a time. Perhaps it is as the author of civilisation (*Carm.* x. 2.) that he is thus identified with Mercury.

Serus in cœlum redeas, diuque
 Lætus intersis populo Quirini,
 Neve te, nostris vitiis iniquum,
 Ocior aura

45

Tollat: hic magnos potius triumphos,
 Hic ames dici Pater atque Princeps,
 Neu sinas Medos equitare inultos,
 Te duce, Cæsar.

50

CARMEN III.

AD VIRGILIUM.

Sic te Diva potens Cypri,
 Sic fratres Helenæ, lucida sidera,
 Ventorumque regat pater,
 Obstrictis aliis præter Iapyga,
 Navis, quæ tibi creditum
 Debes Virgilium finibus Atticis
 Reddas incolumem, precor,
 Et serves animæ dimidium meæ.

5

45, 6. Comp. Ov. Metam. xv. 868.,
 Ov. Trist. v. ii. 52.

47. iniquum. i. e. from disgust at
 the wickedness of the world.

50. pater. Pater urbium, Carm.
 III. xxiv. 27; patriæ pater, Ov.
 Fast. ii. 637.

51. A prayer for repression of fo-
 reign as well as domestic disturb-
 ances.

equitare, as in Carm. II. ix. 24.

ODE III.

1. sic, 'on this condition'; 'so may
 the gods guide your course as you
 restore him safe.'

Divâ potens Cypri. The gen.
 governed by potens. Venus is in-

voked for a fair passage in Solon,
 Fr. x.:

αὐτὰρ ἐμὲ ξὺν νῆϊ θεῇ κλεινῆς ἀπὸ
 νήσου

ἀσκηθῇ πέμποι Κύπρις ἰοστέφανος.

So Neptune says, Virg. Æn. v. 800:

Fas omne est, Cytherea, meis te

fidere regnis

Unde genus ducis.

Ep. Ov. Epist. xv. 213., xvi. 24.

2. fratres Helenæ, Castor and

Pollux. See Carm. I. xii. 27.

4. Iapyx. The wind blowing from
 Iapygia, the north-west; therefore

in this case a favourable wind.

5. creditum. So Catull. lxiv. 213.,
 concrederet.

8. animæ dimidium. See Carm.

Illi robur et æs triplex	
Circa pectus erat, qui fragilem truci	10
Commisit pelago ratem	
Primus, nec timuit præcipitem Africum	
Dercertantem Aquilonibus,	
Nec tristes Hyadas, nec rabiem Noti,	
Quo non arbiter Hadriæ	15
Major, tollere seu ponere vult freta.	
Quem Mortis timuit gradum,	
Qui siccis oculis monstra natantia,	
Qui vidit mare turgidum et	
Infames scopulos Acroceraunia?	20
Nequidquam Deus absceidit	
Prudens Oceano dissociabili	
Terras, si tamen impiæ	
Non tangenda rates transiliunt vada.	
Audax omnia perpeti	25
Gens humana ruit per vetitum nefas.	

II. xvii. 5., and Ov. Ex Ponto, i. viii.
2.: pars animæ magna, Severe, meæ.

9. Illi robur et æs. Cp. Æsch.
P. V. 242.: σιδηρόππων τε καὶ πέ-
τρας εἰργασμέτους; and Ov. Fast.
v. xii. 11., Valido pectus mihi
robore fultum.

13. decertantem. So Carm. ix.
11., depreliantes.

14. tristes Hyades.

Ora micant Tauri septem radiantia
flammis

Navita quas Hyadas Graius ab
imbre vocat. Ov. Fast. v. 165.
Virgil, alluding to the same deriva-
tion (βίη, plure), calls them *plu-
vias*: Æn. iii. 516.

15. arbiter. Carm. III. iii. 5.:
Dux Hadriæ.

16. ponere seu tollere. Seu is
omitted in the first clause.

18. siccis, i. e. unmoved. So Mil-

ton uses "dry-eyed:" P. L. ii.
494.

20. Acroceraunia. A headland
of Epirus, famous for storms. Der.
κεραυνός. Alta Ceraunia, Virg.
Georg. i. 332. Used proverbially:
hæc Acroceraunia vita, Ov. Rem.
Am. 739.

22. Oceano dissociabili. 'Has se-
parated continents by means of the
Ocean, disuniting them.'
dissoc. used actively. So in Lu-
cret. i. 11., *genitabilis*; in Ov. Met.
xiii. 837., and Virg. Georg. i. 93.,
penetrabilis.

26. Cf. Ov. Am. III. iv. 9.:

ipsa potestas
Semina nequitiae languidiora facit.

Nitimur in vetitum semper, cupi-
musque negata.

Audax Iapeti genus
 Ignem fraude mala gentibus intulit:
 Post ignem ætheria domo
 Subductum, Macies et nova Febrium 30
 Terris incubuit cohors,
 Sæmotique prius tarda necessitas
 Leti corripuit gradum.
 Expertus vacuum Dædalus æëra
 Pennis non homini datis; 35
 Perrupit Acheronta Herculeus labor.
 Nil mortalibus ardui est;
 Coelum ipsum petimus stultitia, neque
 Per nostrum patimur scelus
 Iracunda Jovem ponere fulmina. 40

27. Iapeti g., Prometheus. See Æsch. P. V. 252., *πῦρ ἐγὼ σφιν ἔπασα*; and for the benefits and inventions assigned to him, see vv. 250. 457—468. 482. sq. See also below, Carm. xvi. 13.: *Προμηθεύς*, 'possessed of forethought.' Æsch. P. V. 86.: his brother, *Ἐπιμηθεύς*, 'afterthought.'

30. ignem subductum, 'the withdrawal of fire.' See note on Carm. II. iv. 10.

31. incubuit. So Lucret. vi. 1142.

32. i. e. the duration of man's life was shortened.

sæmoti and prius tarda, express the same idea.: 'Death, which seemed at a distance and (there-

fore) slow in its approach, quickened its pace.'

necessitas leti, poet. for letum.

Gr. *ἀναγκαῖον ἦμαρ*.

34. Dædalus. Virg. Æn. vi. 14.;

Ov. A. A. ii. 21. sqq.

35. non homini, i. e. 'not meant for man.'

36. Herculeus labor. Gr. *βίη*

Ἡρακλεΐη, Hom. Od. λ. 600. But

Orell. int.: "Hercules qui omnes labores fortiter exantlavit," and

adds "Haud cogitandum de Græco modo."

38. stultitiâ, 'in our folly.'

40. iracunda. *ἔργχες ζαρότροιο*,

Pind. Nem. vi. 55.

CARMEN IV.

AD L. SESTIUM.

SOLVITUR acris hiems grata vice veris et Favoni,
 Trahuntque siccas machinæ carinas.
 Ac neque jam stabulis gaudet pecus, aut arator igni;
 Nec prata canis albicant pruinis.
 Jam Cytherea choros ducit Venus, imminente Luna, 5
 Junctæque Nymphis Gratiaë decentes
 Alterno terram quatunt pede, dum graves Cyclopum
 Vulcanus ardens urit officinas.
 Nunc decet aut viridi nitidum caput impedire myrto,
 Aut flore, terræ quem ferunt solutæ. 10
 Nunc et in umbrosis Fauno decet immolare lucis,
 Seu poscat agna, sive malit hædo.
 Pallida Mors æquo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas
 Regumque turres. O beate Sesti,
 Vitæ summa brevis spem nos vetat inchoare longam. 15
 Jam te premet nox, fabulæque Manes,
 Et domus exilis Plutonia: quo simul mearis,
 Nec regna vini sortiére talis,

ODE IV.

Lucius Sestius was consul suffectus in the room of Augustus, B. C. 23.

1. *veris et Favoni*; (ver. 5.) *Cytherea*. Cp. Lucret. i. 10—13., and v. 736.: It Ver et Venus et Veneris prænuncius, ante Pennatus graditur Zephyrus.

2. *trahunt*, i. e. deducunt, draw down and launch.

5. *imminente Lunâ*, 'by moon-light.'

10. *Solutæ*. So *resolvit*, Virg. Georg. i. 44.

12. *immolare agnâ*. Orell. cf. Virg. Ecl. iii. 77., *faciam vitulâ*; and Cic. de Legg. ii. 12.

15. *Spem longam*, 'which looks far forward,' 'requires a long time to

mature it.' So Carm. xi. 7.: *Spatio brevi spem longam reseces*, i. e., Since time is so short, curtail your schemes. Comp. Carm. ii. xvi. 17. The old man is desc. Ars Poet. 172., as *spe longus*.

16. *fabulæ*. Subst. in apposition to Manes.

17. *exilis*, 'meagre, thin;' hence, as *ἀκρὴνός*, 'unsubstantial death.' Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet, A. 5, Sc. 3. Virg. Æn. vi. 269.:

... domos Ditis vacuas et inania regna.

18. 'When you have once gone thither, you shall no more take part in feasts.'

regna vini, i. e. the post of rex or arbiter bibendi, Carm. ii. vii. 25; president of the feast.

Nec tenerum Lycidan mirabere, quo calet juvenus
Nunc omnis, et mox virgines tepebunt. 20

CARMEN V.

AD PYRRHAM.

QUIS multa gracilis te puer in rosa
Perfusus liquidis urget odoribus
Grato, Pyrrha, sub antro?
Cui flavam religas comam
Simplex munditiis? Heu! quoties fidem 5
Mutatosque Deos flebit, et aspera
Nigris æquora ventis
Emirabitur insolens,
Qui nunc te fruitur credulus aurea;
Qui semper vacuam, semper amabilem 10
Sperat, nescius auræ
Fallacis. Miseri, quibus
Intentata nites! Me tabula sacer
Votiva paries indicat uvida
Suspendisse potenti 15
Vestimenta maris Deo.

ODE V.

1. in rosâ. Cicero, de Fin. ii. 20, has, '*potantem* in rosâ Thorium,' i. e. crowned with roses; but here it is 'on a bed of roses;' and so Milton's transl.: "Courts thee on roses."

4. flavam, *ξανθὴς*, 'your fair hair;' a beauty in Greek or Italian eyes, by contrast with their naturally dark complexion.

7. Metaphor for change of temper.

8. insolens, 'surprised.'

10. vacuam, 'disengaged, ready to receive him.' Nearly as Epist. ii. ii. 94. Comp. Carm. i. vi. 19.

13. sqq. 'I have experienced and escaped the snare; and, like a shipwrecked mariner, have hung up the tokens of my escape in Neptune's temple.'

For this practice, see on Ars Poet. 20.; cf. Virg. Æn. xii. 769.

16. maris, gov. by potenti, as Carm. i. iii. 1., potens Cypri, and l. vi. 10., lyræ potens.

CARMEN VI.

AD AGRIPPAM.

SCRIBERIS Vario fortis et hostium

Victor Mæonii carminis alite,

Quam rem cunque ferox navibus aut equis

Miles, te duce, gesserit.

Nos, Agrippa, neque hæc dicere, nec gravem 5

Pelidæ stomachum cedere nescii,

Nec cursus duplicis per mare Ulixæi,

Nec sævam Pelopis domum

Conamur, tenues grandia: dum pudor

Imbellisque lyræ Musa potens vetat 10

Laudes egregii Cæsaris et tuas

Culpa deterere ingeni.

Quis Martem tunica tectum adamantina

Digne scripserit? aut pulvere Troïo

Nigrum Merionen? aut ope Palladis 15

Tydiden Superis parem?

ODE VI.

Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa. The First General and Minister of the Emperor; also his son-in-law.

1. Vario *M. c. alite*, i. e. the great Epic poet. Cp. Sat. I. x. 43.

Scriberis a Vario might have been expected; but the omission gives it the construction of the abl. absolute; i. e., cum Varius sit insignis poeta. So Orell.

3. navibus . . . equis, by sea or land.

5. neque hæc . . . neogravem. i. e. 'Achievements such as yours are a subject for Epic or Tragic poetry; as those of Achilles, Ulysses, and the destinies of the house of Pelops.' Orell. supposes an allusion, in ver. 8., to Varius's play of Thyestes.

6. nescii. Virg. *Æn.* xii. 527.: nescia vinci pectora.

7. duplicis, 'crafty.' οὐ διπλοῦς πέφυκ' ἀνὴρ, Eur. Rhe. 395., in converse sign., *simplex*.

Sine fraude dolisque innocuum simplex. Ov. Met. xv. 121.

9. Cp. Carm. III. iii. 69.; Epist. II. i. 257.

11. Cp. Ov. Trist. ii. 335.

13. adamantina; again Carm. III. xxiv. 5. Adamas (fr. δαμᾶς), something unconquerable, the hardest iron or steel.

tunica tect. ad., 'in his shirt of mail,' a transl. of the Homeric χαλκοθήρη, χαλκοχιτών.

15. Merionen. See Hom. Il. 6. 264, v. 528.

16. Tydiden. Hom. Il. 2. 335.,

Nos convivias, nos prœlia virginum
 Sectis in juvenes unguibus acrium
 Cantamus, vacui, sive quid urimur,
 Non præter solitum leves.

20

CARMEN VII.

AD MUNATIUM PLANCIUM.

LAUDABUNT alii claram Rhodon, aut Mytilenen;
 Aut Epheson, bimariseve Corinthi
 Mœnia, vel Baccho Thebas, vel Apolline Delphos
 Insignes, aut Thessala Tempe.
 Sunt quibus unum opus est, intactæ Palladis arces 5
 Carmine perpetuo celebrare, et
 Undique decerptam fronti præponere olivam.
 Plurimus, in Junonis honorem,
 Aptum dicet equis Argos, ditesque Mycenæ.
 Me nec tam patiens Lacedæmon, 10

and 855.: his combat with Venus and Mars.

19. *vacui*. *Sive* understood, as in Carm. i. iii. 16.

20. *non præter*, i. e. more solito.

ODE VII.

1. *Rhodon aut Mytilenen*. Mentioned together again in Epist. i. ii. 17. as unattractive, "*incolumi*," i. e. to any but an invalid: *Geon*. cf. Cic. Fam. iv. 7. and vii. 3., to show that they were a favourite resort of exiles.

2. *Ephesus, Ayasaluk*. *bimaris Cor*. *διπορος*, Eur. Troad. 1097.; *ἀμφιδάσσοις*, Pind. Ol. vii. 133., between the Sinus Corinthiacus and Saronicus.

3. *Soph. Antig.* 153.: *ὁ Θήβας ἐλελήθων Βάκχιος*.

Apolline Delphos. Eur. Ion, 5.: *Δελφῶν τήνδε γῆν Ἴν' ὀμφαλον*

μέσον καθίζων φοῖβος ὕμνοδεῖ βροτοῖς.

4. *Tempe*. Eur. Troad. 214.: *τὰν Πηνειοῦ σεμνὰν χάραν κρητὶδ' Οὐλύμπου καλλίσταν*, where also, vv. 218, 219. (as may be implied here in '*unum opus est*'), the first place is given to Attica: *Θησέως Ζαθέαν χάραν*...

5. The pride of others is in a set poem to celebrate Athens (or Attica), and to gain an olive-wreath from every part of it, i. e. from every legend to gain poetic fame.

7. *fronti*. Carm. i. i. 29.

8. *Pind. Nem.* x. 2.: *"Ἡρὰς δῶμα θεοκρενές*; comp. Hom. Il. δ. 51, 52.

9. *aptum equis*: *ἰππόδοτον*, Hom. Il. β. 287.

Mycenæ dites: *καλυχρόσους*, Hom. Il. γ. 180., and Soph. Elect. 9.

10. *patiens Lacedæmon*: *Pueri*

Nec tam Larissæ percussit campus opimæ,
 Quam domus Albunæ resonantis,
 Et præceps Anio, ac Tiburni lucus, et uda
 Mobilibus pomaria rivi.

Albus ut obscuro deterget nubila cœlo 15

Sæpe Notus, neque parturit imbres
 Perpetuo : sic tu sapiens finire memento

Tristitiam vitæque labores
 Molli, Plance, mero, seu te fulgentia signis
 Castra tenent, seu densa tenebit 20

Tiburis umbra tui. Teucer Salamina patremque
 Quum fugeret, tamen uda Lyæo

Tempora populea fertur vinxisse corona,
 Sic tristes affatus amicos :

Quo nos cunque feret melior Fortuna parente, 25
 Ibimus, o socii comitesque.

Nil desperandum Teucro duce et auspice Teucro ;
 Certus enim promisit Apollo

Ambiguum tellure nova Salamina futuram.
 O fortes, pejoraque passi 30

Spartiatæ non ingemiscunt . . . laniati : Cic. *Tusc.* v. 27.

11. *percussit*, 'charma.'

Larissæ opimæ. ἐριθέλακα, Hom. *Il.* β. 841.

12. *Albunæ.* The Sibyl Albunea had a temple, grove, and well sacred to her, close to Tibur.

13. *Anio, Teverone, lucus.* i. e. Tibur (Tivoli, 20 miles from Rome, Mart. *iv.* *lvii.* 4.). Not all these places of legendary or historic fame equal it in the poet's eyes : cf. *Carm.* *ii.* vi. 5.

Tiburnus, with his brothers (*Carm.* *i.* *xviii.* 2.; *Virg. Æn.* *vii.* 671.), founded it.

15. *albus.* See *Il.* λ. 306. : Ζέφυρος νέφεα συμφερίζει Ἀργέσταιο Νότω, which marks the epithet as

expressive of the white fleecy clouds which accompany westerly or N.W. winds.

21. *Teucer.* See his exile and its reasons anticipated in *Soph. Ajax.* 1006—1019. *Eurip. Hel.* 90. Cf. *Virg. Æn.* *i.* 620.

28. *Eurip. Hel.* 148. :

Κύπρον δὲ μ' ἐθέσπισεν οἰκεῖν Ἀπόλλων ὄνομα νησιωτικὸν Σαλαμίνα θέμενον.

29. i. e. that the new Salamis shall so rival the old as to make it doubtful, in mentioning the name, which is meant. Cf. *prolem ambiguum*, *Virg. Æn.* *iii.* 180.

30. Cf. *Odyss.* *c.* 223. : ἤδη γὰρ μάλα πόλλ' ἔπαθον, imitated in *Sat.* *ii.* v. 21.; *Virg. Æn.* *i.* 199., *O passi graviora.*

Mecum sæpe viri, nunc vino pellite curas;
Cras ingens iterabimus æquor.

CARMEN VIII.

AD LYDIAM.

LYDIA, dic, per omnes
Te deos oro, Sybarin cur properas amando
Perdere? cur apricum
Oderit Campum, patiens pulveris atque solis?
Cur neque militaris 5
Inter æquales equitat, Gallica nec lupatis
Temperat ora frenis?
Cur timet flavum Tiberim tangere? cur olivum
Sanguine viperino
Cautius vitat, neque jam livida gestat armis 10
Brachia, sæpe disco,
Sæpe trans finem jaculo nobilis expedito?
Quid latet, ut marinæ
Filium dicunt Thetidis sub lacrimosa Trojæ
Funera, ne virilis 15
Cultus in cædem et Lycias proriperet catervas?

ODE VIII.

4. Campum. The Campus Martius. See Cookesley's Map of Rome, and Index, and the Dictionary of Antiquities.

patiens solis. Cf. Eur. Bacch. 458.

6. lupatis, adj. of lupus, a sharp bit. Ov. Trist. rv. vi. 4.

14. Ov. Art. Am. i. 689.

CARMEN IX.

AD THALIARCHUM.

VIDES, ut alta stet nive candidum

Soracte, nec jam sustineant onus

Silvæ laborantes, geluque

Flumina constiterint acuto?

Dissolve frigus, ligna super foco

5

Large reponens; atque benignius

Deprome quadrimum Sabina,

O Thaliarche, merum diota.

Permitte Divis cetera, qui simul

Stravere ventos æquore fervido

10

Deproliantes, nec cupressi

Nec veteres agitantur orni.

Quid sit futurum cras, fuge quærere, et

Quem Fors dierum cunque dabit, lucro

Appone, nec dulces amores

15

Sperne, puer, neque tu choreas,

Donec virenti canities abest

Morosa. Nunc et Campus et areæ,

Lenesque sub noctem susurri

Composita repetantur hora:

20

ODE IX.

Thaliarchus, *θαλιάρχος* = arbiter bibendi; so Dillenb. The ode is an imitation of Alceus, Fr. 34.:

"Τεῖ μὲν δ' Ἰδὸς ἐκ δ' ὀρνῶ μέγας χερμῶν, sqq.

2. Soracte. Sancti Soractis, Virg. *Æn.* ii. 785. About 25 miles N. of Rome, in the Faliscan territory, now M. St. Oreste. It stands out (*stet*), esp. in the atmosphere of winter, sharply and prominently to view from either of the northern gates. So Orall.

4. constiterint. Cf. *ter frigore constitit Ister*, Ov. *Trist.* v. x. l.

7. Sabina. i. e. the wine was Sabine. So *Carm.* i. xxxi. 9.

8. diota, a vessel with two handles (*διῶτα*).

14. quem dierum. A partitive construction, emphasizing the idea of portions of time, day by day, doled out to men.

lucro appone, 'set it down as so much gain.'

16. puer = dum puer es. V. Schol.

18. areæ, 'public places,' the pleasures of society.

Nunc et latentis proditor intimo
 Gratus puellæ risus ab angulo,
 Pignusque dereptum lacertis
 Aut digito male pertinaci.

CARMEN X.

AD MERCURIUM.

MERCURI, facunde nepos Atlantis,
 Qui feros cultus hominum recentum
 Voce formasti catus, et decoræ
 More palæstræ,

Te canam, magni Jovis et deorum 5
 Nuntium, curvæque lyræ parentem ;
 Callidum, quidquid placuit, jocosum
 Condere furto.

Te, boves olim nisi reddidisses 10
 Per dolum amotas, puerum minaci
 Voce dum terret, viduus pharetra
 Risit Apollo.

Quin et Atridas, duce te, superbos,
 Ilio dives Priamus relictos

21. latentis proditor. Cf. Virg. Ecl. iii. 65. :

Et fugit ad salices, et se cupit ante
 videri.

24. male pertinaci, ' feebly re-
 sisting.'

ODE X.

1—4. Cf. Ov. Fast. v. 663—8.
 palæstræ. Chishull cf. Pind.
 Isth. i. 60., ἀγώνιος Ἐρμῆς.

6. Nuntium. δικοτοπος Ἀργε-

φόντης, Hom. Od. ε. 43. ; Inter-
 pres Divum, Virg. Æn. iv. 356.,
 cf. v. 238. sqq.

lyræ parentem.

ὡς χέλυον Ἐρμῶων, κιθάραν ὡς αὐτὸς
 Ἀπόλλων Bion. Id. iii. 5.

9. Te, boves olim. Taken from
 Homer's hymn to Mercury.

9. nisi reddidisses. The constr.
 is dependent on terret, used of past
 time.

13. Hom. Il. α. 384. sqq.

Thessalosque ignes et iniqua Trojæ 15
Castra fefellit.

Tu pias lætis animas reponis
Sedibus, virgaque levem coërces
Aurea turbam, superis deorum
Gratus et imis. 20

CARMEN XI.

AD LEUCONOËN.

Tu ne quæsieris, scire nefas, quem mihi, quem tibi
Finem dī dederint, Leuconoë; nec Babylonios
Tentaris numeros. Ut melius, quidquid erit, pati!
Seu plures hiemes, seu tribuit Jupiter ultimam,

15. Trojæ. Dat. c.

16. fefellit, 'passed unnoticed through the watchfires of the Myrmidona.'

17. This alludes to Mercury's office as ψυχολόμος. πομπαῖος, χθόνιος, Soph. Ajax, 832.

18. virga aurea. The caduceus (ῥάβδος). Hence his title χρυσόραϊς, Hom. Od. ε. 87.; Pind. Pyth. iv. 178.

levem=exilem in Carm. I. iv. 17., 'shadowy'; leves populos, Ov. Met. x. 14.

20. superis . . . et imis. Obs. imis used for inferis. As a rule, adjectives of different degrees of comparison should not be placed in connection or antithesis. But imus seems to differ from ordinary superlatives. (See another instance in Carm. III. i. 15.) Perhaps summus also: cf. multis ac summis viris, Cic. Cat. i. 10. There is an exception (which seems to prove the general rule) in Cic. Rh. ad Her. iv. 44.

ODE XI.

1. ne quæsieris. The following are phrases of prohibition nearly synonymous: ne quære, (in poetry) ne quæsieris; noli quærere, as Epist. I. xviii. 28.; fuge quærere, Carm. I. ix. 13.; parce quærere, Carm. III. viii. 26.; remitte quærere, Carm. II. xi. 3., and omitte quærere, Carm. III. xxix. 11., in the sense of 'discontinuing.' Cave quæras or quærere may be used.

2. Babylonios numeros. The calculations of Chaldean astrologers. Cf. Chaldaeorum promissa, Cic. Tusc. Qu. i. 40. Juv. vi. 553.:

Chaldæis sed major erit fiducia;
quidquid

Dixerit astrologus credent a fonte relatum

Hammonia.

ver. 373.:

. . . in manibus, ceu pingua sucina,
tritas

Cernis ephemeridas.

ver. 576.:

. . . non ibit numeris revocata
Thrasylli.

Quæ nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare 5
 Tyrrhenum, sapias, vina liques, et spatio brevi
 Spem longam reseces. Dum loquimur, fugerit invida
 Ætas. Carpe diem, quam minimum credula postero.

CARMEN XII.

AD AUGUSTUM.

QUEM virum aut heroa lyra vel acri
 Tibia sumis celebrare, Clio?
 Quem deum? cujus recinet jocosa
 Nomen imago,

Aut in umbrosis Heliconis oris, 5
 Aut super Pindo, gelidove in Hæmo?
 Unde vocalem temere insecutæ
 Orpheæ silvæ,

Arte materna rapidos morantem
 Fluminum lapsus celeresque ventos, 10
 Blandum et auritas fidibus canoris
 Ducere quercus.

5. debilitat, 'breaks its waves.'

6. liques, 'strain off.'

7. spem longam. See on Carm. i. iv. 15.

fugerit, 'it will have fled,' i.e. it is almost gone. Orell. cf. Lucret. iii. 927.:

Brevis hic est fructus homullis;
 Jam fuerit, neque post unquam re-
 vocare licebit.

ODE XII.

1—3. Pind. Olymp. ii. 1.: 'Ἀναξί-
 φόρμυγες ἔμνοι τίνα θεόν, τίς ἦρωα,
 τίνα δ' ἄνδρα κελεύθουσιν;

4. imago. i. e. vocis, as in Virg. Georg. iv. 50., Echo: cf. Carm. i. xx. 8., Montis imago. In the Greek epigram:

Ἦχὼ πετρήσσαν

παντοίων στομάτων λάλλον εἰκόνα.

5. Helicon, in Bœotia, now Zagora.

6. Pindus, running from north to south, from the Cambunian range to that of Parnassus.

Hæmus. The great northern boundary of Thrace, the Balkan.

9. arte maternâ, taught by his mother Calliope. Virg. Ecl. iv. 56.

11. blandum ducere. The inf. after adjectives (a Greek construction) is common with Horace. With similar license, ver. 2., celebrare is for celebrandum.

auritas, i. e. listening. Cf. Carm. i. xxiv. 13, 14.

Quid prius dicam solitis Parentis
 Laudibus? qui res hominum ac deorum,
 Qui mare ac terras, variisque mundum 15
 Temperat horis:

Unde nil majus generatur ipso,
 Nec viget quidquam simile aut secundum:
 Proximos illi tamen occupavit
 Pallas honores. 20

Præliis audax, neque te silebo,
 Liber, et sævis inimica Virgo
 Belluis: nec te, metuende certa
 Phœbe sagitta.

Dicam et Alciden, puerosque Ledæ, 25
 Hunc equis, illum superare pugnis
 Nobilem: quorum simul alba nautis
 Stella refulsit,

Defluit saxis agitatus humor,
 Concidunt venti, fugiuntque nubes, 30
 Et minax, quod sic voluere, ponto
 Unda recumbit

Romulum post hos prius, an quietum
 Pompilî regnum memorem, an superbos

14. Virg. *Æn.* i. 230.

16. horis, seasons.

17. Unde=ex quo, as in Carm.

π. xii. 7.; a quo, Sat. i. vi. 12.,
 Carm. i. xxviii. 28.

19. proximos. Secundus implies
 nearness, not so proximus. Orell.
 cf. Virg. *Æn.* v. 320., longo sed
 proximus intervallo. Cic. Brut. 47.;
 Quintil. x. i. 53. But a secundus
 is found, ver. 51.

21. Bacchus was famous for his
 conquests in India. Ov. Met. iv.
 20.; Fast. iii. 465.

26. Κρόνος δ' ἐπὶ πόδαμον, καὶ πρὸς

ἀγαθὸν Πολυδεύκεα. Hom. Il. γ.

237.; Ov. Met. viii. 301.; F. v. 700.

pugnis. From nom. pugnus.

28. sq. Theoc. xxii. 17.; Eurip.
 Elect. 1347.

30. concidunt. Cunctus pelagi
 cecidit fragor: Virg. *Æn.* i. 154.

32. unda recumbit. πόντος ἐν
 μεσημβριναῖς κοίταις ἀκτύμων νηέ-
 μοις ἔδδοι πρὸς ἄν: Æsch. Ag. 566.

33. Romulus. Numa. Tar-
 quinius. Virg. *Æn.* vi. 782. 811.

818. The two first: ille bello hic
 pace civitatem auxerunt, Liv. i.

21.

Tarquini fasces, dubito, an Catonis
Nobile letum. 35

Regulum, et Scauros, animæque magnæ
Prodigum Paullum, superante Pœno,
Gratus insigni referam Camena,
Fabriciumque. 40

Hunc, et incomptis Curium capillis,
Utilem bello tulit, et Camillum,
Sæva paupertas et avitus apto
Cum lare fundus.

Crescit, occulto velut arbor ævo, 45
Fama Marcelli; micat inter omnes
Julium sidus, velut inter ignes
Luna minores.

35. Cato, of Utica. Atrox animus; Carm. II. i. 24.

37. M. Atilius Regulus. Carm. III. v. 10. sqq. Consul iterum B. C. 256, sent back to Rome 250 B. C.

Scauros. An old patrician family of the gens Æmilia. The most distinguished of the name was censor B. C. 109, and princeps senatûs.

38. L. Æm. Paullus. Slain at Cannæ B. C. 216. Animæ prodige: Ov. Am. III. ix. 64.

40. C. Fabricius Luscinius. Parvoque potentem Fabricium: Virg. Æn. vi. 844. Consul B. C. 278, in the war with Pyrrhus.

41. Manius Curius Dentatus. Consul B. C. 275, and conqueror of Pyrrhus at Beneventum.

incomptis . . . So, Carm. II. xv. 11., intonsi. A sign of the old régime, as vv. 43, 44. expressing the ancient hardihood and simplicity, celebrated in Virg. Georg. II. 533.

42. M. Furius Camillus. Mentioned again with Curius: maribus Curii et decantata Camillis, Ep. I. I. 64. The captor of Veii, the

deliverer of Rome from the Gauls, five times dictator. Died in 365 B. C.

45—48. M. Claud. Marcellus. Virg. Æn. vi. 856. Five times consul, victorious at Nola, conqueror of Syracuse.

'His fame (crescit) is sustained still.' An esp. compliment to the young Marcellus, husband of Julia (see the well-known Æn. vi. 870. 884.), to whom by some the phrase *Julium sidus* is thought to refer, on account of his marriage with Julia. Others refer it to the whole gens Julia, but most to Julius Cæsar.

Perhaps the phrase was chosen as designedly equivocal, and capable of various or wider application. It is observed by Orelli how rarely there is mention in Horace or Virgil of Julius Cæsar, as if such mention might give umbrage to Augustus.

sidus. Cf. Virg. Ecl. ix. 47.; Ov. Trist. II. 167.; Ov. Pont. III. iii. 2.

48. Sappho, Fragg. 3.:

ἀστὲρες μὲν ἀμφὶ καλὰν σελάναν
ἂψ ἀποκρύπτουσι φαινὸν εἶδος
ἐπὶ τὸν πλεῖστα μάλιστα λάμπει.

Gentis humanæ pater atque custos,
 Orte Saturno, tibi cura magni 50
 Cæsaris fati data ; tu secundo
 Cæsare regnes.

Ille, seu Parthos Latio imminentes
 Egerit justo domitos triumpho,
 Sive subjectos Orientis oræ 55
 Seras et Indos,

Te minor latum regat æquus orbem ;
 Tu gravi curru quaties Olympum,
 Tu parum castis inimica mittes
 Fulmina lucis. 60

CARMEN XIII.

AD LYDIAM.

QUUM tu, Lydia, Telephi
 Cervicem roseam, cerea Telephi
 Laudas brachia, væ, meum
 Fervens difficili bile tumet jecur.
 Tunc nec mens mihi nec color 5
 Certa sede manet ; humor et in genas

55. *subjectos oræ*, 'under the edge or extremity of the East.' Cf. Ov. Trist. I. iii. 19. : *Libycis aberat diversa sub oris*.

Seras et Indos. Virg. Georg. ii. 122-4. : *Extremi sinus orbis*.

57. *te minor*, 'inferior to you alone.' Carm. III. vi. 5. ; Ov. Fast. ii. 131. : *Hoc tu per terras, quod in æthere Jupiter alto, Nomen habes ; hominum tu pater, ille Deum*.

ONÆ XIII.

2. *cerea*, 'smooth, delicate;' or it may be 'waxen in colour;' cf. the use of wax as a cosmetic. *Inductâ*

candorem querere cerâ : Ov. A. A. iii. 199.

4. Hom. II. I. 642. : *οὐδ' ἀνέρας κραδίη χέλερ*.

6. *manet*. Orell. supports the reading *manent*, inconsistently with his own remark on Carm. I. xxiv.

8. Bentley considers it a mere copyist's correction, and shows that the Latin usage does not admit a plural verb after nouns coupled by negatives. Madvig quotes (Lat. Gr. s. 213.) an exception, from Terence Ad. I. ii. 23., where the nominatives are of different persons. His quotation of Cicero is at least

Furtim labitur, arguens
 Quam lentis penitus macerer ignibus.
 Uror, seu tibi candidos
 Turparunt humeros immodicæ mero 10
 Rixæ, sive puer furens
 Impressit memorem dente labris notam.
 Non, si me satis audias,
 Speres perpetuum, dulcia barbære
 Lædentem oscula, quæ Venus 15
 Quinta parte sui nectaris imbuit.
 Felices ter et amplius,
 Quos irrupta tenet copula, nec malis
 Divulsus querimoniis
 Suprema citius solvet amor die. 20

CARMEN XIV.

AD REMPUBLICAM.

O NAVIS, referunt in mare te novi
 Fluctus! O quid agis? fortiter occupa

doubtful. An instance of the construction in Greek may be found in Eur. Alcest. 360.

8. macero. Used again, Epod. xiv. 16. Prop. 'to soften by steeping;' hence, 'to waste or wear away.'

12. Cf. Ov. Am. i. vii. 41.

15. osculum. Diminutive of os, and so used here for labrum.

16. quintâ parte, 'the largest share, quintessence.'

17. ter et amplius, for the more common terque quaterque, as in Virg. Æn. i. 94.

ODE XIV.

In Sextum Pompeium civile bellum renovantem.

That this is an allegory is clear; and it is quoted as such by Quintilian, viii. vi. 44. That it is (in part) an imitation of Alcæus, Fragm. 18. is also clear; but whether it is rightly referred to Pompeius (as in the title), or to what conjuncture of events it does belong, is and must be doubtful.

1. O navis. Obs. that O is not ordinarily, in Latin as in Greek, the mere sign of a vocative case, but has an emphasis of its own.

2. fortiter occupa, 'make every effort to get into port while you can.' In Epist. l. vi. 32., 'take care to get in first.' Occupo is simply *ἐπιδρα* in Carm. ii. xii. 28.

Portum. Nonne vides, ut
Nudum remigio latus,

Et malus celeri saucius Africo 5
Antennæque gemant, ac sine funibus
Vix durare carinæ
Possint imperiosius

Æquor? Non tibi sunt integra lintea,
Non di, quos iterum pressa voces malo : 10
Quamvis Pontica pinus,
Silvæ filia nobilis,

Jactes et genus et nomen inutile ;
Nil pictis timidus navita puppibus
Fidit. Tu, nisi ventis 15
Debes ludibrium, cave.

Nuper sollicitum quæ mihi tædium,
Nunc desiderium, curaque non levis,
Interfusa nitentes
Vites æquora Cycladas. 20

6. *funibus*, used for "undergirding the ship," as in the Acts of the Apost. ch. xxvii. 17.

10. 'You will have no fresh deities to invoke, if again overtaken by calamity.'

11. *Pontica*. Pontus was famous for its ship-timber. Our "Baltic," Catull. iv. 9.

16. *debes ludibrium*. A phrase founded on the Gr. *ὀφλεῖν γέλασθαι*, Eurip. Med. 403.

'If you are not destined to be-

come the sport of the winds, beware.'

Orellius expl. nisi debes as equivalent to ne debeas, in which case debere is exactly *ὀφλίσκασθαι*.

17, 18. i. e. I have borne my part in the civil war, and mourn for the friends I have lost, and their losses, quorum pars magna fui.

20. i. e. dangerous seas full of straits and shoals.

Cycladas, the islands (*ἐν κύκλῳ*) round Delos.

CARMEN XV.

NEREI VATICINIUM DE EXCIDIO TROJÆ.

PASTOR quum traheret per freta navibus
 Idæis Helenen perfidus hospitam,
 Ingrato celeres obruit otio
 Ventos, ut caneret fera

Nereus fata : Mala ducis avi domum, 5
 Quam multo repetet Græcia milite,
 Conjurata tuas rumpere nuptias,
 Et regnum Priami vetus.

Heu, heu ! quantus equis, quantus adest viris
 Sudor ! quanta moves funera Dardanæ 10
 Genti ! Jam galeam Pallas et ægida
 Currusque et rabiem parat.

Nequidquam, Veneris præsidio ferox,
 Pectus cæsariem, grataque feminis
 Imbelli cithara carmina divides ; 15
 Nequidquam thalamo graves

Hastas et calami spicula Cnosii
 Vitabis, strepitumque, et celerem sequi

ODE XV.

5. malâ avi, 'with evil auspices.'
 Cf. Epod. x. l., and δόσπονις ἔπτατο,
 Eur. Hippol. 760.; bonis avibus,
 Ov. Fast. i. 513.

6. quam, 'one whom.'

9. Cf. Hom. Il. β. 388. 390 :

ιδρώσει μὲν τευ τελαμῶν ἀμφὶ
 στήθεσσι.

ιδρώσει δέ τευ ἵππος . . .

10. moves. Movere is to set in
 motion, to give occasion for, to begin.
 Ov. Fast. iv. 820., inde movetur
 opus; Id. i. 19., pagina . . . movetur.
 See below C. III. vii. 20.; IV. i. 2.

quanta moves. Cf. Eur. Hec.
 629. sq., ἐμοὶ χρῆν συμφορὰν, κ.

τ. λ.

11. Ægida, Carm. III. iii. 57. See
 Hom. Il. ε. 738., and Eur. Ion,
 996. 13. Cf. Hom. Il. γ. 54. :

οὐκ ἔν τοι χραίσμῃ κίθαρι τὰ τε
 δῶρ' Ἀφροδίτης

Ἡτε κόμη τό τε εἶδος δ' ἐν κονίῃσι
 μυγέλης.

15. carmina divides. i. e. ac-
 company your harp with singing.
 See Add. Note at the end.

18. celerem. This epithet suits
 Ajax Oïleus, not Telamonius. Hom.
 Il. β. 527.

Ajacem ; tamen, heu, serus adulteros

Crines pulvere collines.

20

Non Laërtiaden, exitium tuæ

Genti, non Pylum Nestora respicis ?

Urgent impavidi te Salaminius

Teucer et Sthenelus sciens

Pugnæ, sive opus est imperitare equis,

25

Non auriga piger ; Merionen quoque

Nosces. Ecce furit te reperire atrox

Tydidēs, melior patre :

Quem tu, cervus uti vallis in altera

Visum parte lupum graminis immemor,

30

Sublimi fugies mollis anhelitu,

Non hoc pollicitus tuæ.

Iracunda diem proferet Ilio

Matronisque Phrygum classis Achillei ;

Post certas hiemes uret Achaius

35

Ignis Iliacas domos.

20. pulvere collines. Hom. Il. π. 795 : μινύθησαν δὲ θείραι αἵματι καὶ κονίῃσι. Cp. Virg. Æn. xii. 99., fœdare in pulvere crines.

24. Teucer et. I have followed Orelli's reading, but doubtfully. There seems equal authority for *te*, if it had not the appearance of being a correction. Bentley's reading, *Teucerque et*, is still more open to this objection ; yet it corresponds closely with Carm. iv. xiv. 45., though he does not allege the passage in support of it.

24. Sthenelus. Hom. Il. β. 564., ε. 108.

sciens pugnæ : μάχης εἰδὼς ἐπιδόσσης, Hom. Il. ε. 549.

27. atrox : ἄγριος αἰχμητής, Hom. Il. ζ. 97.

28. πατίεσθαι μέγ' ἀμείβωνες, Hom. Il. δ. 405.

31. Sublimi, 'with deep-drawn pant.'

"in altum erecta cervice et ore sublato."

"μετεώρῳ πνεύματι," Orell.

32. Hom. Il. γ. 430.

tuæ. i. e. tuæ dominæ ; as tuam in Ov. Rem. Am. 573. ; tuo in Carm. i. xxv. 7.

33. iracunda classis. Poet. for iracundia.

proferet, 'shall defer the day of ruin,' or, it might be, 'prolong its allotted time,' as Virg. Æn. xii. 395.

Additional Note on v. 15.

grataque feminis

Imbelli citharâ carmina divides.

The dative *feminis* is thought by many to be governed by *divides* as well as by *grata* ; and the phrase

CARMEN XVI.

PALINODIA AD TYNDARIDEM.

O MATRE pulchra filia pulchrior,
 Quem crimosos cunque voles modum
 Pones iambis, sive flamma
 Sive mari libet Adriano.

Non Dindymene, non adytis quatit
 Mentem sacerdotum incola Pythius,
 Non Liber æque, non acuta
 Sic geminant Corybantes æra,

5

is compared with Carm. l. xxxvi. 6., *dividit oscula*, i. e. gives now to one, now to another.

But it seems preferable to understand the verb in a strictly musical sense; and so our old English authors, by their imitations, evidently understood it. So Spenser, F. Qu. l. v. 17.:

"And all the while most heavenly melody

About the bed sweet music did divide."

Again (with more precision of phrase):—

... "sweet Music did divide
 Her looser notes with Lydian harmony."

Milton, Ode on the Passion, st. l., has:

"My muse with angels did divide to sing,"

where perhaps the word means simply *took part*.

The noun *division* is used in Shakespeare (Rom. and Jul., act iii. sc. 5., Hen. IV. Pt. I. act iii. sc. 1.) as a purely musical term for "singing many notes on one syllable; a kind of warbling." (See the note in Knight's or in Malone's edition.) Orelli's note is: "Cantus vocalis et

citharæ soni inter se conjuncti totam efficiunt symphoniam; jam singulatim spectatis his partibus, ἀοιδῆν dividit citharæ cantus, ἀοιδῆ citharæ sonos; i. e. altera utra dimidia totius symphoniz pars est."

ODE XVI.

The title "Ad Tyndaridem" is doubtful. It is perhaps borrowed from the next Ode, ver. 10.; if genuine, it implies a Greek original. The poem is called, by the Scholiast and Gesner, an imitation of Stesichorus, of whose palinode see mention at Epod. xvii. 42.

1. *pulchrâ pulchrior*. Ov. Her. xvi. 85., and Virg. Æn. vii. 657.

3. *iambis*. 'satiric verse.' Ov. Rem. Am. 377.:

Liber in adversos hostes stringatur iambus. [ille pedem.

Seu celer, extremum seu trahat

5. *Dindymene*. Cybele, worshipped in Phrygia, especially on M. Dindymus.

For Cybele and her rites, see Catull. C. 63.

adytum, Gr. ἄδυτον, 'not to be entered,' a sanctuary.

8. *æra*, 'their cymbals.' Ov. Fast. iv. 209—213.

- Tristes ut iræ ; quas neque Noricus
Deterret ensis, nec mare naufragum, 10
Nec sævus ignis, nec tremendo
Jupiter ipse ruens tumultu.
- Fertur Prometheus, addere principi
Limo coactus particulam undique
Desectam, et insani leonis 15
Vim stomacho apposuisse nostro.
- Iræ Thyesten exitio gravi
Stravere, et altis urbibus ultimæ
Stetere causæ, cur perirent
Funditus, imprimeretque muris 20
- Hostile aratrum exercitus insolens.
Compesce mentem : me quoque pectoris
Tentavit in dulci juvena
Fervor, et in celeres iambos
- Misit furentem : nunc ego mitibus 25
Mutare quæro tristia ; dum mihi
Fias recantatis amica
Opprobriis, animumque reddas.

9. *Noricus*. Noricum, E. of Rhætia, famous for its iron and steel.

9—13. i. e. 'which no power can quell, whether human or natural.' In Soph. Antig. 953. the resistless power of fate is expressed under similar images :

οὐτ' ἂν νιν ὄμβρος οὐτ' Ἀρης
οὐ πύργος οὐχ ἀλίκτητοι
κελαιναὶ νῆες ἐκφύγοιεν.

Cp. Eur. Alc. 980. [198.

13. Gesn. cp. Plato, Protag., p.

14. *principi limo*, 'his first or chief material, clay.' Soph. Fragm.

432. (Pandora) :

καὶ πρῶτον ἀρχὸν πηλὸν ὀργάζειν
χεροῖν. [add.]

coactus addere, 'when forced to

15. *et*. Adverbially used, as etiam : 'to have added in particular the lion's fury.'

16. Hence *stomachus* is used for anger, Carm. i. vi. 6., esp. in Cicero : "iracundia et stomachus . . . stomachum erumpere."

Stomacheris. Epist. i. iv. 104.

17. *Thyestes*, whose children his brother Atreus murdered and dressed their flesh for eating. See cœna Thyestæ, Ars P. 91.

18. *ultimæ*, 'the ultimate or original cause.'

24. *celeris*. "*Pes citus*," Ars P. 252., cf. Ovid, quoted on ver. 3.; but here, more probably, 'hasty, impetuous,' as in E. i. xviii. 90.

CARMEN XVII.

AD TYNDARIDEM.

VELOX amœnum sæpe Lucretilem
Mutat Lycæo Faunus, et igneam
Defendit æstatem capellis
Usque meis, pluviosque ventos.

Impune tutum per nemus arbutos 5
Quærunt latentes et thyma devixæ
Olentis uxores mariti :
Nec virides metuunt colubras,

Nec Martiales Hædiliæ lupos :
Utcunque dulci, Tyndari, fistula 10
Valles et Usticæ cubantis
Levia personuere saxa.

Dî me tuentur : dîs pietas mea
Et Musa cordi est. Hic tibi copia

ODE XVII.

"Amicam in Sabinum suum invitat:" Orell., see ver. 10.

1. *Lucretilem*. A hill in the Sabine territory, near Horace's estate.

2. *Lycæo*. In Arcadia, whence Faunus is called *Lycæus*: *Ov. Fast.* ii. 424.

muto, 'to exchange,' or 'take in exchange;' commonly the latter in Horace: e. g. *Carm.* II. xii. 23., III. i. 47.

A contrary instance in the last Ode, ver. 26. As used of quitting place for place, cp. *Carm.* II. xvi. 19.; and Gr. *duelôw*, as *Eurip. Bacch.* 65.

3. *defendit*, 'keeps off.' So *Sat.* I. iii. 14.; *Virg. Ecl.* vii. 47., from *de-fendo*, *obsol.* *Offendo* is another compound, and *infensus* another, in the participial form.

7. *mariti*. The he-goat. *ὁ τράγος τῶν λευκῶν ἀγῶν ἀνερ*: *Theocr.* viii. 49. *Vir gregis*: *Virg. Ecl.* vii. 7.

9. *Hædiliæ*. A hill or wood in the neighbourhood. So Orell. explains and defends the MS. reading which Bentley altered into *hædulseæ*, a dimin. formed from *hædus*, a kid.

10. *Tyndaris*. "Quasi altera Helena." Orell.

11. *Usticæ*. A valley (still *Val d'Ustica*). Others, "minus recte," a mountain; and *cubantis*, 'sloping.' So Orell., who quotes *Theocr.* xiii. 40., *ἡμένω ἐν χόρῳ*; and *Lucret.* iv. 518., *cubantia tecta*.

15. *ad plenum*. *Virg. Georg.* ii. 244.

'Plenty shall flow forth to you rich with all the produce of the country.' Cf. *Carm.* Sec. 60.

The Cornu copias, the fabled horn

Manabit ad plenum benigno 15
Ruris honorum opulenta cornu.

Hic in reducta valle Caniculæ
Vitabis æstus, et fide Teïa
Dices laborantes in uno
Penelopen vitreamque Circen. 20

Hic innocentis pocula Lesbii
Duces sub umbra; nec Semeleïus
Cum Marte confundet Thyoneus
Prælia, nec metues protervum

Suspecta Cyrum, ne male dispari 25
Incontinentes injiciat manus,
Et scindat hærentem coronam
Crinibus, immeritamque vestem

of the goat which fostered Jupiter, broken off and filled with fruits; then, the emblem of plenty. Ov. Fast. v. 123.

17. *reducta*, 'retired, winding': Epod. ii. 11.

18. *fide Teïa*, 'with the string (i. e. lyre) of Anacreon of Teos.' He flourished B. C. 530; fragments only of his poetry remain. The Odes which pass under his name are spurious.

19. *laborantes*. In love with the same hero.

20. *vitream*. Epithet of the sea, transferred to the sea-goddess.

23. *Semeleïus Thyoneus*. *Thyone* was another name for Semele, mother of Bacchus. For a list of the names of Bacchus, see Ovid, Metam. iv. 11.

Two occur in the next ode. *Evius*, from the cry *Evos*, Gr. *εὐοί*; and *Bassaræus*, from the wolf-skin (*Bassarapis*) worn by the Thracian Baccanals, whence *Βασσάρειω*, Anacr. Frag. 63.

26. *incontinentes*. So Spenser's description of Wrath; "For of his hands he had no government." F. Qu. I. iv. 34.

CARMEN XVIII.

AD VARUM.

NULLAM, Vare, sacra vite prius severis arborem
 Circa mite solum Tiburis et mœnia Catili.
 Siccis omnia nam dura deus proposuit, neque
 Mordaces aliter diffugiunt sollicitudines.
 Quis post vina gravem militiam aut pauperiem crepat? 5
 Quis non te potius, Bacche pater, teque, decens Venus?
 At ne quis modici transiliat munera Liberi,
 Centaurea monet cum Lapithis rixa super mero
 Debellata, monet Sithoniis non levis Euius,
 Quum fas atque nefas exiguo fine libidinum 10
 Discernunt avidi. Non ego te, candide Bassareu,
 Invitum quatiā: nec variis obsita frondibus
 Sub divum rapiam. Sæva tene cum Berecynthio
 Cornu tympana, quæ subsequitur cæcus Amor sui,

ODE XVIII.

Varus. Perhaps Quinctilius Varus of Cremona, whose death (in B.C. 24) is lamented in Carm. xxiv. Heyne's Second Excursus ad Bucolica Virg. distinguishes the persons of this name.

1. From Alcæus, Fr. 44: Μηδὲν ἄλλο φοτεῖσθαι πρότερον δένδριον ἀμπέλω.

2. See on Carm. i. vii. 13. Catilius, another form for Catillus.

3. siccis, 'the abstemious;' Carm. iv. v. 39., the converse of uvidus.

8. Carm. ii. xii. 5.

The battle at the marriage feast of Pirithous and Hippodamia: Ov. Met. xii. 210. sqq.

9. Sithoniis, 'the Thracians,' whose excess was proverbial. Cp. Carm. i. xxvii. 1.

10. exiguo fine, 'by the slight boundary' (or line of separation), which their passions allow them to observe; i. e. when their passion bursts over all limits of right and wrong.

12. non quatiā. τὰ νομισθέντα . . . ὑμῆσω: Eur. Bacch. 71.

obsita frondibus, i. e. mysteries. cf. Catull. lxiv. 261.

13. sub divum, i. e. in lucem.

Berecynthio. The rites of Cybele (celebrated on M. Berecynthus in Phrygia) nearly resembled those of Bacchus. Hence they are often mentioned in connection or contrast. So above, Carm. i. xvi. 7, 8.; so Eurip. Bacch. 75—79.

14. The effects (metaph. 'the attendants') of excess are selfishness, empty vaunting, betrayal of trust.

Et tollens vacuum plus nimio Gloria verticem, 15
Arcaniquæ Fides prodiga, perlucidior vitro.

CARMEN XIX.

DE GLYCERA.

MATER sæva Cupidinum,
Thebanæque jubet me Semeles puer.
Et lasciva Licentia,
Finitis animum reddere amoribus.
Urit me Glyceræ nitor 5
Splendentis Pario marmore purius:
Urit grata protervitas,
Et vultus nimium lubricus adspici.
In me tota ruens Venus
Cyprum deseruit; nec patitur Scythas, 10
Et versis animosum equis
Parthum dicere, nec quæ nihil attinent.
Hic vivum mihi cespitem, hic
Verbenas, pueri, ponite, thuraque
Bimi cum patera meri: 15
Mactata veniet lenior hostia.

15. plus nimio. The common phrase is plus æquo; but see Carm. i. xxxiii. l., Epist. i. x. 30.

16. Cf. Epist. i. v. 16.

ODE XIX.

Glyceræ, a Greek name; again in Carm. i. xxx. 3. Its diminutive, Glycerium, is in Terence's *Andria*.

8. lubricus. Properly used of slippery ground; hence, 'unsafe,' i. e. of dangerous power or fascination.

9. tota ruens, i. e. with all her power. Eur. Hipp. 443, ἥν πολλὰ δύσῃ.

14. verbenas, herbs torn up with their roots and earth from some sacred place. See the word *sagmina* in the Dict. of Antiquities.

15. Bimi meri. Above, Carm. i. ix. 7., quadrimum.

16. On sacrifices to Venus, Orell. quotes Tac. Hist. ii. 3.

CARMEN XX.

AD MÆCENATEM.

VILE potabis modicis Sabinum
 Cantharis, Græca quod ego ipse testa
 Conditum levi, datus in theatro
 Quum tibi plausus,

Care Mæcenas eques, ut paterni 5
 Fluminis ripæ, simul et jocosa
 Redderet laudes tibi Vaticani
 Montis imago.

Cæcubam et prelo domitam Caleno
 Tu bibes uvam : mea nec Falernæ 10
 Temperant vites, neque Formiani
 Pocula colles.

CARMEN XXI.

IN DIANAM ET APOLLINEM.

DIANAM teneræ dicite virgines :
 Intonsum, pueri, dicite Cynthium :
 Latonamque supremo
 Dilectam penitus Jovi.

ODE XX.

2. Græcâ, 'which had held Greek wine before.'

3. levi, 'smeared,' i. e. sealed : Carm. III. viii. 10.

4. After a dangerous illness, on his first appearance in the theatre, Mæcenas was received with a round of applause, a mark of popularity again alluded to, Carm. II. xvii. 25.
 8. Carm. I. xii. 4.

9. Cæcuban wine came from a district in Latium.

Cales was in Campania, as was Falernus ager.

Formiæ, on the Liris (its founder mentioned, Carm. III. xvii. 6.).

ODE XXI.

A festal hymn (as entitled), or rather an address to the chorus employed to sing at the rites. This is an example of the class of poems referred to, Epist. II. i. 132.

2. intonsum. i. e. the beardless youthful deity : Tibull. I. iv. 38., Gr. ἀκεροειδύνης.

Vos lætam fluviis et nemorum coma,	5
Quæcunque aut gelido prominet Algido,	
Nigris aut Erymanthi	
Silvis, aut viridis Cragi :	
Vos Tempe totidem tollite laudibus,	
Natalemque, mares, Delon Apollinis,	10
Insignemque pharetra	
Fraternaque humerum lyra.	
Hic bellum lacrimosum, hic miseram famem	
Pestemque a populo, et principe Cæsare, in	
Persas atque Britannos	15
Vestra motus aget prece.	

CARMEN XXII.

AD ARISTIUM FUSCUM.

INTEGER vitæ scelerisque purus	
Non eget Mauris jaculis, neque arcu,	
Nec venenatis gravida sagittis,	
Fusce, pharetra :	
Sive per Syrtes iter æstuosas,	5
Sive facturus per inhospitalem	

6. *Algidus*, a mountain of Latium mentioned as sacred to Diana, Car. Sec. 69.

Erymanthus, in Arcadia.

Cragus, in Lycia.

10. *vos . . . mares*. The youths celebrate Apollo, as the virgins Diana. Compare Soph. Trach. 207—214.

12. Carm. I. x. 6. The lyre is said to have been the invention of Mercury, and his gift to Apollo.

13. These deities are invoked together against the pestilence, as ἀνέστημοι, Soph. Œd. Tyr. 164.

ODE XXII.

Aristius Fuscus, a poet and friend of Horace, mentioned again in Sat. I. ix. 61., I. x. 83., and Epist. I. 10.

5. See Carm. II. vi. 3. *æstuosas*. Carm. II. vii. 16. Orell. prefers the sense of 'burning,' quoting Carm. I. xxxi. 5., Cic. ad Att. v. xiv. 1., Catull. vii. 4.

6, 7. *Caucasum*, the great range between the Black and the Caspian Sea, rising to the height of 9600 feet.

inhospitalem. Orell. cf. Æsch.

Caucasum, vel quæ loca fabulosus
Lambit Hydaspes.

Namque me silva lupus in Sabina,
Dum meam canto Lalagen, et ultra 10
Terminum curis vagor expeditis,
Fugit inermem.

Quale portentum neque militaris
Daunias latis alit æsculetis,
Nec Jubæ tellus generat, leonum 15
Arida nutrix.

Pone me, pigris ubi nulla campis
Arbor æstiva recreatur aura;
Quod latus mundi nebulæ malusque 20
Jupiter urget:

Pone sub curru nimium propinqui
Solis, in terra domibus negata:
Dulce ridentem Lalagen amabo,
Dulce loquentem.

P. V. 20.: ἀναθρόνῃ πύργῳ; also ver. 2., ἄσπερον ἐρημίων.

7. fabulosus, 'famous in story.' So Carm. III. iv. 9.; comp. fabulæ, Carm. I. iv. 16.

8. Hydaspes, now the Jhyllum, the westernmost of the five rivers of the Punjab.

11. curis expeditis; for the more usual or prose constr., expeditus. Orell. cf. Catul. xxxi. 7.: O quid solutus est beatus curis.

14. Daunias, a Greek adjective form, Daunias tellus for Daunia, a part of Apulia.

æsculetis. Æsculus, Gr. φηγός. Nemorum quæ maxima frondet: Virg. Georg. ii. 16. 291. The

tallest species of oak, the Italian oak with edible acorns.

15. Jubæ tellus, i. e. Africa.

17. 'Place me in the most uninhabitable (domibus negata) corners of the earth, in the frigid or the torrid zone, still shall I love Lalage.' Of the zones, see Virg. Georg. i. 233.

pigris, 'sluggish from cold.'

Jupiter, as Carm. I. i. 25., xvi. 12.

23. Dulce ridentem . . . loquentem. Imitation of Sappho, Fragm. ii. 3.:

καὶ πλεῖστον ἀδὸ φωνήεντος ἐπακούει,
καὶ γελῶντος ἱμερόεν.

CARMEN XXIII.

AD CHLOËN.

VITAS hinnuleo me similis, Chloë,
 Quærenti pavidam montibus aviis
 Matrem, non sine vano
 Aurarum et silvæ metu.

Nam seu mobilibus veris inhorruit
 Adventus foliis, seu virides rubum
 Dimovere lacertæ,
 Et corde et genibus tremit.

Atqui non ego te, tigris ut aspera
 Gætulusve leo, frangere persequor:
 Tandem desine matrem
 Tempestiva sequi viro.

5

10

CARMEN XXIV.

AD VIRGILIUM.

QUIS desiderio sit pudor aut modus
 Tam cari capitis? Præcipe lugubres

ODÆ XXIII.

In part an imitation of Anacreon,
 Fr. 49.

4. *silvæ*. Epod. xiii. 2. So Catul.
 lxvi. 38., dissolūo; Ov. Her. xii. 4.,
 evolūtisse.

5. *veris inhorruit adventus*.
 'The early spring rustles in the
 leaves.' Orell. cf. the description of
 the winds, as "*Veris comites*,"
 Carn. iv. xii. 1; but the mention
 of the time has perhaps more to do
 with the first growth of the leaf.
 Bentley's alteration (*vepris . . . ad
 ventum*) is worth noticing for its
 elegance.

10. *frangere*. Hom. Il. λ. 113.,
συνείαξε λαβών.

12. *Tempestiva viro*, 'marriage-
 able.' Virg. Æn. vii. 53.: *matura
 viro*.

ODÆ XXIV.

Publius Virgilius Maro. Five
 years older than Horace . . . men-
 tioned in Sat. i. v. as having intro-
 duced him to Mæcenas: and see
 above, Carn. i. iii. 8.

2. *capitis*. So Epod. v. 74.; S. II.
 l. 27. A phrase less common in
 Latin than in Greek:

Τευκρὲ, φίλη κεφαλὴ: Hom.

Ἰσμήνης κάρη: Soph.

præcipe, 'lead off'; *ἐξαρχε*, as
 in Hom. Il. σ. 51.

Cantus, Melpomene, cui liquidam Pater
Vocem cum cithara dedit.

Ergo Quinctilium perpetuus sopor 5
Urget! cui Pudor, et Justitiæ soror,
Incorrupta Fides, nudaque Veritas
Quando ullum inveniet parem?

Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit:
Nulli flebilior, quam tibi, Virgili. 10
Tu frustra pius, heu! non ita creditum
Poscis Quinctilium deos.

Quod si Threïcio blandius Orpheo
Auditam moderere arboribus fidem,
Non vanæ redeat sanguis imagini, 15
Quam virga semel horrida,

Non lenis precibus fata recludere,
Nigro compulerit Mercurius gregi.
Durum! Sed levius fit patientia, 20
Quidquid corrigere est nefas.

5. Quinctilium, sc. Varum. See Carm. I. xviii.

perpetuus . . . urget. Virg. Æn. x. 745, 6.

6, 7. Pudor et Fides. Carm. Sec. 57. Veritas. Sicca rustica veritas capillis: Mart. x. lxxii. 11.

11. frustra pius. Ov. Am. III. ix. 37.:

Vive pius, moriere pius.

Comp. Carm. II. xiv. 2, nec pietas moram, etc.

15. vanæ imagini, 'the lifeless shade.' See on Carm. I. iv. 17.

19. levius fit patientiâ.

Cp. (out of many passages) Æsch.

P. V. 104.; Eurip. Fragm. Antig.

15; Soph. Thyest. Fr. 236.; Pind.

Pyth. II. 93., φέρειν ελαφρῶς . . .

ζυγὸν ἀρήγει; Archil. Fr. viii. 6..

Θεοὶ γὰρ ἀνηκέστοιςι κακοῖσιν, ὃ

φίλ', ἐπὶ κρατερὴν τλημοσύνην

ἔθεσαν φαρμακόν.

CARMEN XXV.

AD LYDIAM.

PARCIUS junctas quatiunt fenestras
Ictibus crebris juvenes protervi,
Nec tibi somnos adimunt : amatque
Janua limen,

Quæ prius multum facilis movebat 5
Cardines. Audis minus et minus jam,
" Me tuo longas pereunte noctes,
Lydia, dormis ? "

Invicem mœchos anus arrogantes
Flebis in solo levis angiportu ; 10
Thracio bacchante magis sub inter-
lunia vento,

Quum tibi flagrans amor, et libido,
Quæ solet matres furiare equorum,
Sæviet circa jecur ulcerosum ; 15
Non sine questu,

Læta quod pubes hedera virenti
Gaudeat pulla magis atque myrto,
Aridas frondes Hiemis sodali
Dedicet Hebro. 20

OPUS XXV.

1. An invective against Lydia, whom, in her decay of youth and beauty, her lovers are leaving.

4. *limen amat*, 'opens not.' Orell; cf. Virg. *Æn.* v. 163., *litus ama*, 'hug the shore.'

10. *angiportu*, 'a narrow alley.'

11. 'When the wind is raging more fiercely during the changes (hidings) of the moon.' An image of dark and dreary desolation ; as is also the metaphor *hiemis sodali*,

ver. 19., which adds, however, the idea of a sweeping destruction.

14. Cp. Virg. *Georg.* iii. 280., *hippomanes*.

16. *non sine questu . . . quod*, i. e. 'you complain that they prefer the young ivy and dark green myrtle to the sear leaf, which they let float down the stream.' *Virentis aridas* are similarly opposed in *Carm.* iv. xiii.

20. *dedicet Hebro*. This part of the idea is the germ of Moore's

CARMEN XXVI.

DE ÆLIO LAMIA.

MUSIS amicus, tristitiam et metus
 Tradam protervis in mare Creticum
 Portare ventis, quis sub Arcto
 Rex gelidæ metuatur oræ,

Quid Tiridaten terreat, unice
 Securus. O, quæ fontibus integris
 Gaudes, apricos necte flores,
 Necte meo Lamix coronam,

Pimplea dulcis; nil sine te mei
 Possunt honores: hunc fidibus novis,
 Hunc Lesbio sacrare plectro,
 Teque tuasque decet sorores.

2nd National Air ("Flow on thou shining river"), and receives its clearest illustration from it:

"Tell her this, when youth is o'er,
 Her lone and loveless charms
 shall be

Thrown by upon life's weedy
 shore,

Like those sweet flowers from
 thee."

Hebro, the Thracian river, now Maritsa; proverbial (esp. in Horace, with his Greek models) for coldness and rapidity: e. g. Virg. *Æn.* i. 317.

ODE XXVI.

Lucius Ælius Lamia. See Carm. III. xvii., addressed to him.

1. *Musis amicus.* Virg. *Æn.* ix. 774.

2. *tradam ventis.* (Cp. above the various reading *dedicet Euro.*) Anacreon, Od. xxxix. 13:

τὸ δ' ἄχος πέφηνγε μυχθὲν
 ἀνεμοτρόφῳ θυέλλῃ.

Apoll. R. i. 1334.:

ἀλλ' ἀνέμοισι δάσωμεν ἀμυλακίην.
 Ventis et verba et vela dedisti.

Ov. *Her.* ii. 25.

4. i. e. the Scythian aid proffered to Phraates. See the note on Carm. II. ii. 17.; cp. Carm. III. viii. 18.

5. *unice securus.* Theogn. 764.

6—8. *integris. flores. coronam.* Cp. (though differently applied) the lines of Lucret. i. 927.:

juvat integros accedere fontes
 Atque haurire; juvatque novos decerpere flores,

Insignemque meo capiti petere inde coronam,

Unde prius nulli velârint tempora Musæ.

7. *necte.* Pind. Ol. vi. 86.: *πλέκων θμνον.* Nem. vii. 77.: *εἴρειν στεφάνους.*

10. *mei honores,* 'my efforts to honour him.'

CARMEN XXVII.

AD SODALES.

NATIS in usum lætitiæ scyphis
 Pugnare, Thracum est : tollite barbarum
 Morem, verecundumque Bacchum
 Sanguineis prohibete rixis.
 VINO et lucernis Medus acinaces 5
 Immane quantum discrepat : impium
 Lenite clamorem, sodales,
 Et cubito remanete presso.
 VULTIS severi me quoque sumere
 Partem Falerni ? dicat Opuntiae 10
 Frater Megillæ, quo beatus
 Vulnere, qua pereat sagitta.
 Cessat voluntas ? non alia bibam
 Mercede. Quæ te cunque domat Venus,
 Non erubescendis adurit 15
 Ignibus, ingenuoque semper
 Amore peccas. Quidquid habes, age,
 Depone tutis auribus—Ah miser,

ONE XXVII.

1. From Anacreon, Fr. 63. Cp. Ov. Met. xii. 242.:

... primâ pocula pugnâ

Missa volant, . . .

Res epulis quondam nunc bello et cædibus aptæ.

2. Thracum. Carm. I. xviii. 9.

5. acinaces, scimitar.

6. immane quantum. Gr. οὐράνιον δσον (as Aristoph. Ran. 781.). Cp. the sim. usages ἀμήχανον δσον, μύρια δσα, and in fem. g. θανμαστὴν δσσην, as in Plat. Alc. 2d, p. 125.

Engl. : 'It is totally (lit. monstrously) at variance with.' The phrase occurs in Tacit. Hist. iv. 34.

8. cubito presso. i. e. 'recline undisturbed ?' recumbens . . . bibit, Carm. III. iii. 11. ; cp. Sat. II. iv. 39.

11. frater Megillæ. A fictitious name.

12. i. e. with whom he is in love. Ov. Her. xvi. 275.:

Non mea sunt summâ leviter distincta sagittâ

Pectora : descendit vulnus ad ossa meum.

17.

Quare quicquid habes boni malique Dic nobis . . .

Catul. vi. 15.

Quanta laborabas Charybdi,
Digne puer meliore flamma!

20

Quæ saga, quis te solvere Thessalis
Magus venenis, quis poterit deus?
Vix illigatum te triformi
Pegasus expedit Chimæra.

CARMEN XXVIII.

Te maris et terræ numeroque carentis arenæ
Mensorem cohibent, Archyta,
Pulveris exigui prope litus parva Matinum
Munera, nec quidquam tibi prodest

19. *laborabas*. The imperfect is used of present time to express surprise at something unexpected; an idiom common in Greek, but generally with the addition of the particle *ἔρα*.

So Hom. Il. σ. 358., γ. 147.; Eur. Med. 1279.; Arist. Equit. 138. 382.

In all these instances we transl. the imperfect by the present. Our common phrase, "You are! I did not know you were," seems to point out the origin of the construction.

19. i.e. 'such a passion is an abyss from which no skill nor strength can rescue you.'

21. *Thessalis*. Thessalian sorceries were famous. Cf. Epod. v. 45.; Epist. II. ii. 208.

24. *Chimæra*. Hom. Il. ζ. 181.: *πρόσθε λέων ὄπιθεν δὲ δράκων μέσση δὲ χίμαιρα*. *χίμαιρα*, properly a goat; the fabled monster of Lycia destroyed by Bellerophon mounted on his winged horse Pegasus.

ODE XXVIII.

This Ode appears to be a dialogue between the shade of Archytas and a sailor, who, finding the philoso-

pher's corpse on the shore, after shipwreck (a story the origin or authority for which is not known), commiserates him (down to ver. 16., or ver. 20.), and is then implored to bury him. The penalty of lying unburied is expressed in Virg. *Æn.* vi. 325.; the slightness of the rite necessary (*injecto ter pulvere*), in Soph. Antig. 256. and 429. sq.

2. *Archytas*, a Greek mathematician and astronomer of Tarentum, fl. B. C. 400. See Cic. de Senect. 12.: *magni in primis et præclari viri*.

cohibent. This term seems inconsistent with the notion of an unburied corpse. It seems to be used instead of *sustinent*, or some similar word, as really expressing the first idea associated with death, the idea in Shakesp. Hen. IV. act v. sc. 4. (used moreover of a body on the ground):

"When that this body did contain
a spirit

A kingdom for it was too small a
bound.

But now, two paces of the vilest
earth

Is room enough."

Aërias tentasse domos, animoque rotundum	5
Percurrisse polum, morituro.	
Occidit et Pelopis genitor, conviva deorum,	
Tithonusque remotus in auras,	
Et Jovis arcanis Minos admissus, habentque	
Tartara Panthoiden iterum Orco	10
Demissum; quamvis, clypeo Trojana refixo	
Tempora testatus, nihil ultra	
Nervos atque cutem Morti concesserat atræ,	
Judice te non sordidus auctor	
Naturæ verique. Sed omnes una manet nox,	15
Et calcanda semel via leti.	
Dant alios Furæ torvo spectacula Marti;	
Exitio est avidum mare nautis;	
Mixta senum ac juvenum densentur funera, nullum	
Sæva caput Proserpina fugit.	20
Me quoque devexi rapidus comes Orionis	
Illyricis Notus obruit undis.	
At tu, nauta, vagæ ne parce malignus arenæ	
Ossibus et capiti inhumato	
Particulam dare: sic quodcunque minabitur Euris	25
Fluctibus Hesperiiis, Venusinæ	
Plectantur silvæ, te sospite, multaue merces,	
Unde potest, tibi defluat æquo	

3. litus **Matinum**. In Apulia.

6. **morituro**. Cp. Carm. II. iii. 4.
'Avails not to prevent your death.'
Cp. for the sentiment, and the following instances, Hom. II. σ. 117.:
οὐδὲ γὰρ οὐδὲ βίη 'Ηρακλῆος φύγε
Κῆρα,
ἀλλὰ τὸ Μοῖρ' ἐδάμασσε . . .

7. i. e. **Tantalus**. For his fate and its cause, see Eur. Orest. 5—10.; Hom. Od. λ. 581.

8. **Tithonus**, married to Aurora, and borne by her to heaven. Mentioned again, Carm. II. xvi. 30.

9. **Minos**. Hom. Od. τ. 179.

For his office after death see Virg. *Æn.* vi. 432.

10. See Ov. Met. xv. 160-164. These lines refer to the doctrine of metempsychosis and the assertion of Pythagoras that he remembered the Trojan War, and had then been Euphorbus.

11. **figo**, 'to fix;'
refigo, 'to unfix, to take down.' So Epist. I. xviii. 56.

21. **devexus**, 'sloping downwards;'
here, 'setting,' as pronus, Carm. III. xxvii. 18., cp. Virg. *Æn.* vii. 719.

25. **sic**. Carm. I. iii. 1.

Ab Jove, Neptunoque sacri custode Tarenti.
 Negligis immeritis nocituram 30
 Postmodo te natis fraudem committere? Fors et
 Debita jura vicesque superbæ
 Te maneant ipsum : precibus non linquar inultis,
 Teque piacula nulla resolvent.
 Quamquam festinas, non est mora longa ; licebit 35
 Injecto ter pulvere curras.

CARMEN XXIX.

AD ICCIUM.

ICCI, beatis nunc Arabum invides
 Gazis, et acrem militiam paras
 Non ante devictis Subææ
 Regibus, horribilique Medo
 Nectis catenas? Quæ tibi virginum, 5
 Sponso necato, barbara serviet?
 Puer quis ex aula capillis
 Ad cyathum statuetur unctis,
 Doctus sagittas tendere Sericas
 Arcu paterno? Quis neget arduis 10

30. *negligis*. i. e. 'do you think lightly of committing a crime that will hereafter have to be atoned for by your guiltless descendants?'

32. *vices superbæ*, 'a terrible retribution, one that will scorn your suffering, as you scorn mine.' So Orell.

ONÆ XXIX.

Iccius. Epist. i. xii. is addressed to him.

1. The expedition intended here,

and which Iccius is represented as being about to share, was that of Ælius Gallus, afterwards prefect of Egypt, B. C. 25—24. See Merivale's Hist. Rome, ch. 34.

4. *Medo*. Used, with great latitude, of the Oriental nations generally. See on Carm. i. ii. 22.; cf. *Medus* Hydaspes in Virg. Georg. iv. 211.

8. *ad cyathum*, i. e. as cupbearer.

9. *Sericas*. The Seres are mentioned above, Carm. i. xii. 56.

Pronos relabi posse rivos
 Montibus, et Tiberim reverti;
 Quum tu coëmtos undique nobilis
 Libros Panæti, Socraticam et domum,
 Mutare loricis Iberis, 15
 Pollicitus meliora, tendis?

CARMEN XXX.

AD VENEREM.

O VENUS, regina Cnidi Paphique,
 Sperne dilectam Cypron, et vocantis
 Thure te multo Glyceræ decoram
 Transfer in ædem.
 Fervidus tecum Puer, et solutis 5
 Gratia zonis, præperentque Nymphæ,
 Et parum comis sine te Juventas,
 Mercuriusque.

11. i. e. 'what can now be thought impossible?' So Ov. Her. v. 29. sq.; Trist. i. viii. 1. So Eur. Med. 410. (but rather of that which is an unnatural reversal of truth and equity): *ἐντα ποταμῶν ἑρῶν χωροῦσι παγὰι*. Cic. ad Att. xv. iv. 1.

14. Panætius of Rhodes, the Stoic, Cicero's model in his work De Officiis.

Socraticam. Cic. de Orat. iii. 16. (59—61.): "omnes se philosophi Socraticos se et dici vellent, et esse

arbitrarentur;" and Procem. Cic. Qu. i. 1.: "philosophiam veterem illam a Socrate ortam."

15. mutare loricis. Cp. Shakesp. Hen. IV. Pt. II. act iv. sc. 1.: "Turning your books to greaves" (which is Steevens's reading).

ODÆ XXX.

1. Cnidus, in Caria.
 Paphus. Hom. Odys. 8. 362.; Virg. Æn. i. 415.
2. Cypron. So Carm. I. xix. 9.

CARMEN XXXI.

AD APOLLINEM.

Quid dedicatum poscit Apollinem
 Vates? quid orat, de patera novum
 Fundens liquorem? Non opimæ
 Sardinia segetes feraces,

Non æstuosæ grata Calabria 5
 Armenta, non aurum, aut ebur Indicum,
 Non rura, quæ Liris quieta
 Mordet aqua taciturnus amnis.

Premant Calena falce, quibus dedit 10
 Fortuna, vitem: dives et aureis
 Mercator exsiccet culullis
 Vina Syra reparata merce,

Dīs carus ipsis, quippe ter et quater
 Anno revisens æquor Atlanticum
 Impune. Me pascant olivæ, 15
 Me cichorea, levesque malvæ.

ODE XXXI.

An Ode exemplifying contentment.

"Vatis avarus

"Non temere est animus."

Epist. II. i. 119.

1. *dedicatum*. As the name of a deity is often used for the statue or temple consecrated to him, so it has the participle or verb *dedico* applied to itself. Orell. cp. Cic. de N. D. ii. 23. Ov. Fast. vi. 637.:

Te quoque magnificā, Concordia,
 dedicat æde.

4. *Sardinia*. Sicily and Sardinia are called "benignissimas urbis Romæ nutrices," by Valer. Max. vii. vi. 1.

6. *Indicum*, Virg. Georg. i. 57. In an earlier age this epithet was used of gold. See Soph. Antig. 1038.

7. *Liris*. Carm. III. xvii. 8., the Garigliano, in the south of Latium.

9. *premant falce*, 'prune,' as in Virg. Georg. i. 157.

Calena poetically joined with *falce* instead of *vitem*, as, Carm. i. ix. 7., *Sabinā* is joined with *diotā*, not with *merum*. So, Carm. III. vi. 38., *Sabellis* *ligonibus* shows the *mascula* proles there eulogised are the *veteres Sabelli* of Virgil.

15. *impune*, 'in safety.'

16. *leves malvæ*. Cp. Epod. ii. 58.

Frui paratis et valido mihi,
 Latoë, dones, et, precor, integra
 Cum mente; nec turpem senectam
 Degere, nec cithara carentem. 20

CARMEN XXXII.

AD LYRAM.

POSCIMUR. Si quid vacui sub umbra
 Lusimus tecum, quod et hunc in annum
 Vivat et plures; age, dic Latinum,
 Barbite, carmen,
 Lesbio primum modulate civi, 5
 Qui, ferox bello, tamen inter arma,
 Sive jactatam religarat udo
 Litore navim,
 Liberum et Musas, Veneremque, et illi
 Semper hærentem Puerum canebat, 10
 Et Lycum, nigris oculis nigroque
 Crine decorum.
 O decus Phœbi, et dapibus supremi
 Grata testudo Jovis, o laborum
 Dulce lenimen, mihi cunque salve 15
 Rite vocanti.

17. Epist. i. ii. 49. : *Valeat possessor oportet.* 'Let me have the temper and the health to enjoy what I have.'

18. et, precor, integrâ cum mente.
 Juven. Sat. x. 356. : *Orandum est ut sit mens sana in corpore sano.*

ODE XXXII.

1. *Poscimur*, 'I am called on for an ode.' Orell. cp. Ov. Fast. iv. 721.
 2. *lusimus*. Used of light poetry.

Virg. Ecl. i. 10. : *Ludere quæ vellem calamo permisit agresti.* Sat. i. iv. 139., *illudo*; Carm. iv. ix. 9., *lusi*.

1-4. *si quid . . . quod vivat.*
 Refer quod to *siquid*, not to *carmen*.

5. *Alcæus*. See note on Carm. II. xiii. 24.

7. Comp. Eur. Hippol. 761-2.

13, 14. Orell. cp. Tibul. iv. ii. 22., *Et testudinē Phœbe superbe lyrâ;* and Hom. Il. æ. 602.

15. *cunque vocanti*, 'whenever I call.'

CARMEN XXXIII.

AD ALBIUM TIBULLUM.

ALBI, ne doleas plus nimio, memor
Immitis Glyceræ, neu miserabiles
Decantes elegos, cur tibi junior
Læsa præniteat fide;

Insignem tenui fronte Lycorida 5
Cyri torret amor, Cyrus in asperam
Declinat Pholoën; sed prius Apulis
Jungentur capreæ lupis,

Quam turpi Pholoë peccet adultero.
Sic visum Veneri, cui placet impares 10
Formas atque animos sub juga ænea
Sævo mittere cum joco.

Ipsam me melior quum peteret Venus,
Grata detinuit compede Myrtale
Libertina, fretis acrior Hadriæ 15
Curvantis Calabros sinus.

ODE XXXIII.

Albius Tibullus, see Epist. I. iv., addressed to him, and Ovid's beautiful elegy upon his death, *Am.* III. ix., and the epitaph of Domitius Marsus,—
Te quoque Virgilio comitem non æqua, Tibulle,

Mors juvenem campos misit ad Elysios.

Ne foret aut elegis molles qui fletet amores,

Aut caneret forti regia bella pede.

He died B. C. 18, in less than a year after Virgil.

3. cur, 'because.' So in Epist. I.

viii. 10.; accounted for by Orell. as a mixture of two constructions: "1. ne dolens dicas, Cur mihi præfertur? 2. noli dolere quod præferatur."

5. *Lycoris. Cyrus. Pholoe.* Fictitious examples of the love described by Callim. Epigr. 32., τὰ μὲν φεύγοντα δίδκειν οἷδε . . . cp. Mosch. Idyll. vi. 1.

8. Cf. Virg. Ecl. viii. 27.:

Jungentur jam gryphes equis.

15. *acrior Hadriæ.* Carm. III. ix. 23.:

αἰθαδεστέρα θαλάσσης.

Eur. Hipp. 304.

CARMEN XXXIV.

AD SE IPSUM.

PARCUS deorum cultor et infrequens,
 Insanientis dum sapientiæ
 Consultus erro, nunc retrorsum
 Vela dare, atque iterare cursus

Cogor relictos. Namque Diespiter, 5
 Igni corusco nubila dividens
 Plerumque, per purum tonantes
 Egit equos volucremque currum ;

Quo bruta tellus, et vaga flumina,
 Quo Styx et invisī horrida Tænari 10
 Sedes, Atlanteusque finis
 Concutitur. Valet ima summis

Mutare, et insignem attenuat deus,
 Obscura promens. Hinc apicem rapax

ODE XXXIV.

2. *insanientis*. The Epicurean error of referring all things to secondary, and denying providential, causes.

Horace represents himself as an Epicurean. *Epist.* I. iv. 16. ; *Sat.* I. v. 101. His impulsiveness and inconsistency as to doctrines he declares, *Epist.* I. i. 14—19.

3. *consultus*, 'a professor,' as in the phrase *juris consultus*.

5. *Diespiter*. "Varro, *L. L.* v. 66. : *Antiquius Jovis nomen* ; nam olim *Dijovis et Diespiter dictus*, id est dies (gen. ant.) pater," quoted by Orell., who adds "nunc constat . . . nihil differre a Gr. *Ζεύς πατήρ*."

7. Cp. the "*cælo sereno fulgura*" of *Virg. Georg.* i. 487., and *Hom. Odys.* v. 114.

9. *bruta*, 'senseless.' "The *brute* earth : " Milton, in *Comus*. Cp. *inertem*, *Carm.* III. iv. 45.

10. *Tænarus*, the south headland of Laconia, C. Matapan. A legendary entrance to *Orcus*. *Virg. Georg.* iv. 467. : *Tænarias fauces alta ostia Ditis*.

invisi. *Hom. Il.* v. 66. :

τά τε στυγέουσι θεοί περ.

11. *Eurip. Hipp.* 3. : *τέρμινες Ἀτλαντικοί*.

14. *Obscura*. The neuter, though used of persons, and in connection with the masc. *insignem*.

14. *apicem*, 'a point ;' then (as here) used for the high-peaked Oriental tiara.

Carm. III. xxi. 20. : *regum apices*. *Virg. Æn.* x. 270.

Fortuna cum stridore acuto
Sustulit, hic posuisse gaudet.

15

CARMEN XXXV.

AD FORTUNAM.

O DIVA, gratum quæ regis Antium,
Præsens vel imo tollere de gradu
Mortale corpus, vel superbos
Vertere funeribus triumphos;

Te pauper ambit sollicita prece
Ruris colonus; te dominam æquoris,
Quicumque Bithyna lacescit
Carpathium pelagus carina.

5

Te Dacus asper, te profugi Scythæ,
Urbesque gentesque et Latium ferox,
Regumque matres barbarorum, et
Purpurei metuunt tyranni,

10

15. i.e. swooping with the dash of an eagle. ὄξεια κλάσαν αἰετὸς ἐς γῆν (ἐς) ὑπερέστω; Soph. Ant. 113. Cp. the account of Tarquin in Cic. Legg. i. 1.

16. sustulit. Used like the Gr. αἶριστ.

ODE XXXV.

1. Cp. the invocation to Fortune in Pind. Ol. xii. 1.

Antium, Torre d'Anzo, the capital of the Volsci. Its Temple of Fortune was celebrated; historically it is famous for having supplied (after the final conquest of Latium in 338 B.C.) the Rostra at Rome.

2. præsens occurs nowhere else with an infinitive, but is not a more strained constr. than "blandus decere," or "lenis sperire." It is

equivalent to (though of wider meaning than) "valens."

6. ruris colonus. i.e. ruricola. 'You are honoured by the dwellers on land and sea.'

7. Bithynā, 'of Bithynian timber,' as Pontica above, Carm. I. xiv.

11. This traffic with Bithynia is also alluded to in Carm. III. vii. 3.

8. Carpathium, part of the Ægean, near Carpathus (Scarpanto), north of Crete.

9. Dacus, the tribes bordering on the Danube. The frequency of their incursions is implied in Virg. Georg. ii. 497.

Add Carm. III. viii. 18.

profugi. Nearly as campestris, Carm. III. xxiv. 9: wandering, nomad tribes.

12. Hence Gray's "purple tyrants vainly groan:" Ode to Adversity.

Injurioso ne pede proruas
 Stantem columnam, neu populus frequens
 Ad arma cessantes ad arma 15
 Concitet, imperiumque frangat.

Te semper anteit sæva Necessitas,
 Clavos trabales et cuneos manu
 Gestans æna; nec severus
 Uncus abest, liquidumque plumbum. 20

Te Spes et albo rara Fides colit
 Velata panno, nec comitem abnegat,
 Utcunque mutata potentes
 Veste domos inimica linquis.

At vulgus infidum et meretrix retro 25
 Perjura cedit; diffugiunt cadis
 Cum fæce siccatis amici,
 Ferre jugum pariter dolosi.

Serves iturum Cæsarem in ultimos
 Orbis Britannos, et juvenum recens 30
 Examen Eois timendum
 Partibus, Oceanoque rubro.

Eheu! cicatricum et sceleris pudet
 Fratrumque—Quid nos dura refugimus

14. *columnam*, their power and prosperity.

18. This has been supposed to be taken from a picture. The symbols aptly represent the grasp and strength of Destiny. Cp. Carm. III. xxiv. 5.

clavos, 'nails,' as in Pind. Pyth. iv. 71.

cuneos, 'wedges' to tighten the masonry.

uncus, 'rivets or cramps' to hold it together.

plumbum, molten 'lead' to set them more firmly: used prover-

bially in Eur. Andr. 267.: *εἰ πέριξ σ' ἔχει τηκτὸς μόλυβδος*.

22. *nec comitem (se) abnegat*. 'Nor scruples to be your companion still, though in altered and gloomy guise you retire from scenes of prosperity.'

27. *cum fæce*. i.e. utterly drained.

29. *ultimos*. Virg. Ecl. i. 67.

30. *recens examen*. The expedition referred to above, Carm. xxix.

33. *sceleris fratrumque* (a species of hendiadyse), the slaughter of our brethren in civil war. Cp. above, Carm. I. ii.

Ætas ? quid intactum nefasti 35
 Liquimus ? unde manum juvenus
 Metu deorum continuit ? quibus
 Pepercit aris ? O utinam nova
 Incude diffingas retusum in
 Massagetæ Arabasque ferrum. 40

CARMEN XXXVI.

AD PLOTIUM NUMIDAM.

Et thure et fidibus juvat
 Placare et vituli sanguine debito
 Custodes Numidæ deos,
 Qui nunc, Hesperia sospes ab ultima,
 Caris multa sodalibus, 5
 Nulli plura tamen dividit oscula
 Quam dulci Lamia, memor
 Actæ non alio rege puertia,
 Mutatæque simul togæ.
 Cressa ne careat pulchra dies nota : 10

35. *dura refugimus ætas.* Cp. Epod. xvi. 9., and a like constr. in Livy, xxvii. 51.: Tum omnis ætas currere obvii.

35. 37. Solon, Frag.:
 οὐδ' ἑρῶν κτεάνων οὐτε τι δημοσίων
 φειδόμενοι.

39. *diffingas*, 'fashion anew and differently, for a different purpose.'

40. *Massagetæ*, a Tartar tribe of Scythia intra Imaum.

ODE XXXVI.

An Ode of welcome to Plotius Numida upon his return (with Augustus it is supposed) from the Cantabrian war.

2. *sanguine debito.* Cp. Epist. i. iii. 36.

7. *dulci*, 'dear.' Amicus dulcis, Sat. i. iii. 69.

8. *non alio*, 'the same.' Orell. cp. Tac. Germ. v.: "They had been boys together under the same teacher."

9. *mutatæ togæ.* The young Romans upon "*coming of age*" changed the toga prætexta for the toga virilis. This change, which was accompanied with marked rejoicing, might take place any time after the age of fifteen. (See Becker's Gallus, Exc. ii. sc. 1.)

Toga libera, and *liberior* in Ov. Fast. iii. 771., and Trist. iv. x. 28., express the independence then attained, with a reference also to the Liberalia (March 17.) as the usual day for the ceremony.

10. *cressa.* Adj. from creta, chalk.

Neu promptæ modus amphoræ,
 Neu morem in Salium sit requies pedum,
 Neu multi Damalis meri
 Bassum Threïcia vincat amystide,
 Neu desint epulis rosæ, 15
 Neu vivax apium, neu breve lilium.
 Omnes in Damalin putres
 Deponent oculos, nec Damalis novo
 Divelletur adultero,
 Lascivis hederis ambitiosior. 20

CARMEN XXXVII.

AD SODALES.

NUNC est bibendum, nunc pede libero
 Pulsanda tellus ; nunc Saliaribus

Cressus and Cressius are common as adjectives, from Creta, the proper name ; not, as here, from *creta* the substance.

A white mark, or white stone, distinguished lucky events or days. See Sat. II. iii. 246.: *cretâ* an carbone; cf. Pers. Sat. II. I., and "dies ater," in Ov. Fast. I. 58.

So λευκὸν ἥμαρ, in Æsch. Pers. 301.; a natural metaphor.

11, 12. 'Let there be no limit to the wine, no check to the dances.'

promptæ. Participle. *Promo* (pro-emo) is the constant phrase for drawing wine. So *promus* (Sat. II. ii. 16.), a butler.

12. *Salium*. Generally understood to be for *Saliorum*, and so Orell.; but in his note on C. IV. I. 28. he takes it as an adj., from *Salus*, a word used by Varro.

The *Salii* were the priests of Mars. "A saltu nomina dicta," Ov. Fast. III. 387. See mention of them in

Virg. Æn. VIII. 285.; and again, 663., "exultantes Salioa."

13. *multi meri*. i. e. a noted drinker. The sense is, 'Let even Damalis be surpassed in deep drinking.'

14. *amystide*, Gr. ἀμυστίς: Eur. Rhes. 419., Cycl. 417.

Threiciâ. Carm. I. xviii. 9.

16. *breve*, 'short-lived,' contrasted with *vivax*. So Carm. II. iii. 13.

17. *putres*, 'melting, languishing.' Cp. τάρκεαι ὀφθαλμοίς, Theocr. I.

91. (much the same as Spenser's (F. Qu. I. iv. 24.) "wholly eyes, the sign of jealousy," a word said to be derived from Sax. 'moelan, 'to wither,' in allusion to the "faded colour and unnatural appearance of such eyes."

18. *nec* = non tamen. The sense is 'Damalis before all the guests shall cling to and welcome Numida.'

20. *ambitiosior*, used in the primary sense as derived from *ambio*, 'clinging to.'

Ornare pulvinar deorum
Tempus erat dapibus, sodales.

Antehac nefas depromere Cæcubum 5
Cellis avitis, dum Capitolio
Regina dementes ruinas,
Funus et imperio parabat

Contaminato cum grege turpium
Morbo virorum, quidlibet impotens 10
Sperare, fortunaque dulci
Ebria. Sed minuit furorem

Vix una sospes navis ab ignibus;
Mentemque lymphatam Mareotico
Redegit in veros timores 15
Cæsar, ab Italia volantem

ODE XXXVII.

A congratulatory ode on occasion of the deaths of M. Antony and Cleopatra. The opening of it is from Alcæus, Fr. 20.:

Νῦν χρὴ μεθύσθην καὶ χθόνα πρὸς βίαν

παῖνν ἐπειδὴ κἀθανε Μύρσιλος.

(I quote Gaisford's and Porson's reading.)

3. *pulvinar Deorum*. See the Dict. of Antiq., art. Lectisternium. Images of the gods were placed on couches (pulvinaria) with offerings and viands set before them, nearly as Theocritus, Idyll. xv. 111—127., describes the Ἀδώνια.

4. *tempus erat*, 'it were time,' i. e. we ought. Cp. Ov. Am. iii. i. 23., Trist. iv. viii. 25.

Tempus, ὅρα, as in Soph. Aj. 245., Œd. Tyr. 466.

9. 'With her degraded crew of infamous followers.' "*Turptum ut contaminato imprimis ad animum refertur*:" Orell. With this description may be compared, in a general

way, what Livy (ix. 17.) says of Darius's army and Alexander's march.

13. i. e. the loss of all her fleet. See, for the constr., the note on Carm. ii. iv. 10.

14. *lymphatam*, 'panic-stricken,' Gr. *νυμφόληπτον*. The superstition is expressed in Ov. Heroid. iv. 50.:

Dryades Faunique bicornes

Numine contactas attonuere suo. lymphata is in Virg. Æn. vii. 377. lymphaticus pavor, 'a panic:' Liv. x. 28.

14. *Mareotico*. Cleopatra's mind is said to be *overset*, not by a deity's (e. g. Pan or Apollo's) intervention, but by wine; a reflection on her luxury and its effects.

The *Lacus Mareotis* supplied Alexandria with its southern port, and a communication with the Nile. The surrounding country was celebrated for its wines.

Mareotides Albæ are amongst the vines mentioned, Virg. Georg. ii. 91.

Remis adurgens, accipiter velut Molles columbas, aut leporem citus Venator in campis nivalis Hæmonia, daret ut catenis	20
Fatale monstrum; quæ generosius Perire quærens, nec muliebriter Expavit ense, nec latentes Classe cita reparavit oras:	
Ausæ et jacentem visere regiam Vultu sereno, fortis et asperas Tractare serpentes, ut atrum Corpore combiberet venenum;	25
Deliberata morte ferocior, Sævis Liburnis scilicet invidens Privata deduci superbo Non humiliæ mulier triumpho.	30

21. *fatale monstrum.* Orell. quotes Lucan, x. 58.: Latii feralis Erinnyæ.

24. *reparavit.* 'Nor did she attempt to gain other realms in place of those which she had lost.' A sense of *reparo* not found elsewhere, but in agreement with the derivation; *paro* is to provide, and *re* in compounds has often the sense of diversion or substitution. So above, v. 15. *redegit*, and see note on Carm. II. i. 37.

It has been observed of Horace, that he is fond of recurring to the primary or elementary meanings of words.

27. *serpentes*, the "geminos angues" of Virg. *Æn.* viii. 697. See Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra, Act v. sc. 2.

29. *ferocior*, 'animated by the thought of death.' *ferox* is constantly used in a good sense, as 'spirited, high-couraged.'

30. *invidens*, 'disdaining to be led in triumph;' more literally, 'grudging them the glory of her being so led.'

Liburnis. See the Dict. of Antiq. The Liburnæ naves were light canoes, properly, used by the Liburni of the Illyrian coast.

31. *privata.* i. e. despoiled of her royal dignity.

ver. 21. sqq. Marvell's ode on Cromwell's return from Ireland ends with an evident and a fine imitation of this ode:

"He (Charles I.) nothing common did or mean,

Upon that memorable scene,

But with his keener eye

The axe's edge did try;

Nor call'd the gods with vulgar spite

To vindicate his helpless right;

But bow'd his comely head

Down, as upon a bed."

CARMEN XXXVIII.

AD PUERUM.

PERSICOS odi, puer, apparatus ;
 Displicent nexæ philyra coronæ ;
 Mitte sectari, rosa quo locorum
 Sera moretur.

Simplici myrto nihil allabores
 Sedulus curo ; neque te ministrum
 Dedecet myrtus, neque me sub arta
 Vite bibentem.

5

ODE XXXVIII.

1. puer. i. e. cupbearer. Puer,
 à cyatho (or, ad cyathum, as in C.
 I. XXIX. 8.).

2. philyra, Gr. φύλλα, the lime
 or linden tree ; also the inner rind
 of it used for binding chaplets.

3. mitte. i. e. omitta, noli. See
 on Carm. I. xi. 1.

5. allabores. i. e. cum labore
 adjicias, 'take pains to add.' A com-
 pound used by Horace only.

7. artâ, 'close, thick, embower-
 ing.'

Q. HORATII FLACCI CARMINUM LIBER SECUNDUS.

CARMEN I.

AD ASINIUM POLLIONEM.

MOTUM ex Metello consule civicum,
Bellique causas et vitia et modos,
Ludumque Fortunæ, gravesque
Principum amicitias, et arma

Nondum expiatis uncta cruoribus, 5
Periculosæ plenum opus aleæ,
Tractas, et incedis per ignes
Suppositos cineri doloso.

ODE I.

Caius Asinius Pollio. See Sat. i. x. 42.; Virg. Ecl. viii. 6—13. Historian, poet, orator, general, founder of the first public library at Rome, Ov. Trist. iii. i. 71.

1. *motum civicum*, 'the civil war.' Their origin is traced here to the year of the first Triumvirate, B.C. 60.

2. *et vitia et modos*, 'the errors and operations of the war;' or, in a wider sense and with a hendiadys, 'unprincipled and ambitious schemes ending in war.' (This interpretation suits the context as well as the temper of Horace, whose regrets are not wont to dwell upon the down-

fall of persons or parties, but upon the demoralization of his country and the general distress.)

3. *ludum*, i. e. reverse. Cp. Carm. iii. xxix. 50.

5. *nondum expiatis*. Cp. Carm. i. ii. 29.

6. *aleæ... per ignes*. Two metaphors expressing hazard, and that twofold—first, of error in facts; then of political animosity.

per ignes. Propertius, l. v. 5.: *Miser ignotos vestigia ferre per ignes*. Nearly in this s. Call. Ep. xiv. 2: *ἐστὶ τι καὶ τὸν Πάνα κεκρυμμένον ἐστὶ . . . κῦρ ὑπὸ τῇ σποδῇ*, where see Blomf. note. The literal

Paullum severæ Musa tragœdiæ Desit theatris : mox, ubi publicas Res ordinaria, grande munus Cecropio repetes cothurno, Insigne mœstis præsidium reis Et consulenti Pollio curiæ, Cui laurus æternos honores Dalmatico peperit triumpho.	10 15
Jam nunc minaci murmure cornuum Perstringis aures, jam litui strepunt, Jam fulgor armorum fugaces Terret equos equitumque vultus.	20
Audire magnos jam videor duces Non indecoro pulvere sordidos, Et cuncta terrarum subacta Præter atrocem animum Catonis.	
Juno, et deorum quisquis amicior Afris inulta cesserat impotens Tellure, victorum nepotes Retulit inferias Jugurthæ.	25
Quis non Latino sanguine pinguior Campus sepulcris impia prælia	30

expr. *ὅτ' οὐδὲν ἀδύνατον πῦρ* is in Theocr. xi. 51.

9. *paullum* = *paullisper*.

11. *ordinaveris* = *ordine narra-veris*.

13. Cp. *trepidus reis* : Ov. Fast. i. 22; Ex Pont. ii. ii. 52.

16. *Dalmatico*, the conquest of the Parthini in Illyria, B.C. 39.

17. i. e. Pollio's graphic style transports his readers or hearers into the very scenes of war.

18. *perstringis*, 'strike upon, deafen'; in a kindred sign. 'to daz-

zle,' as Quintil. x. i. 30.: *Fulgor quo mens simul visusque perstringitur*.

litui. Carm. i. i. 23.

24. Carm. i. xii. 36. *Cæsar* at *Pharsalia*, B.C. 48, then in Egypt; in Africa, 46, battle of *Thapsus* in April; in Spain, 45; B. of *Munda*, killed in the senate-house, March 15., B.C. 44.

25. *Juno*, as in Virg. *Æn.* i. 15—18.

28. Cp. *Jugurthino bello*, Epod. ix. 23., B.C. 111—106.

29—36. Epod. vii.

Testatur, auditumque Medis
Hesperiae sonitum ruinæ?

Qui gurgēs, aut quæ flumina lugubris
Ignara belli? quod mare Dauniæ
Non decoloravere cædes?

35

Quæ caret ora cruore nostro?

Sed ne, relictis, Musa procax, jocis,
Cææ retractes munera nænïæ:

Mecum Dionæo sub antro
Quære modos levioꝛe plectro.

40

CARMEN II.

AD SALLUSTIUM CRISPUM.

NULLUS argento color est avaris
Abdito terris, inimice lamnæ,
Crispe Sallusti, nisi temperato
Splendeat usu.

Vivet extento Proculeius ævo

5

38. Cææ nænïæ. Carm. iv. ix.
7. Simonides of Ceos, the great lyric poet, one of the literary circle at the court of Hipparchus (not to be confounded with the Iambic poet of Amorgos).

retractes, 'go out of your way to treat of mournful subjects.' On *re* in composition, see note on Carm. I. xxxvii. 24.

Revoco is not only to recall, but to call into a fresh direction, Cææ. B. G. iii. 17. (where see Long's note).

Cp. *redemiſsem*, Cic. ad Fam. ii. 16.: 'I would gladly divert to myself.'

procax . . . jocis. Cp. Carm. iii. iii. 69.

39. Dionæo . . . 'in the cave of Venus.' Dione, the name of the mother

of Venus, is sometimes a syn. for Venus herself. Cp. Virg. *Æn.* iii. 19

ODE II.

Caius Sallustius Crispus, great nephew of the historian.

1—4. Observe the double opposition:

(α) nullus color, (β) abdito.

(α) inimice lamnæ, (β) nisi splendeat.

color, 'beauty, excellence.'

2. lamnæ, contr. for laminæ, any thin sheet of metal; here perhaps a contemptuous term. Cp. Ov. *Fast.* i. 208.

5. Proculeius, a model of true liberality, quoted as such in Juv. vii. 94. Caius Proculeius Varro Murena, brother of the Murena who was implicated in Cæpio's con-

Notus in fratres animi paterni :
 Illum ager penna metuente solvi
 Fama superstes.

Latius regnes avidum domando
 Spiritum, quam si Libyam remotis 10
 Gadibus jungas, et uterque Pœnus
 Serviat uni.

Crescit indulgens sibi dirus hydrops,
 Nec sitim pellit, nisi causa morbi
 Fugerit venis, et aquosus albo 15
 Corpore languor.

Redditum Cyri solio Phraaten
 Dissidens plebi numero beatorum
 Eximit Virtus, populumque falsis
 Dedocet uti 20

Vocibus; regnum et diadema tutum
 Deferens uni propriamque laurum,
 Quisquis ingentes oculo irretorto
 Spectat acervos.

piracy, B.C. 22., and brother of Terentia, the wife of Mæcenas.

6. *notus animi*. A similar constr. in Carm. iv. xiii. 21.

7. *metuente solvi*, 'untiring.' The same class of phrase as *cedere necii*, Carm. i. vi. 6. (*Culpari metuit*, iv. v. 20.; *metuentes tingi*, Virg. G. i. 246., are phrases not quite analogous perhaps; for they are used of things personified.)

11. *jungas*, i. e., under your dominion.

uterque Pœnus. i. e. Spain and Africa, alluding to the Carthaginian colonies in Spain.

13. Cp. Ov. Fast. i. 215.

17. *Cyri solio*. See above, on Carm. i. ii. 51. Phraates IV. (= Arsaces XV.) succeeded his father Orodes I. (whom he murdered), B.C. 38.

In consequence of his crimes, many Parthian nobles fled to M. Antony, who marched (B.C. 36) into Parthia, but without any success; and his plans of re-invasion were checked by the civil war between himself and Octavianus. Meanwhile Phraates, provoking a revolution, was driven out, and Tiridates, one of the royal family, was set up. Phraates was restored by Scythian aid. Tiridates fled to Augustus with Phraates's youngest son. This led to treaties, and the "signa recepta" in B.C. 20.

22. Cp. Epist. i. i. 60.:

... *pueri ludentes Rex eris aiunt*
Si recte facies.

propriam. i. e. which none can take away. Ep. ii. ii. 172.

23. *irretorto*, 'unaverted' eye, undazzled by the glare.

CARMEN III.

AD DELLIIUM.

ÆQUAM memento rebus in arduis
Servare mentem, non secus in bonis
Ab insolenti temperatam
Lætitia, moriture Delli,

Seu mæstus omni tempore vixeris, 5
Seu te in remoto gramine per dies
Festos reclinatum bearis
Interiore nota Falerni.

Quo pinus ingens albaque populus
Umbram hospitalem consociare amant 10
Ramis? quid obliquo laborat
Lympha fugax trepidare rivo?

Huc vina et unguenta et nimium breves
Flores amœnæ ferre jube rosæ,
Dum res et ætas et Sororum 15
Fila trium patiuntur atra.

Cedes cœmptis saltibus, et domo,
Villaque, flavus quam Tiberis lavit;

ONZ II.

Quintus Dellius, principally notorious as "desultor bellorum civilium," a man of all parties in turn.

4. moriture. i. e. mortal, as Carm. l. xxviii. 6.

6. in remoto, 'in a retired spot.'

8. interiore. i. e. the choicest, the oldest cask.

notâ, 'the seal,' i. e. the sealed cask.

9. quo. The old reading may be taken as=quorsum, interrogatively.

11. Read with Orelli and the best MSS. quid?

'To what purpose is this hospitable shade, why is this hurrying stream here, but to welcome us, to tempt us to enjoyment?'

Cp. à πίνυς, αἰπόλε, τήνυ "Α πορίταις παραῶσι μελίσσεται. Theocr.

Id. i. 2.

Cp. also Virg. Geor. iv. 23.:

Vicina invitet decedere ripa calori,
Obviaque hospitii teneat frondentibus arbos.

Where, too, observe the correspondence of *hospitiis frondentibus* with *hospitalem umbram*.

17. cœmptis saltibus, 'bought

Cedes, et exstructis in altum
Divitiis potietur hæres.

20

Divesne prisco natus ab Inacho,
Nil interest, an pauper et infima
De gente sub divo moreris,
Victima nil miserantis Orci.

Omnes eodem cogimur ; omnium
Versatur urna serius ocus
Sors exitura, et nos in æternum
Exsilium impositura cymbæ.

25

CARMEN IV.

AD XANTHIAM PHOCEUM.

NE sit ancillæ tibi amor pudori,
Xanthia Phoeu ! Prius insolentem
Serva Briseis niveo colore
Movit Achillem :

Movit Ajacem Telamone natum
Forma captivæ dominum Tecmessæ :

5

up, extensive properties added together.' " Calabris saltibus adjecti Lucani : " Ep. II. II. 178.

cedes, etc. Cp. Shakesp. Hen. VI. Pt. 3. act. v. sc. 2. :

" My parks, my walks, my manors that I had,

Even now forsake me ; and of all my lands

Is nothing left me but my body's length."

21. Inachus, the most ancient hero of Argos.

23. gente, 'house or clan, family.' Sine gente. : Sat. II. v. 15.

sub divo. As sub Jove, Carm. I. i. 25.

moreris. Cic. de Senect. 23. : *Commorandi* natura diversorium nobis, non habitandi locum dedit.

sub. d. m. Simply=vivas, 'you live ;' or perh. 'you linger, wish to protract your life, but in vain,' nec pietas *moram afferet*, as Carm. II. xiv. 2.

26. urnâ. This metaphor supposes Fate to hold an urn, in which are placed the names of men, and as each several lot is shaken out, the man's sentence of death takes effect. Carm. III. i. 16.

28. cymbæ. Dat. c. The boat of Charon, which must convey us to an endless exile.

Arsit Atrides medio in triumpho
Virgine rapta,

Barbaræ postquam cecidere turbæ
Thessalo victore, et ademptus Hector 10
Tradidit fessis leviora tolli
Pergama Graiis.

Nescias, an te generum beati
Phyllidis flavæ decorent parentes :
Regium certe genus et Penates 15
Mæret iniquos.

Crede non illam tibi de scelestâ
Plebe delectam ; neque sic fidelem,
Sic lucro aversam, potuisse nasci
Matre pudenda. 20

Brachia et vultum teretesque suras
Integer laudo : fuge suspicari,
Cujus octavum trepidavit ætas
Claudere lustrum.

CARMEN V.

NONDUM subacta ferre jugum valet
Cervice, nondum munia comparis
Æquare, nec tauri ruentis
In Venerem tolerare pondus.

ODÆ IV.

10. *ademptus Hector*, 'the death of Hector (the fact of Hector's having been slain).'

Cp. *Cethægus deprehensus* = the arrest of Cethægus : Sallust, Cat. 48. See more instances in Madvig, Gr. 426. ; and esp. one in Thucyd. iii. 36., where the usage accounts for the connection of a singular verb with a plural noun.

22. *fuge suspicari*. Carm. I. ix. 13. ; *fuge quærere*. See on Carm. I. xi. 1.

24. *lustrum*. A period of five years. 'Suspect not me who am just forty years old.' Ov. Trist. iv. x. 78. : novemque

Addiderat lustris altera lustra novem.

i. e. was ninety years old. So Fast. iv. 702. ; see Carm. iv. i. 6.

Circa virentes est animus tuæ 5
 Campos juvenæ, nunc fluviis gravem
 Solantis æstum, nunc in udo
 Ludere cum vitulis salieto

Prægestientis. Tolle cupidinem
 Immitis uvæ : jam tibi lividos 10
 Distinguet Auctumnus racemos
 Purpureo varius colore.

Jam te sequetur : currit enim ferox
 Ætas, et illi, quos tibi dempserit,
 Apponet annos : jam proterva 15
 Fronte petet Lalage maritum :

Dilecta, quantum non Pholoë fugax,
 Non Chloris albo sic humero nitens,
 Ut pura nocturno renidet
 Luna mari, Cnidiusve Gyges ; 20

Quem si puellarum insereres choro,
 Mire sagaces falleret hospites
 Discrimen obscurum solutis
 Crinibus ambiguoque vultu.

ODE V.

6. juvenæ. i. e. puellæ. So again, Carm. II. viii. 21., juvenia. So in Eur. Hecub. 52.: *ἐκέρθημα υἱόχου σῆς*.

10. The first stanzas compare the youth of Lalage to that of an untamed heifer. Here is a change of metaphor—'the unripe grape.'

Compare the "tender autumn," and the "fruits ready to drop," of Æsch., Suppl. 998. 1001.:

τέρευν' ὑπάρᾳ δ' εὐφύλακτος οὐδαμῶς.

καρπώματα στάζοντα κηρύσσει Κέρκεις.

12. varius may include the transitive a.: 'tinting the uncoloured clusters.'

13. jam, 'already,' i. e. 'soon,' as in ver. 10. Carm. I. iv. 16.

18. sic. Join with *ut*. 'Chloris bright as the moonbeams on the waters.'

22. i. e. 'a visitor's or spectator's eye could hardly distinguish him from the rest.'

23. solutis. It was customary for the Roman boys to wear their hair long. cp. Juv. xv. 136., *puellares capilli*; and Carm. IV. x. 3., *hummeris involitant comæ*. Epod. xi. 28.

CARMEN VI.

AD SEPTIMIUM.

SEPTIMI, Gades aditure mecum et
 Cantabrum indoctum juga ferre nostra, et
 Barbaras Syrtes, ubi Maura semper
 Æstuat unda,

Tibur, Argeo positum colono, 3
 Sit meæ sedes utinam senectæ,
 Sit modus lasso maris et viarum
 Militiæque.

Unde si Parcæ prohibent iniquæ,
 Dulce pellitis ovibus Galæsi 10
 Flumen et regnata petam Laconi
 Rura Phalanto.

Ille terrarum mihi præter omnes
 Angulus ridet, ubi non Hymetto
 Mella decedunt, viridique certat 15
 Bacca Venafro.

ODE VI.

Septimius. A Roman equea, to whom is addressed Ep. I. ix., by some styled Titius S.; a confusion arising from the old comm. on Ep. I. iii. 9.

1. **Gades aditure**, 'ready to accompany me to the world's end, and through every danger.'

Gades. "Remotis," Carm. II. ii. 10.; Juv. x. 1.

2. **Cantabrum.** Ep. I. xviii. 55., xii. 26.; Carm. III. viii. 22., IV. xiv. 41. The Cantabri dwelt in Asturias and Biscay. They were conquered by Augustus, 24 B.C. They revolted again, and finally submitted to Agrippa 19 B.C.

Syrtes. From *σῦρς*. S. Major and Minor, the Gulfs of Sidra and Cades,

on the African coast from Tripoli to Tunia.

4. **æstuat.** So *æstuosas*, Carm. I. xxii. 5.

5. **Argeo colono.** i.e. Tiburno. See Carm. I. vii. 13. 'Let Tibur be my home; or if that be too great a happiness, Tarentum.'

10. **pellitis**, 'clothed in skins,' to protect their rich fleeces. Cp. Martial, quoted on ver. 18.

11. **regnata.** So used in Virg. *Æn.* iii. 14., vi. 794.

12. **Phalanto**, the leader of the emigrant Partheniæ to Tarentum, after the first Messenian war.

15. 'Rivalling Hymettus for its honey; Venafrum (in N. Campania) for its olives.'

Ver ubi longum tepidasque præbet
 Jupiter brumas, et amicus Aulon
 Fertili Baccho minimum Falernis
 Invidet uvis.

20

Ille te mecum locus et beatæ
 Postulant arces : ibi tu calentem
 Debita sparges lacrima favillam
 Vatis amici.

CARMEN VII.

AD POMPEIUM.

O SÆPE mecum tempus in ultimum
 Deducte, Bruto militiæ duce,
 Quis te redonavit Quiritem
 Dīs patriis Italoque cœlo,

Pompei meorum prime sodalium ?
 Cum quo morantem sæpe diem mero
 Fregi coronatus nitentes
 Malobathro Syrio capillos.

5

18. Aulon, perh. αἰών. A hollow near Tarentum. So Gesner, who quotes Martial, xiii. 125. :

Nobilis et lanis, et felix vitibus
 Aulon

Dat pretiosa tibi vellera, vina mihi.

ODE VII.

Pompeius Varus. An old comrade of Horace, at Philippi, supposed then to have fled to Sextus Pompey, then to have been included in an amnesty and returned.

1. tempus ultimum, 'extremity of danger.' Cp. Cicero's constant usage of tempus for danger and distress.

3. redono. A rare word, used again in Carm. III. iii. 33., and nearly in the same sign., if Pompeius came back under pardon ; but Orelli explains it here by *reddo*, there by *condono*.

Quiritem (used only in the poets as a singular noun). i. e. *in full citizenship*. So Orell. Compare Pers. v. 75. : "una Quiritem vertigo facit." Or 'no longer a soldier,' as in Tac. Ann. i. 42. So Gesner.

6. See Carm. I. i. 20.

8. malobathro. The oil of the *μαλόβαθρον*, an aromatic Indian plant.

Tecum Philippos et celerem fugam
Sensi, relictæ non bene parmula ; 10
Quum fracta virtus, et minaces
Turpe solum tetigere mento.

Sed me per hostes Mercurius celer
Denso paventem sustulit aëre :
Te rursus in bellum resorbens 15
Unda fretis tulit æstuosis.

Ergo obligatam redde Jovi dapem,
Longaque fessum militia latus
Depone sub lauru mea, nec
Parce cadis tibi destinatis. 20

Oblivioso levia Massico
Ciboria exple : funde capacibus
Unguenta de conchis. Quis udo
Deproperare apio coronas

Curatve myrto ? quem Venus arbitrum 25
Dicet bibendi ? Non ego sanius
Bacchabor Edonis : recepto
Dulce mihi furere est amico.

12. Hom. II. β. 418., *πρηγέες ἐν κονίρσιν ὁδὰξ λαζοίατο γαῖαν* ;

II. λ. 749., *ὁδὰξ ἔλον οὐδας*.

Virg. Æn. x. 349. : *fronte ferit terram*.

Id. xi. 418. : *humum ore momordit*.

13. Mercurius, patron of poets. See Carm. II. xvii. 29. Of Horace esp. ; see Sat. II. vi. 5. 15. The interposition here ascribed to him is an imitation of the rescue of Paris by Venus, II. γ. 380. ; of Æneas by Apollo, II. ε. 344.

21. Massico. Carm. I. i. 19.

22. ciboria. A large cup, *κιθῶριον*, like ciboria the Egyptian bean (or made of the material).

exple, 'fill up.'

23. conchis, 'vases.' In Sat. I. iii. 14., 'a saltcellar.'

udo, 'moist' and 'fresh,' or, as *ὕγρός*, 'pliant;' Orell. Cp. Theocr. vii. 68. : *πολυγώνυττος τε σελίνης*.

25. Venus arbitrum dicet. See on Carm. I. iv. 18.

26. non sanius Edonis. Carm. I. xviii. 9., xxvii. 2.

CARMEN VIII.

AD BARINEN.

ULLA si juris tibi pejerati
Poena, Barine, nocuisset unquam,
Dente si nigro fieres vel uno
Turpior ungui,

Crederem. Sed tu, simul obligasti 5
Perfidum votis caput, enitescis
Pulchrior multo, juvenumque prodis
Publica cura.

Expedit matris cineres opertos
Fallere, et toto taciturna noctis 10
Signa cum cœlo, gelidaque divos
Morte carentes.

Ridet hoc, inquam, Venus ipsa, rident
Simplices Nymphæ, ferus et Cupido,
Semper ardentes acuens sagittas 15
Cote cruenta.

Adde, quod pubes tibi crescit omnis,
Servitus crescit nova, nec priores
Impiæ tectum dominæ relinquunt
Sæpe minati. 20

OPÆ VIII.

1. juris pejerati, 'perjury,' the converse of jus-jurandum, 'an oath.' In these two phrases the pt. in -dus accords with the idea of something to be maintained, the past part. is required to express the breach of it; pejerandi would be improper to signify that which has been broken. For the sentiment, cp. Ov. Amor. III. iii. l. 1:

Esse Deos i crede, fidem jurata
fefellit,

Et (sc. tamen) facies illi, quæ fuit
ante, manet.

8. publica cura, 'the general admiration of all.'

"The cynosure of neighbouring eyes."

Milton, L'Allegro, 80.

prodis, from prodeus.

10. fallere. Orell. quotes Æn. vi. 324.

toto cum cœlo. Ovid. l. a. ver. 41.: toti facio convicia cœlo.

15. ardentes. Cp. Moschus, in "Ἔπος Ὀρφέως:

τὰ γὰρ πρὸ πάντων βέλονται.

Te suis matres metuunt juvencis,
 Te senes parci, miseræque nuper
 Virgines nuptæ, tua ne retardet
 Aura maritos.

CARMEN IX.

AD VALGIUM.

Non semper imbres nubibus hispidos
 Manant in agros, aut mare Caspium
 Vexant inæquales procellæ
 Usque; nec Armeniis in oris,

Amice Valgi, stat glacies iners 5
 Menses per omnes, aut Aquilonibus
 Querceta Gargani laborant,
 Et foliis viduantur orni.

Tu semper urges flebilibus modis
 Mysten ademptum, nec tibi Vespero 10
 Surgente decedunt amores,
 Nec rapidum fugiente Solem.

At non ter ævo functus amabilem

ODE IX.

Caius Valgius Rufus. Mentioned again Sat. i. x. 81. Nothing is known for certain of him. He appears to have been of consular rank, and a poet.

1. Ov. Ex Ponto, iv. iv. 1.

3. *inæqualis*, 'roughening.' Used actively, as prob. *varius*, Carm. II. v. 12.; as *informes*, Carm. II. x. 15.

7. *Garganus*, a mountain and promontory of Apulia.

9. *flebilibus modis*. i. e. elegies.

10. *Mysten*. Acc. to some a favourite son; more prob. a friend of Valgius. Orell. compares the mention of Cicero's grief, Ad Att. i. 12.

11. 'Neither at evening nor morning.' So Virg. Georg. iv. 466.:

Te veniente die te decedente canebat.

Vesper. The morning as well as the evening star. Cic. de Nat. D. ii. 20.; Ov. Her. xviii. 112.

13. *ter ævo functus*, Nestor.

τῷ δ' ἤδη δύο μὲν γενεαὶ μερόπων
 ἀνθρώπων

ἐφθίετο . . .

. . . μετὰ δὲ τριτάτοιον ἔλασεν.

Hom. II. α. 250. 252.

By later poets the 3 generations were lengthened into 3 centuries, as in Ov. Met. xii. 188.:

Vixi
 Annos bis centum, nunc tertia
 vivitur ætas.

Cp. Juv. Sat. x. 246.

Floravit omnes Antilochum senex
 Annos; nec impubem parentes 15
 Troilon, aut Phrygiæ sorores
 Flevere semper. Desine mollium
 Tandem querelarum, et potius nova
 Cantemus Augusti tropæa
 Cæsaris, et rigidum Niphaten, 20
 Medumque flumen, gentibus additum
 Victis, minores volvere vortices,
 Intraque præscriptum Gelonos
 Exiguus equitare campis.

CARMEN X.

AD LICINIUM.

RECTIUS vives, Licini, neque altum
 Semper urgendo, neque, dum procellas

14. Ov. Heroïd. i. 15.:

Antilochum narrabat ab Hectore victum.

Acc. to Hom. Od. 3. 187., and Pindar, Pyth. vi. 32., slain by Memnon.

16. Troilon. Son of Priam. Cp. Virg. Æn. i. 474.

15. impubem. ἀνδρόπαιδα. Soph. Troilus (fragm. quoted by Orellius).

17. desino commonly has an infinitive following it. Here it has the construction which in Greek belongs generally to verbs of removal or separation from.

In Virg. Ecl. v. 19., viii. 61. desino governs an accusative. So in Ov. Met. vi. 215.

In Carm. iii. xxvii. 70. abstineo gov. irarum.

In Virg. Æn. i. 37. desisto gov. incepto, abl.; cp. Cæs. B. G. v. 11.

In Æn. x. 441., pugnae.

λῆγε γένωv. Bion, in Adonid. ad fin.

18. nova tropæa. See the Table

of Chronology, B. c. 20.

Cp. the descr. of Augustus's victories in Virg. Georg. iii. 27. 29.

20. Niphates, now Barema.

21. Medum fl. Euphrates: ibat jam mollior undis, Virg. Æn. viii. 726.

22. minores. i. e. humbled.

23. Gelonos, a Sarmatian tribe. Pictos Gelonos, V. Georg. ii. 115.; sagittiferos, Æn. viii. 725.

volvere. equitare. Obs. the construction changed from a simple accusative to an acc. with infinitive. equitare. Cf Carm. i. ii. 51.

exigua, 'narrowed,' as having now a limit (*præscriptum*) set to them.

ODE X.

Licinius Murena; after adoption by A. T. Varro, Anlus Terentius Varro Murena. Brother of Proculeius, mentioned Carm. ii. ii. 5.

Cautus horrescis, nimium premendo
Litum iniquum.

Auream quisquis mediocritatem 5
Diligit, tutus caret obsoleti
Sordibus tecti, caret invidenda
Sobrius aula.

Sæpius ventis agitur ingens
Pinus, et celsæ graviore casu 10
Decidunt turres, feriuntque summos
Fulmina montes.

Sperat infestis, metuit secundis
Alteram sortem bene præparatum
Pectus. Informes hiemes reducit 15
Jupiter, idem

Summovet. Non, si male nunc, et olim
Sic erit. Quondam cithara tacentem
Suscitat Musam, neque semper arcum
Tendit Apollo. 20

Rebus angustis animosus atque
Fortis appare; sapienter idem

The ode is a warning (in his case ineffectual) to throw away ambition.

6. *obsoleti*. Prop. 'overgrown, incrustated with filth.' *Obsoleta sordibus*, Epod. xvii. 46.: so, Cic. pro Sest. 28. obs for ob in composition is found in ostendo.

There is a double antithesis here: *tutus, sobrius, sordibus, aula*, as in Carm. ii. st. 1.

9. Cp. Hdt. vii. 10.; Juv. Sat. x. 104—108.; and Shakesp. Rich. III. act i. sc. 3.

"They that stand high have many blasts to shake them."

12. Ov. Rem. Am. 370.:

... perflant altissima venti,
Summa petunt dextrâ fulmina missa Jovia.

13. *infestis*, sc. *rebus*. post. for *adversis*, as in Carm. ii. iii. 1. *arduis*; and below, *angustis*.

So, Carm. iii. ii. 5. *trepidis rebus*, 'danger'; *rebus egenis* (Virg. Æn. viii. 365.), 'poverty.'

infestis, secundis, may be abl. absol., or datives after *sperat, metuit*; as *corporibus*, in Carm. ii. xiv. 16., may depend upon *metuemus* as well as upon *nocentem*.

15—17. Theocr. iv. 44.

22. *sapienter idem*. 'Again, you will do well to shorten sail,' i.e. control yourself, 'when in a prosperous course.'

idem. Used idiomatically for an adverb.

23. *contraho*. Gr. συστέλλω.

Contrahes vento nimium secundo
Turgida vela.

CARMEN XL

AD QUINTIUM.

Quid bellicosus Cantaber, et Scythes,
Hirpine Quinti, cogitet Adria
Divisus objecto, remittas
Quærere: nec trepides in usum

Poscentis ævi pauca. Fugit retro 5
Levis Juventas, et Decor; arida
Pellente lascivos Amores
Canitie facilemque Somnum.

Non semper idem floribus est honor
Vernis; neque uno Luna rubens nitet 10
Vultu: quid æternis minorem
Consiliis animum fatigas?

Cur non sub alta vel platano vel hac
Pinu jacentes sic temere, et rosa

ODE XI.

Quintius Hirpinus. Perhaps the same intimate friend addressed in Ep. i. 16.

1. Cantaber. Carm. II. vi. 2.

Scythes. The tribes on the north of the Danube.

3. 'Shut off from us by the barrier of the Hadriatic.'

objecto = interposito.

remittas quærere. See on Carm.

L. xi. 1. 'Leave off thinking.'

4. usum ævi, 'the supply of what life needs'

usus, 'the use or possession of things; then, the things themselves.'

Hence the phrase purpurarum usus for purpuræ, Carm. III. i. 42.; usus olivi for olivum, Virg. Georg. II. 466.; usus equi, Ov. Fast. v. 592.

5. poscentis pauca.

"Man wants but little here below, Nor wants that little long."

Goldsmith's Edwin and Angelina (in Vicar of Wakefield).

Cp. Lucret. II. 20.

6. levis = imberbis.

11. minorem, 'unequal to them.'

14. Eurip. Erechth. Frag. 13.:

αἰδοίμιν δὲ στεφάνους κέρα
πολὺν στεφανόσας.

So in Herc. F. 676.

Canos odorati capillos,
Dum licet, Assyriaque nardo 15

Potamus uncti? Dissipat Evius
Curas edaces. Quis puer ocius
Restinguet ardentis Falerni
Pocula prætereunte lympa? 20

Quis devium scortum eliciet domo
Lyden? eburna, dic age, cum lyra
Maturet, in comptum Lacænæ
More comas religata nodum.

CARMEN XII.

AD MÆCENATEM.

NOLIS longa feræ bella Numantiæ,
Nec dirum Hannibalem, nec Siculum mare
Pæno purpureum sanguine, mollibus
Aptari citharæ modis,

Nec sævos Lapithas, et nimium mero 5
Hylæum, domitosve Herculea manu

16. *Assyriâ nardo.* So Carm.
II. vii. 8.

18. *quia.* A question to express
a command. Cp. Virg. *Æn.* iv. 592;
in Gr., Soph. Antig. 885. So, to
express a wish, v. Georg. ii. 488.

21. *devium*, 'living retired.'
Orelli quotes Liv. iii. 13.; and Ov.
Heroid. ii. 118., *devia avis*, 'the
lonely owl.'

23. 'Binding her hair simply, not
waiting for further ornament.'

Lacænæ. The Laconian simplicity
of dress is well-known. For the
nodus, as a mark of it, see the de-
scription of the Tegeæan huntress
(Atalanta):

*Crinis erat simplex nodum collectus
in unum.*

Ov. Met. viii. 319.

ODE XII.

1. *Numantia*, on the Durus.
Longa bella, from 143-133, B. C.

2. *Siculum mare.* In the first Pu-
nic war there were four naval battles,
that of Duilius, near *Mylæ Portus*;
that of At. Regulus (Serranus) off
the same coast, three years later;
that of Manlius and Regulus, in the
next year, off *Enomus*; and that
of Lut. Catulus, near the *Ægates*
Insulæ, which closed the war.

5. See Carm. I. xviii. 8.

- Telluris juvenes, unde periculum
Fulgens contremuit domus
- Saturni veteris : tuque pedestribus
Dices historiis prœlia Cæsaris, 10
Mæcenas, melius, ductaque per vias
Regum colla minacium.
- Me dulces dominæ Musa Licymniæ
Cantus, me voluit dicere lucidum
Fulgentes oculos, et bene mutuis 15
Fidum pectus amoribus :
- Quam nec ferre pedem dedecuit choris,
Nec certare joco, nec dare brachia
Ludentem nitidis virginibus, sacro
Dianæ celebris die. 20
- Num tu, quæ tenuit dives Achæmenes,
Aut pinguis Phrygiæ Mygdonias opes,
Permutare velis crine Licymniæ,
Plenas aut Arabum domos ?
- Dum flagrantia detorquet ad oscula 25
Cervicem, aut facili sævitia negat,
Quæ poscente magis gaudeat eripi,
Interdum rapere occupet.

6. *Hylæum*, a Centaur. Georg. ii. 457.

7. *unde periculum*, 'danger from whom.'

9. *pedestribus*. *Prosam orationem et quam pedestrem* Græci vocant: Quintil. x. i. 81. Orelli quotes Plato, Soph. p. 237. A.: *πρὸς τὴν τε . . . καὶ μετὰ μέτρον*.

9—11. *tuque . . . Mæcenas, melius*. Servius, on Georg. ii. 42., asserts that Mæcenas wrote a history of Augustus's life. Orelli understands the words in a general sense, 'any one would celebrate,' and takes no account of the emphasis on *tu* and *Mæcenas*.

13. *Licymniæ*. Probably a poetical disguise for Liciniæ; i. e. Terentia, Mæcenas's bride, who was of the Licinia gens, and sister of L. Murena and Proculeius.

14. *lucidum*, adv., as *turbidum*, Carm. ii. xix. 6.

21. *Achæmenes*. Herod. vii. 11. *Mygdonias*. Hom. Il. 7. 185, 186.

23. *permutare*. See Carm. i. xvii. 2.

27. *poscente . . . magis*, 'more eager than you yourself who ask.' *occupet*, Gr. *φθόρον*, 'anticipates you in snatching them.'

CARMEN XIII.

IN ARBOREM,

CUJUS CASU PÆNE OPPRESSUS FUERAT.

ILLE et nefasto te posuit die,
 Quicumque primum, et sacrilega manu
 Produxit, arbos, in nepotum
 Perniciem, opprobriumque pagi.

Illum et parentis crediderim sui 5
 Fregisse cervicem, et penetralia
 Sparsisse nocturno cruore
 Hospitis ; ille venena Colcha,

Et quidquid usquam concipitur nefas,
 Tractavit, agro qui statuit meo 10
 Te triste lignum, te caducum
 In domini caput immerentis.

Quid quisque vitet, nunquam homini satis
 Cautum est in horas. Navita Bosporum
 Pœnus perhorrescit, neque ultra 15
 Cæca timet aliunde fata ;

Miles sagittas et celerem fugam
 Parthi, catenas Parthus et Italum
 Robur ; sed improvisa leti
 Vis rapuit rapietque gentes. 20

ODE XIII.

1. nefasto. Ov. Fast. i. 47.
 5—10. 'I could believe him guilty
 of the greatest crimes.'

8. Colcha. i. e. from Colchis, now
 Mingrelia, E. of the Euxine; Me-
 dea's country, looked upon as a
 land of sorcery. See Epod. iii. 12,
 13., v. 24., xvii. 35. Medea is
 called Colchis, Epod. xvi. 58.

14. Bosporum . . . insanientem,
 Carm. iii. iv. 30.; the Str. of Con-
 stantinople.

15. Pœnusnavita, 'the Phœnician
 mariner.' Pœnus, the name of the
 race, is not to be confounded with
 its adj. Punicus.

17. sagittas et fugam. Virg.
 Georg. iii. 31.; Ov. Art. Am. i.
 209—212.

19. Robur, the dungeon of death
 at Rome; Liv. xxxviii. 59.: in
 robore et tenebris exspiret. The
 earliest prison at Rome was the
 Carcer of Ancus Martius, Juv. Sat.
 iii. 314.; to which was added after-
 wards the Tullianum of Servius.

Quam pæne furvæ regna Proserpinae,
 Et judicantem vidimus Æacum,
 Sedesque discretas piorum, et
 Æoliis fidibus querentem

Sappho puellis de popularibus ; 15
 Et te sonantem plenius aureo,
 Alcæe, plectro dura navis,
 Dura fugæ mala, dura belli !

Utrumque sacro digna silentio
 Mirantur Umbræ dicere ; sed magis 30
 Pugnas et exactos tyrannos
 Densum humeris bibit aure vulgus.

Quid mirum ? ubi illis carminibus stupens
 Demittit atras bellua centiceps
 Aures, et intorti capillis 35
 Eumenidum recreantur angues ;

Quin et Prometheus et Pelopis parens
 Dulci laborum decipitur sono ;

23. *discretas*. See Epod. xvi. 63. Cp. Virg. *Æn.* viii. 670. : *secretosque pios*.

24. *Æoliis*. Sappho and Alcæus were the two great leaders of the Æolian school of lyric poetry, about 600 B. C., cotemporary with Pittacus, who held his power as *αἰσχυρῆτης* 588—579 B. C. Alcæus's share in the hardships of the civil war is alluded to ver. 27, 28. His fate ("relictâ parmulâ") is often compared with that of Horace.

30. *mirantur* is used here with acc. and infin. instead of the simple acc.; so, in Carm. II. ix. 19., *cantemus* has both constructions following it.

32. *densum humeris*, 'crowding up.'

34. *centiceps bellua*. *Cerberus*.

37. *Prometheus*. Carm. I. iii. 27. *Pelopis parens*. Tantalus, of whose punishment see *Odyss.* λ. 582.

38. *laborum decipitur*, 'has his sufferings beguiled.' *Fallere curam, laborem*, is a common phrase; so *decipitur labor* might be used.

This seems to be an instance of the partitive genitive; as the *vetus scholiastes* explains it, "He has a part of his labours taken from him."

Key, in *Lat. Gram.* 940., says, "Verbs of removal or separation have a gen. in old writers and poetry; so in Horat., *abstineto irarum, desine querelarum*, and (which just corresponds to this passage), '*me laborum levas*,' *Plaut. Rud.* I. iv. 27.; '*nec sermonis fallabar*,' nor was I cheated out of

Nec curat Orion leones
Aut timidos agitare lyncas.

CARMEN XIV.

AD POSTUMUM.

EHEU fugaces, Postume, Postume,
Labuntur anni, nec Pietas moram
Rugis et instanti Senectæ
Afferet, indomitæque Morti.

Non, si trecentis, quotquot eunt dies, 5
Amice, places illacrimabilem
Plutona tauris; qui ter amplum
Geryonen Tityonque tristi

Compescit unda, scilicet omnibus,
Quicunque terræ munere vescimur, 10
Enaviganda, sive reges
Sive inopes erimus coloni.

Frustra cruento Marte carebimus
Fractisque rauci fluctibus Hadriæ;
Frustra per auctumnos nocentem 15
Corporibus metuemus Austrum:

Visendus ater flumine languido
Cocyto errans, et Danaï genus

what they said, Plaut. Epid. II. ii.
55."

32. Orion. Odys. λ. 572.

ODE XIV.

5. quotquot eunt dies. i. e. quot-
tidie.

7. ter amplum Geryonem. τὸν
τριτάμηνον . . . βοτῆρ' Ἐρυθλαίης,
Eurip. Herc. F. 423;

forma tricornis umbræ,
Virg. Æn. vi. 289.

8. Tityon. Hom. Odys. λ. 576;
Virg. Æn. vi. 595.

10. Hom. II. ζ. 142., οἱ δ' αὖτε
καρπὸν ἔδουσιν.

11. enaviganda, 'to be crossed
once for all'; e in compos. expressing
thoroughness, finality.

15. per auctumnos; alluding to
the malaria and the sickly season of
autumn. So Carm. III. xxiii. 8;
Sat. II. vi. 19; Juv. Sat. x. 221.

18. Danaï genus, Carm. III. xi.
23. sqq.

Infame, damnatusque longi
Sisyphus Æolides laboris. 20

Linquenda tellus, et domus, et placens
Uxor; neque harum, quas colis, arborum
Te, præter invisas cupressos,
Ulla brevem dominum sequetur.

Absumet heres Cæcuba dignior 25
Servata centum clavibus, et mero
Tinget pavementum superbo
Pontificum potiore cœnia.

CARMEN XV.

IN SUI SÆCULI LUXURIAM.

JAM pauca aratro jugera regiæ
Moles relinquent: undique latius
Extenta visentur Lucrino
Stagna lacu: platanusque cœlebs

19. *damnatus laboris*. An unusual construction, but compared by the Scholiast with the common *damnatus capitis*.

20. *Sisyphus*. Hom. Od. λ. 593.

23. *cupressos*. Planted near tombs.

See the story in Ov. Met. x. 106—142.:

tristisque deus "lugebere nobis
Lugebisque alios adersique dolentibus" inquit.

24. *brevem*, 'short-lived.' So Carm. ii. iii. 13.; esp. Carm. i. xxxvi. 16., where it is opposed to *vivax*.

25. *Cæcuba*, Carm. i. xx. 9.

dignior, 'more worthy to possess,' because using more freely.

27. *tinget pavementum*. Cp. Shake-sp. Timon, A. ii. sc. 2.:

"Our vaults have wept with
drunken spilt of wine,"

28. *pontificum cœnia*. i. e. vino cœnarum. An idiom common to Greek and Latin.

These *cœnæ* were proverbial, cp. Carm. i. xxxvii. 2.

ODE XV.

3. *viso*, frequentative of *video*, 'to look at often, or attentively.' *θεάομαι*.

4. *stagna*. The extent of these artificial lakes may be implied, Epist. i. lviii. 63.

Lucrino lacu, near Baia, formed by Agrippa into a safe harbour for shipping. Virg. Georg. ii. 161-4. *platanus cœlebs*, the converse of *amictâ vitibus ulmo*, Epist. i. xvi. 3.

cœlebs, as, e contrar., *viduus*, Carm. iv. v. 30.

Evincet ulmos: tum violaria et 5
 Myrtus et omnis copia narium,
 Spargent olivetis odorem
 Fertilibus domino priori;

Tum spissa ramis laurea fervidos
 Excludet ictus. Non ita Romuli 10
 Præscriptum et intonsi Catonis
 Auspiciis, veterumque norma.

Privatus illis census erat brevis,
 Commune magnum: nulla decempedis
 Metata privatis opacam 15
 Porticus excipiebat Arcton;

Nec fortuitum spernere cæspitem
 Leges sinebant, oppida publico
 Sumptu jubentes et deorum
 Templâ novo decorare saxo. 20

5. violaria . . . 7. olivetis.
 The termination -arium or -etum
 gives nouns a collective meaning.
 In Greek such nouns end in -ων
 or -ωνια, as *ἐλαιών*, olivetum;
ῥωνία, violarium; *ροσέων* or *ροσωνία*,
 rosetum or rosarium: so *δενδρῶν*,
ἀμπελῶν, *ἱερῶν*.

6. myrtus, nom. plur.
copia narium. A curious phrase
 for sweet-smelling flowers.

8. Horace complains that orna-
 mental shrubs and flowers take the
 place of useful plantations. Orelli

aply compares Quintil. viii. iii.
 8.

10. ictus. Comp. Lucret. ii. 59.
 (and elsewhere), *lucida tela diei*.

11. Cato. The Censor, born 234
 B. C.; censor 184. Comp. chrono-
 logy of his life in Cicero, de Senect.
 iv. 5, 6.

14. decempeda, 'a ten-foot rod.'

17. cæspitem. Virg. Ecl. i. 69.
 Turf was good enough for private,
 marble was reserved for public and
 sacred buildings. Comp. (as in
 Orelli) Cic. pro Flacco, 12.

CARMEN XVI.

AD GROSPHUM.

OTIUM divos rogat in patenti
 Prensus Ægæo, simul atra nubes
 Condidit Lunam, neque certa fulgent
 Sidera nautis ;

Otium bello furiosa Thrace, 5
 Otium Medi pharetra decori,
 Grophe, non gemmis neque purpura ve-
 nale neque auro.

Non enim gazæ neque consularis
 Summovet lictor miseros tumultus 10
 Mentis, et Curas laqueata circum
 Tecta volantes.

Vivitur parvo bene, cui paternum
 Splendet in mensa tenui salinum :
 Nec leves somnos timor aut cupido 15
 Sordidus aufert.

ODE XVI.

Pompeius Grosphus. A wealthy Sicilian, recommended (Epist. i. 12.) to the notice of Iccius, then farming Agrippa's estates in Sicily, in these terms :

Nil Grosphus nisi verum orabit et æquum.

2. **prensus**, in a storm ; *aa*, depressis, Virg. Georg. iv. 421.

3. **certus** is used for 'clear,' 'unshaded ;' *as* **incertus** (Virg. Ecl. v. 5.) for 'chequered,' 'fitful.'

5. **bello furiosa Thrace.** Eurip. Hecub. 1088. ; Virg. Æn. iii. 13. ; Gray's Progress of Poesy, 2. :

"On Thracia's hills the Lord of War," &c.

6. **Medi.** Carm. i. ii. 51.

10. **summovet.** Properly used of the lictor's office : I, lictor, summove turbam, Liv. iii. 48. and 45 ; used generally, Carm. ii. xvi. 10., xviii. 21.

14. **Cp. :**

*sit mihi mensa tripes et
 Concha salis puri.*

Sat. i. iii. 14.

A description of content. **splendet** joined with **tenui** expresses the character—

In neutram partem cultûs miser.

Sat. ii. ii. 66.

'Elegance with frugality.'

sordidus. Sat. ii. ii. 53.

Quid brevi fortes jaculamur ævo
 Multa? quid terras alio calentes
 Sole mutamus? Patriæ quis exsul
 Se quoque fugit? 20

Scandit æratas vitiosa naves
 Cura, nec turmas equitum relinquit,
 Ocior cervis, et agente nimbos
 Ocior Euro.

Lætus in præsens animus quod ultra est 25
 Oderit curare, et amara lento
 Temperet risu; nihil est ab omni
 Parte beatum.

Abstulit clarum cita mors Achillem,
 Longa Tithonum minuit senectus, 30
 Et mihi forsân, tibi quod negarit,
 Porriget Hora.

Te greges centum Siculæque circum
 Mugiunt vaccæ, tibi tollit hinnitum
 Aptâ quadrigis equa, te bis Afro 35
 Murice tinctæ

Vestiunt lanæ: mihi parva rura, et
 Spiritum Graiæ tenuem Camenæ
 Parca non mendax dedit, et malignum
 Spernere vulgus. 40

17. *fortes*. i.e. beyond our power; fancying ourselves strong and secure, though our life is short.

18. *quid . . . mutamus*. Orell. compares Virg. Georg. ii. 512.

26. *lento*, 'easy,' 'undisturbed.'

27. *ab omni parte*. i.e. omnino.

29, 30. The best comment on this is Juvenal's 10th Satire.

30. So Mimnermus (ψόγος γήρωσ):
 Τιθωνῶ μὲν ἔδωκεν ἔχειν κακὸν
 ἄφθιτον ὁ Ζεὺς γῆρας . . .

33. sqq. The same contrast in Carm. xviii. vv. 1. 9.

35. *bis tinctæ*. Dibaphum: Cic. Fam. ii. 16.

38. *tenuem*, 'refined,' 'delicate.'
 40. As Car. xx. 4.: invidiâ major.

CARMEN XVII.

AD MÆCENATEM.

CUR me querelis exanimas tuis?
 Nec dis amicum est nec mihi te prius
 Obire, Mæcenas, mearum
 Grande decus columenque rerum.

Ah! te meæ si partem animæ rapit 5
 Maturior vis, quid moror altera?
 Nec carus æque, nec superstes
 Integer. Ille dies utramque

Ducet ruinam. Non ego perfidum
 Dixi sacramentum: ibimus, ibimus, 10
 Utcunque præcedes, supremum
 Carpere iter comites parati.

Me nec Chimæra spiritus ignea,
 Nec, si resurgat, centimanus Gyas
 Divellet unquam: sic potenti 15
 Justitiæ placitumque Parcis.

Seu Libra, seu me Scorpios adspicit
 Formidolosus, pars violentior

ODE XVII.

1. Seneca, Ep. 101., has preserved some lines of Mæcenas, expressing his dread of death:

Vita dum superest bene est,
 Hanc mihi, vel acutâ
 Si sedeam cruce, sustine.

(See Merivale, Hist. of Rome, vol. iv. ch. 36.)

2. amicum. So φίλος, Hom. Il. β. 116.

4. Carm. i. i. 2.

5. 7. Carm. i. iii. 8.

"Thyself mine own self's better part:"

Adriana to Antipholus, in Com. of Errors, act iii. sc. 2.

Cp. Ov. Trist. iv. x. 32.

10. sacramentum, prop. a deposit as "caution-money" in a lawsuit; so called because, if forfeited, applied to sacred purposes. Afterwards, an oath (as here); prop. the military oath of obedience to the general.

13. Chimæra. Carm. i. xxvii. 24. The sense is: 'No dangers shall part me from you (cp. Epod. i. 5—14.); such is my wish, and (ver. 16—21.) the will of Fate, which has linked our destinies together.'

18. pars violentior, i. e. exercising the most powerful influence on my nativity.

Natalis horæ, seu tyrannus	
Hesperiae Capricornus undæ,	20
Utrumque nostrum incredibili modo	
Consentit astrum. Te Jovis impio	
Tutela Saturno refulgens	
Eripuit, volucrisque Fati	
Tardavit alas, quum populus frequens	25
Lætum theatris ter crepuit sonum :	
Me truncus illapsus cerebro	
Sustulerat, nisi Faunus ictum	
Dextra levasset, Mercurialium	
Custos virorum. Reddere victimas	30
Ædemque votivam memento :	
Nos humilem feriemus agnam.	

CARMEN XVIII.

AD AVARUM.

Non ebur neque aureum	
Mea renidet in domo lacunar ;	
Non trabes Hymettiae	
Premunt columnas ultima recisas	
Africa : neque Attali	5
Ignotus heres regiam occupavi :	

19. *tyrannus*. So Carm. i. iii. 15., arbiter ; and Carm. iii. iii. 5., dux Hadriae.

21. Compare Pers. Sat. v. 45—51.

Sidus triste minetur

Saturni. Juv. vi. 569.

26. *ter*. Like our "three cheers." *crepuit sonum*. A cognate accus.

For the fact cf. Carm. i. xx. 4.

28. *sustulerat* (answered by) *levasset* ; so Virg. *Æn.* ii. 55. (where see Wagner's note) ; *Æn.* iv. 19. (potui) ; Georg. ii. 133. ; Ov. *Her.* xvii. 23.

29. *Mercurialium*. i. e. poets ; cp. Carm. i. 10.

32. Carm. iv. 2. 53—4. Ov. *Trist.* l. x. 43. :

cadet agna Minervæ ;

Non facit ad nostras hostia major opes.

ODE XVIII.

1. *aureum lacunar*, 'ceiling panelled with gilding.' So above, xvi. 11., *laqueata*, 'ceiled houses.'

3. 'I have no marbles from Hymettus and from Africa.'

5. *Attali*. Carm. i. i. 12.

Nec Laconicas mihi
 Trahunt honestæ purpuras clientæ.
 At fides et ingenî
 Benigna vena est, pauperemque dives 10
 Me petit; nihil supra
 Deos lacezzo, nec potentem amicum
 Largiora flagito,
 Satis beatus unicis Sabinis.
 Traditur dies die, 15
 Novæque pergunt interire Lunæ:
 Tu secunda marmora
 Locas sub ipsum funus; et, sepulcri
 Immemor, struis domos,
 Marisque Baiis obstrepentis urges 20
 Summovere litora,
 Parum locuples continente ripa.
 Quid, quod usque proximos
 Revellis agri terminos, et ultra
 Limites clientium 25
 Salis avarus? pellitur paternos
 In sinu ferens deos
 Et uxor, et vir, sordidosque natos.
 Nulla certior tamen

8. 'I have no clients whose wives or daughters pay court to me by presents of embroidery.' So the Schol.

10. *benigna*, 'liberal, free.'

14. The Sabine villa and farm bestowed on him by Mæcenas. A slight gift (see Orelli, note, and his quot. from Catullus, xlv. 1.), but gratefully acknowledged. See Sat. II. vi. 1—5; and, for a description of it, Epist. I. xvi. 1—15.

18. *locas*. 'You are contracting to have marble cut . . . ' *Loco* is the converse of *conduco*, or *redimo*. The owner of the property *locat*,

the builder *conducit*, *opus faciendum*.

sub ipsum funus, 'on the verge of the grave.' Sub (of time), 'close upon, about.'

21. *summovere*, 'to push forward,' 'advance.' The constr. gov. by *urges*; a rare construction and meaning.

23. *quid, quod*, 'nay more' (quid loquor, quod).

27. Cp. Tyrtæus, F. i. 4., describing expulsion in war:

πρωχεύειν

πλαζόμενον σὺν μητρὶ φίλῃ.

29. 'Yet there is no abode more

Rapacis Orci fine destinata	30
Aula divitem manet	
Herum. Quid ultra tendis? Æqua tellus	
Pauperi recluditur	
Regumque pueris, nec satelles Orci	
Callidum Promethea	35
Revexit auro captus. Hic superbum	
Tantalum, atque Tantali	
Genus coërcet; hic levare functum	
Pauperem laboribus	
Vocatus atque non vocatus audit.	40

CARMEN XIX.

IN BACCHUM.

BACCHUM in remotis carmina rupibus
 Vidi docentem, (credite posteri!)
 Nymphasque discentes, et aures
 Capripedum Satyrorum acutas.

Evœ! recenti mens trepidat metu, 5
 Plenoque Bacchi pectore turbidum

surely awaiting the wealthy possessor than that determined by the end (or final power) of Orcus.

destino, 'to fix firmly.' Of the same root as (σῶω) ἰσχυμι; obstinatus is another compound.

36. auro captus. Cf. Æsch. Fragm. Niobe, 147.

37. Carm. i. xxviii. 7.

38. levare. A poetic or a Greek constr. after vocatus.

40. Cp. the Delphic oracle in Thuc. i. 118.: καὶ παρακαλούμενος καὶ ἐκλήτος.

But the phrase is probably founded

on Æsop's fable of the old man calling for death.

ODE XIX.

Gesner quotes Juv. vii. 62.:

Satur est cum dicit Horatius

Evœ.

4. capripedum. So Lucret. iv. 584., where see Wakefield's note on Gr. αἰγυπόδαν.

6. Carm. III. xxv. 1.:

Quo me Bacche rapis tui

Plenum? The poet (Epist. ii. 2. 78.) is "cliens Bacchi."

6. turbidum. Adverb.

Lætatur! Evæ! parce, Liber!
Parce, gravi metuende thyrsos!

Fas pervicaces est mihi Thyiadas,
Vinique fontem, lactis et uberes 10
Cantare rivos, atque truncis
Lapsa cavis iterare mella.

Fas et beatæ conjugis additum
Stellis honorem, tectaque Pentheï
Disjecta non leni ruina, 15
Thracis et exitium Lycurgi.

Tu flectis amnes, tu mare barbarum:
Tu separatis uvidus in jugis
Nodo coërces viperino
Bistonidum sine fraude crines. 20

Tu, quum parentis regna per arduum
Cohors Gigantum scanderet impia,
Rhoetum retorsisti leonis
Unguibus horribilique mala:

Quamquam, choreis aptior et jocis 25
Ludoque dictus, non sat idoneus

7. *parce*. Gesner illustrates this by reference to *Æn.* vi. 78., and the struggles of the Sibyl under inspiration:

Bacchatur vates magnum si pectore possit

Excussisse Deum.

10. Eurip. Bacch. 142.:

βεί δὲ γάλακτι πέδον βεί δ' ὀίνῳ

βεί δὲ μελισσῶν νέκταρι.

13. *conjugis*, Ariadne. See *Ov. Fast.* iii. 459. sqq., *Art. Am.* i. 558.:

Sæpe reges dubiam Cressa coronaratam.

14. *Pentheus*, king of Thebes. *Ov. Met.* iii. 513.

16. *Lycurgus*, in his madness, slew his son, maimed himself, *Ov. Fast.* iii. 722.; according to *Hom.* (*Il.* ζ. 130.), was blinded; according to *Sophocles* (*Antig.* 958.), was shut up in a rock.

19. Pars sese tortis serpentibus incingebant. *Catull.* lxiv. 259. (See the whole passage.)

20. *Bistonidum*. Thracian women. *sine fraude*, 'without injuring them.' The phrase occurs again in *Carm.* S. 41.

Pugnæ ferebaris ; sed idem
 Pacis eras mediusque belli.
 Te vidit insons Cerberus aureo
 Cornu decorum, leniter atterens 30
 Caudam, et recedentis trilingui
 Ore pedes tetigitque crura.

CARMEN XX.

AD MÆCENATEM.

NON usitata nec tenui ferar
 Penna biformis per liquidum æthera
 Vates : neque in terris morabor
 Longius : invidiaque major
 Urbes relinquam. Non ego pauperum 5
 Sanguis parentum, non ego, quem vocas,
 Dilecte Mæcenas, obibo,
 Nec Stygia cohibebor unda.
 Jam jam residunt cruribus asperæ
 Pelles ; et album mutor in alitem 10
 Superne : nascunturque leves
 Per digitos humerosque plumæ.

30. cornu. ταυροκέρων θεόν, Eur. Bacch. 100., and in v. 1017.

ταῦρος, δράκων, λέων, are all forms of Bacchus ; probably (in their origin) as astronomical signs ; his worship being constantly identified with that of the Sun. So in the Orphica :

Ἥλιος δὲ Διόνυσον ἐπέκλησιν καλέονται :

to which Thirlwall, Hist. Greece, ch. 53., adds, in a note, that " in the Indian mythology the sun has the name of Suradevas, or the Wine-God." So Herodotus (ii. 42. 144.) makes Osiris, the God of the Nile and the Sun, the same with Dionysus.

ODE XX.

2. biformis. Metamorphosed into a swan, ver. 10. So Pindar (Carm. iv. ii. 25.) is Dircæus cygnus ; cp. Eurip. Fragm. Inc. 102.

4. invidiâ major. Above, Carm. ii. xvi. 40. Compare Callimachus, Ep. 22., of himself : —

ὁ δ' ἦεισεν κρείσσονα βασκανίης.

5. non ego . . . obibo. Cp. Ov. Am. i. xv. 41.

6. quem vocas, 'whom you call for,' i. e. whose society you desire. Nearly as Carm. ii. xviii. 10. : me petit.

11. superne, a word used again

Jam Dædaleo ocior Icaro
 Visam gementis litora Bospori,
 Syrtesque Gætulas canorus 15
 Ales Hyperboreosque campos.

Me Colchus, et qui dissimulat metum
 Marsæ cohortis Dacus, et ultimi
 Noscent Geloni; me peritus
 Discet Iber, Rhodanique potor. 20

Absint inani funere nenïæ,
 Luctusque turpes et querimonïæ:
 Compesce clamorem, ac sepulcri
 Mitte supervacuos honores.

in the *Ars. P.* 4.; used with *e* short in *Lucret.* vi. 544. and 597.: *Tecta supernæ timent, metuunt infernæ.* Orelli (on *Epod.* xvi. 65.) ascribes to Horace a frequent and admiring imitation of *Lucretius*.

Superna (acc. n. pl.) is the reading of Bentley, and accepted by most editors. The correction is elegant and plausibly supported, but wants MS. confirmation.

13. *Dædaleo*. From the double Greek form *δαίδαλεος* and *δαδάλεος*, the quantity of the penult *e* is common. For the hiatus comp. *Carm.* i. xxviii. 24., *Epod.* xiii. 3., and see the numerous examples collected by Orelli.

Icaro. *Ov. Art. Am.* ii. 21—96.

14. *Bospori*. Mentioned before as dangerous, *Carm.* ii. xiii. 14.; and *Syrtes*, *Carm.* ii. vi. 3.

18. *Marsi*, the "bravest of the brave." *Carm.* iii. v. 9.

19. *peritus*. During the last century of the republic a love of literature was fostered in Spain. Sertorius did much to encourage it. In *Epist.* i. xx. 13., *Ilerda* is mentioned as a seat of learning. Of Latin authors *Quintilian* probably, *Martial* certainly, was a Spaniard.

21. *Nemo me lacrimis decoret nec funera fletu faxit.* *Cur? volito vivu' per ora virum:* *Ennius*, *Cic. Tusc.* i. 16.; cp. *Milton's Lycidas*, 165—6.

inani, 'empty,' needless, where there is no corpse. Compare *tumulus inania*, used of a memorial tomb, *Virg. Æn.* iii. 304.; *κενὸς τάφος*, of a pretended tomb, *Eurip. Hel.* 1057.

Q. HORATII FLACCI CARMINUM

LIBER TERTIUS.

CARMEN I.

ODI profanum vulgus et arceo ;
Favete linguis : carmina non prius
Audita Musarum sacerdos
Virginibus puerisque canto.

Regum timendorum in proprios greges, 5
Reges in ipsos imperium est Jovis,
Clari Giganteo triumpho,
Cuncta supercilio moventis.

ODE I.

An ode in exposure of men's vain ambition, and in praise of content.

1. Odi profanum.

ἐκὰς ἐκὰς θοῦτις ἀλιτρός,

Call. in Apol. 2.

procul, o procul este, profani,

Virg. Æn. vi. 258.

were formulæ used by the celebrants in ancient solemnities to prevent ill-omened interruption.

Horace as the *Musarum sacerdos* imitates their style, and claims attention to his *non prius audita*, i. e. the truths in which (unrecognised generally) he will initiate his hearers.

2. *favete linguis*, 'use only good words,' or 'keep silence.' Cp. below, Carm. III. xiv. 12., and Ov. Fast. i. 71—74.

The Gr. is ἐυφημεῖν, εὐφημία, (which, it is worth observing, is also used by Plato, Alcib. 2dus, 20., of "reverent prayer" in opp. to βλασφημεῖν, to 'offer a foolish or presumptuous one').

5. *greges*, 'peoples,' as kings are ποιμένες λαῶν.

7. Cp. the satirical title in the Timon of Lucian, Γίγαντολόεταρ.

8. *supercilio*. Taken from the well-known description :

... ἐπ' ὀφρύσι νεύσε Κρονίων

... μέγαν δ' ἐλέλιξεν Ὀλύμπων.

Hom. Il. α. 528.

And Virgil's imitation, Æn. ix 106.:

Annuit et totum nutu tremefecit
Olympum.

With *nno*, *nutus*, is connected *numen*, 'the Divine will, power, majesty.'

Est ut viro vir latius ordinet Arbusta sulcis, hic generosior Descendat in Campum petitor, Moribus hic meliorque fama	10
Contendat, illi turba clientium Sit major: æqua lege Necessitas Sortitur insignes et imos; Omne capax movet urna nomen.	15
Destrictus ensis cui super impia Cervice pendet, non Siculæ dapes Dulcem elaborabunt saporem, Non avium citharæque cantus	20
Somnum reducent. Somnus agrestium Lenis virorum non humiles domos Fastidit, umbrosamque ripam, Non Zephyris agitata Tempe.	
Desiderantem quod satis est neque Tumultuosum sollicitat mare, Nec sævus Arcturi cadentis Impetus, aut orientis Hædi:	25

9. *Est ut*, "usu venit, ut," Orelli. 'It is the case, it is ordained that men should vary in wealth and condition . . . but (*æquâ lege sq.*) in the event all are equal, all "await alike th' inevitable hour."'

latius ordinet. There is a kindred mode of expressing greater wealth in *Epod. i. 25.*

arbusta, here 'vineyards.'

10. *generosior*, 'of nobler birth.'

11. *descendat*, i. e. aim at public honours. The elections (*comitia*) were held in the *Campus Martius*.

16. *urna*. See on *Carm. ii. iii. 26.*

17. *destrictus ensis*. Like *Damocles*. *Cic. Tusc. v. 21.* Obs. that he is an example of a general

truth. *Cp. Pers. iii. 40.* (of the terrors of a guilty secret).

22. *lenia*. Shakespeare's epith.:

"Sleep, *gentle* sleep."

Henry IV. Pt. 2. a. iii. sc. 1.

Obs. the order of words:

'Sleep, gentle that it is, disdains not . . .'

23. *Cp. Virg. Georg. ii. 470.:*

at frigida Tempe . . .

. . . mollesque sub arbore somni

Non absunt

25. *desiderantem*. i. e. the contented man.

26. *Cp. Shakesp. Merchant of Venice* (in the opening scene):

"Your mind is tossing on the ocean," *sqq.*

27. *Arcturus*, or *Arctophylax*, the 'Bear-ward,' sets Oct. 29th.

Non verberatæ grandine vineæ, Fundusque mendax, arbore nunc aquas Culpante, nunc torrentia agros Sidera, nunc hiemes iniquas.	30
Contracta pisces æquora sentiunt Jactis in altum molibus: huc frequens Cæmenta demittit redemptor Cum famulis, dominusque terræ	35
Fastidiosus: sed Timor et Minæ Scandunt eodem, quo dominus; neque Decedit ærata triremi, et Post equitem sedet atra Cura.	40
Quod si dolentem nec Phrygius lapis, Nec purpurarum sidere clarior Delenit usus, nec Falerna Vitis, Achæmeniumque costum;	
Cur invidendis postibus et novo Sublime ritu moliar atrium? Cur valle permutem Sabina Divitias operosiores?	45

28 *Hædi*. They rise on Oct. 6th. Cp. for their stormy character, Theocr. vii. 53; pluvialibus *Hædis*, Virg. *Æn.* ix. 668.

30. *mendax*, 'disappointing,' as Ep. i. vii. 87.; and, *Ceres dominum fallebat*, Ov. *F.* iv. 645.

30—32. i. e. while the failure in the crop is attributed either to excessive rain, or heat, or frost.

33. Here is a picture of wealth and its favourite plans. Cp. *Carm.* ii. 15.

36. *terræ*. Gen. gov. by *fastidiosus*. 'Not content with the space allowed him on land.' *Carm.* ii. xviii. 20.

39. *triremi*, our 'yacht.' *Locuples quem ducit priva triremis.* Ep. i. i. 93.

37—40. 'Rich as he is, he cannot escape fear and care.'

41. *Phrygius*. i. e. the marble of *Synnada* in *Phrygia*; a beautiful white, with reddish spots. The legend of it is mentioned by *Statius*, *Silv.* i. v. 36.:

Ipse cruentavit maculis lucentibus Attis.

42. *purpurarum usus*. See note on *Carm.* ii. xi. 4.

45. *invidendis*. Used passively, as in *Carm.* ii. x. 7.; *invidetur* itself occurs, *Ara.* P. 56.

CARMEN II.

ANGUSTAM amice pauperiem pati
 Robustus acri militia puer
 Condiscat, et Parthos feroces
 Vexet eques metuendus hasta,

Vitamque sub divo et trepidis agat 5
 In rebus. Illum ex mœnibus hosticis
 Matrona bellantis tyranni
 Prospiciens et adulta virgo

Suspiret, Eheu! ne rudis agminum
 Sponsus lacessat regius asperum 10
 Tactu leonem, quem cruenta
 Per medias rapit ira cædes.

Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori :
 Mors et fugacem persequitur virum,
 Nec parcit imbellis juventæ 15
 Poplitibus timidoque tergo.

Virtus, repulsæ nescia sordidæ,
 Intaminatis fulget honoribus ;

ODE II.

An Ode in praise of the hardy patriotic manly virtues, with an intimation of their dependence on religion.

1. *amice pati*. Engl. 'to take kindly,' to endure willingly, without grumbling.

pauperiem. i. e. 'hardships' generally ; but Cp. Carm. i. xii. 43.

5. *sub divo*. Carm. i. i. 25.

trepidus. Carm. ii. x. 13.

8. So Helen (Hom. II. γ. 153. sqq.) comes to the ramparts to see the battle ; and so in the picture of the

besieged town in Hesiod's Shield of Hercules, 242. :

*αἱ δὲ γυναῖκες εὐδμήτων ἐπὶ πύργων
 χάλκεον ὄξυ βόων. . . .*

11. *leonem*. i. e. 'his lion-like foe.'

13. Cp. Tyrtæus, vii. l. :

τεθνάμεναι γὰρ καλόν, κ. τ. λ.

14. *πολλὰκι δημοτῆτα φύγων καὶ
 δοῦπον ἀπόντων ἔρχεται . . ἐν δ' οἴκῳ
 μοῖρα κίχεν θανάτου*. Callin. Fragm.

17. *repulsæ nescia*, 'unconscious of,' i. e. 'independent of, the popular neglect.'

Repulsa, prop. a rejection when suing for office.

Nec sumit aut ponit secures
Arbitrio popularis auræ.

20

Virtus, recludens immeritis mori
Cœlum, negata tentat iter via:
Cœtusque vulgares et udam
Spernit humum fugiente penna

Est et fideli tuta silentio

25

Merces: vetabo, qui Cereris sacrum
Vulgarit arcana, sub isdem
Sit trabibus, fragilemve mecum

Solvat phaselon. Sæpe Diespiter
Neglectus incesto addidit integrum;
Raro antecedentem scelestum
Deseruit pede Pœna claudio.

30

19. *secures*. i. e. the fasces—the insignia of office.

The honours virtue claims are

“ what nothing earthly gives or can destroy.”

20. *popularis auræ*. i. e. popular caprice. Cp. Virg. *Æn.* vi. 817.

21. *immeritis mori*, ‘the great and good who merit immortality.’

22. *negatâ viâ*. i. e. leads them by a difficult path. Hesiod has a remarkable descr. of the path to virtue:

μακρὸς δὲ καὶ ὁρθὸς ὁλμός ἐς αὐτὴν
καὶ τρηχὺς τὸ πρῶτον.

Op. et Dies, 290.

23. *cœtus et udam humum*. Cp. the opening speech of Milton’s *Comus*.

25. *silentio*. Taken from a line of Simonides (a favourite quotation of Augustus):

ἔστι καὶ σιγᾶς δαίδυνον γέρας.

It seems to be here a religious precept, in keeping with the poet’s as-

sumed character of *ἱεροφάντης*. See above, note on i. 1.

26. *Cereris sacrum*, the Eleusinian mysteries; or (as Orelli thinks) rather the similar rites naturalized at Rome, celebrated “longe maximis atque occultissimis cœrimoniis:” Cic. *Verr.* v. 72.

26. *vetabo qui*, sqq. This is probably an imitation of Call. *Ceres*, 117.; but the best passage for comparison is the warning against *δουλίας κακῆς* in *Æsch.* *S. c. Th.* 602–4.

27. *sub isdem sit trabibus*.

Μήτ' ἐμοὶ παρόστιος γένοιτο.

Soph. *Antig.* 372.

29. *Diespiter*. *Carm.* l. xxxiv. 5. 32. *Deseruit*, etc.: ‘Though the guilty get the start of her, Vengeance will not leave the pursuit.’ Cp. Eur. *Fragm.* Inc. 2.:

‘Ἡ δίκη . . .

. . . σῖγα καὶ βραδείῃ ποδί
στείχουσα μάρψει τοὺς κακοὺς
ὅταν τόχῃ.

CARMEN III.

JUSTUM et tenacem propositi virum
 Non civium ardor prava jubentium,
 Non vultus instantis tyranni
 Mente quatit solida, neque Auster,

Dux inquieti turbidus Hadriæ, 5
 Nec fulminantis magna manus Jovis:
 Si fractus illabatur orbis,
 Impavidum ferient ruinæ.

Hac arte Pollux et vagus Hercules 10
 Enisus arces attigit igneas:
 Quos inter Augustus recumbens
 Purpureo bibit ore nectar.

Hac te merentem, Bacche pater, tuæ
 Vexere tigres, indocili jugum
 Collo trahentes. Hac Quirinus 15
 Martis equis Acheronta fugit,

ODE III.

An ode in praise of a constant and resolute will, exemplified in the heroes (*ἥρωες*), in Romulus, and in Rome itself.

2. *prava jubentium*, 'bidding (him do) evil.'

5. *dux*. As tyrannus, Carm. II. xvii. 19.

7. *si fractus*. "Quid si nunc cælum ruat," a proverb quoted in Terent. Heaut. IV. iii. 41. Compare the answer of the Celtic deputies to Alexander, given in Thirlwall's H. Greece, vol. vi. ch. xlvii.

9. *hæc arte*. 'This was the art by which they reached.' Baxter and Orelli suggest that *arte* is meant to express *ἀρετή*. In effect it does coincide with it; the heroes' 'art' was *ἀρετή*; and indeed it is likely that the words have the same root, though

they diverge in ordinary usage. Some have thought that there is in Virgil (*Æn.* vii. 598., in *limine portus*) a reference to the Gr. *λήμην*. Cicero certainly translates *αἰόλος* by *ales*, *N. D.* ii. 44. These seem to be instances of a tendency to represent sense by sound.

vagus Hercules, *πολύπλαγκτος*, Eur. Herc. F. 1197.

9, 10. Compare Aristotle (*Hymn to Hermias*):

*ἀρετὰ πολέμοιοι . . .
 σεῦ δ' ἔνεχ' ὅκ' Διὸς Ἡρακλῆος
 Λήδας τε κόυροι
 πόλλ' ἀνέτλασαν . . .*

11, 12. So *Epist.* II. i. 15.

13. *merentem*. Cp. *Ov. Trist.* v. iii. 19.:

"*Ætherias meritis invecutus es arces.*"

15. *Quirinus*. *Ov. Fast.* ii. 475. sqq.

- Gratum elocuta consiliantibus
 Junone divis :—" Ilion, Ilion
 Fatalis incestusque iudex
 Et mulier peregrina vertit 20
- " In pulverem ; ex quo destituit deos
 Mercede pacta Laomedon, mihi
 Castæque damnatum Minervæ
 Cum populo et duce fraudulento.
- " Jam nec Lacænæ splendet adulteræ 25
 Famosus hospes, nec Priami domus
 Perjura pugnaces Achivos
 Hectoreis opibus refringit :
- " Nostrisque ductum seditionibus
 Bellum resedit. Protinus et graves 30
 Iras, et invisum nepotem,
 Troica quem peperit sacerdos,
- " Marti redonabo. Illum ego lucidas
 Inire sedes, ducere nectaris
 Succos, et adscribi quietis 35
 Ordinibus patiar deorum.
- " Dum longus inter sæviat Ilion
 Romamque pontus, qualibet exsules

19. *Judex.* Virg. *Æn.* i. 27. :
Judicium Paridis.

20. *vertit.* i. e. *evertit.* Virg.
Æn. i. 20.

21. *ex quo damnatum.*
 'Condemned, devoted to destruction,
 ever since Laomedon,' etc.

22. *Laomedon.* Laomedontæ
perjuria Trojæ, Virg. *Geor.* i. 502 :
Hom. Il. φ. 442—457.

23. *castæ,* contrasted with *incestus,* ver. 19.

29. *nostris ductum sed.,* 'pro-
 tracted by our divisions,' viz. Juno,
 Minerva siding with the Greeks,

Mars, Apollo, Venus with the Tro-
 jans.

seditio, from *se* (sign. separation)
 and *ire.*

30. *protinus,* 'from this time for-
 ward,' porro *tenuis.*

31. *Troica sacerdos,* *Ilia.* Carm.
 i. ii. 17.

37—68. Suetonius, *Jul. Cæs.* 79.,
 mentions, as one of the reports of
 the time, that J. Cæsar was supposed
 to entertain a scheme of fixing the
 seat of empire at Alexandria or Troy.

38. *exsules.* i. e. the Trojans
 and their posterity settled in Italy.

In parte regnanto beati:

Dum Priami Paridisque busto 40

"Insultet armentum, et catulos feræ

Celent inultæ, stet Capitolium

Fulgens, triumphatisque possit

Roma ferox dare jura Medis.

"Horrenda late nomen in ultimas 45

Extendat oras, qua medius liquor

Secernit Europen ab Afro,

Qua tumidus rigat arva Nilus:

"Aurum irreperitum, et sic melius situm 50

Quum terra celat, spernere fortior

Quam cogere humanos in usus

Omne sacrum rapiente dextra.

"Quicumque mundo terminus obstitit,

Hunc tangat armis, visere gestiens,

Qua parte debacchentur ignes, 55

Qua nebulae pluvique rores.

"Sed bellicosus fata Quiritibus

Hac lege dico; ne nimium pii

Rebusque fidentes avitæ

Tecta velint reparare Trojæ. 60

41. insultet.

ружы дзиспаюць Мевадэу,
Hom. Il. 8. 177.

Cp. Eurip. Elect. 327.

catulos celent. An image expressive of a wild unvisited solitude.

43. horrenda lata.

"Populum late regem."

Virg. Æn. i. 21.

46. medius liquor, the Mediterranean, or more restrictedly the Fretum Gaditanum.

"A Gadibus usque Auroram et Gangem," Juv. x. 1., 'from one end of the world to the other.'

49—52. The construction of this

stanza is harsh and awkward, from the attempt to convey two distinct propositions (or ideas) in one sentence. The first is, *spernere fortior*, i. e. that the strength of Rome lies in the contempt, not the collection of gold. The second, *irreperitum celat*, that gold had better have remained buried in the earth, since it prompts men (*sacra rapere*) to the worst crimes, in their rapacity.

53, 54. Cp. Virg. Æn. i. 278.

55, 56. i. e. the torrid or the frigid zones. Carm. i. xxii. 17. sq.

58. rebus, 'their power and prosperity.'

- "Trojæ renascens alite lugubri
Fortuna tristi clade iterabitur,
Ducente victrices catervas
Conjuge me Jovis et sorore.
- "Ter si resurgat murus aëneus 65
Auctore Phœbo, ter pereat meis
Excisus Argivis; ter uxor
Capta virum puerosque ploret."—
- Non hoc jocosæ conveniet lyrae:
Quo Musa tendis? Desine pervicax 70
Referre sermones deorum et
Magna modis tenuare parvis.

CARMEN IV.

AD CALLIOPEN.

- DESCENDE cœlo, et dic age tibia
Regina longum Calliope melos,
Seu voce nunc mavis acuta,
Seu fidibus citharaque Phœbi.
- Auditis? an me ludit amabilis 5

61. *alite*, 'with evil omen (as being contrary to my will).' So *avi*, Carm. i. xv. 5.

64. *conjuge et sorore*. Hom. Il. π. 432.; Virg. *Æn.* i. 47.

66. *auctore Phœbo*. Cp. *Trojæ munitor*, Ov. Ep. v. 139.

72. Cp. Carm. i. vi. 9., *tenues grandia*.

ODE IV.

An ode to the Muses, acknowledging their beneficent protective power, first for himself, then (as joined with *consilium*, ver. 41.) for the state and its great ruler (ver. 37., *altum Cæsarem*), whose rightful and secure supremacy is compared with that of Jupiter.

2. *Calliope*. Horace invokes the several Muses (without distinction of their offices) as suits his verse. Cp. Carm. i. i. 33., i. xii. 2., iii. xxx. 16. Virgil invokes all under the one name (*Æn.* ix. 525.):

Vos, o Calliope.

4. *fidibus citharâque*. *Hendiadys*. (Most of the MS. copies have *citharave*; but wrongly, no doubt. See Bentley and Orelli; and for the constant MS. confusion of *et* and *que* see Bentley on Carm. iii. ii. 28., and the various readings of Orelli on iii. ii. 16.)

5. *amabilis insania* = *mentis gratissimus error*, Ep. ii. ii. 140.

Insania? Audire et videor pios
Errare per lucos, amœnæ
Quos et aquæ subeunt et auræ.

Me fabulosæ, Vulture in Apulo
Altricis extra limen Apuliæ, 10
Ludo fatigatumque somno
Fronde nova puerum palumbes

Texere, mirum quod foret omnibus,
Quicumque celsæ nidum Acherontiaë,
Saltusque Bantinos, et arvum 15
Pingue tenent humilis Forenti;

Ut tuto ab atris corpore viperis
Dormirem et ursis; ut premerer sacra
Lauroque collataque myrto,
Non sine dīs animosus infans. 20

Vester, Camenæ, vester in arduos
Tollor Sabinos; seu mihi frigidum
Præneste, seu Tibur supinum,
Seu liquidæ placuere Baiæ.

Vestris amicum fontibus et choris, 25
Non me Philippiæ versa acies retro,

9. *fabulosæ*, as in *Carm. i. xxii. 7.* The story is well compared by Addison, *Spectator*, 85. (and Keble, *Prælect. xxvi.*) with the old ballad, "The Children in the Wood."

10. *altricis*:

"O Caledonia!

Meet *nursæ* for a poetic child."

W. Scott's *Lay*, C. vi.

11. *ludo fatigatumque somno*,
corr. to the Homeric

καμάρφ ἀδδηκότες ἡδὲ καὶ ὕπνῳ.

Il. κ. 98.

Properly it is an instance of the

figure called *zeugma* = *ludo fatig., victumque somno.*

13. *quod foret*, 'a thing which might well be marvellous to all;' viz. 'how (ut) I slept in safety.' (*miror* is followed by *ut*, 'how,' in *Epod. xvi. 53.*)

14. *Acherontia, Bantia, Forentum*, towns in the neighbourhood of *Venusia.*

20. *non sine Dīs.* Gr. οὐκ ἀθεεῖ, οὐκ ἄνευ θεῶν.

24. *liquidæ*, 'clear and bright in atmosphere,' *aeris puri.* V. Schol.

26. *versa acies*, the rout at *Philippi.* *Carm. ii. vii. 9.*

Devota non exstinxit arbor,
Nec Sicula Palinurus unda.

Utcunque mecum vos eritis, libens
Insanientem navita Bosporum 30
Tentabo, et urentes arenas
Litoris Assyrii viator.

Visam Britannos hospitibus feros,
Et lætum equino sanguine Concanum ;
Visam pharetratos Gelonos 35
Et Scythicum inviolatus amnem.

Vos Cæsarem altum, militia simul
Fessas cohortes addidit oppidis,
Finire quærentem labores,
Pierio recreatis antro : 40

Vos lene consilium et datis, et dato
Gaudetis almæ. Scimus, ut impios
-Titanas immanemque turmam
Fulmine sustulerit caduco,

27. *devota arbor.* Carm. II. xiii. 1—12. *devota*, 'accursed.'

28. *Palinurus*, a dangerous promontory S. of Velia on the Lucanian coast. For its name and legend see Virg. *Æn.* vi. 381. Horace is supposed to have been in danger of shipwreck there.

30. *Bosporum.* Carm. II. xiii. 14. *navita*, antithetical to *viator*, ver. 32.

31. *urentes.* Many edd. and MSS. have *arentes* (cp. Ov. *Met.* xv. 268.); but there is more authority for this reading, and it is more distinctive in sense.

33. *Britannos . . feros.* Orell. cp. Tac. *Ann.* xiv. 30.

34. *Concanum*, a Cantabrian tribe on the N. coast of Spain.

equino sanguine. Cp. Virg. *Georg.* iii. 463.

36. *amnem*, the Tanais.

38. *abdidit* is the most common reading. Bentl. preferred *redidit*. Orelli reads *addidit*, i. e. as colonists, confirming the reading by Tac. *Ann.* xiii. 31.: *Coloniæ . . additis veteranis firmatæ sunt*.

41. *lene consilium*, 'temperate counsels and moderation after victory.' Orell. quotes a remarkable parallel from Pind. *Pyth.* v. 61.:

δίδωσι τε Μοῖσαν οἷς ἐν ἐθέλῃ
ἀπόλεμον ἀγαγόν
ἐς πραιΐδας εὐνομίαν

But this Ode, in the general, seems framed after the 1st Pythian (see the argument there, with the remarks on it, in Cookesley's ed.).

consilium, a trisyllable, as below Carm. vi. 6., and as *connubia*, Virg. *Æn.* vii. 555.

Qui terram inertem, qui mare temperat 45
 Ventosum ; et urbes regnaque tristia,
 Divosque, mortalesque turbas
 Imperio regit unus æquo.

Magnum illa terrorem intulerat Jovi
 Fidens juvenus horrida brachiis, 50
 Fratresque tendentes opaco
 Pelion imposuisse Olympo.

Sed quid Typhoëus et validus Mimas,
 Aut quid minaci Porphyryon statu,
 Quid Rhoetus, evulsisque truncis 55
 Enceladus jaculator audax,

Contra sonantem Palladis ægida
 Possent ruentes ? Hinc avidus stetit
 Vulcanus, hinc matrona Juno, et
 Nunquam humeris positurus arcum, 60

Qui rore puro Castaliæ lavit
 Crines solutos, qui Lyciæ tenet
 Dumeta natalemque silvam,
 Delius et Patareus Apollo.

Vis consilii expers mole ruit sua : 65
 Vim temperatam dī quoque provehunt

45. There is a triple antithesis : 1. terram, mare ; 2. urbes (men as living social communities), and regna tristia, 'the cities of the dead ;' 3. divos, mortales.

48. æquo, 'undisturbed, calm sway ;' answering in some degree to the epith. lenis, ver. 41., the gentle rule where the sovereignty is sure.

52. Virg. Georg. i. 280.

54. statu, 'attitude.' Shakespeare

uses "station" in this sense, Hamlet, act iii. sc. 4.

56. Enceladus. Virg. Æn. iii. 578.

57. ægida. Carm. i. xv. 11.

59. matrona Juno. πόρνια "Ἡρη.

See Ars Poet. 116.

65. Cp. Pind. Pyth. viii. 15. sqq. with this line, and the whole preceding context. Cp. also Eur. Fragm. ii. Temenidæ :

βόμη δὲ γ' ἀμαθὴς πολλὰκις τί-
 κτει βλάδην.

In majus ; îdem odere vires
Omne nefas animo moventes.

Testis mearum centimanus Gyas
Sententiarum, notus et integræ 70
Tentator Orion Dianæ
Virginea domitus sagitta.

Injecta monstribus Terra dolet suis,
Mæretque partus fulmine luridum
Missos ad Orcum : nec peredit 75
Impositam celer ignis Ætner ;

Incontinentis nec Tityi jecur
Reliquit ales, nequitiae additus
Custos : amatorem trecentæ
Pirithoum cohibent catenæ. 80

CARMEN V.

CÆLO tonantem credidimus Jovem
Regnare : præsens divus habebitur
Augustus, adjectis Britannis
Imperio gravibusque Persis.

Milesne Crassi conjuge barbara 5
Turpis maritus vixit ? et hostium—

67. Cp. Eur. Hercl. 388.
69. Gyas. Carm. II. xvii. 14.
Orion, Carm. II. xiii. 39.
73. monstribus suis . . . partus.
The name γίγαντες means properly
'earthborn.'
75. peredit. The long penult. ð
marks the preterfct tense.
77. Tityi. Carm. II. xiv. 8.
78. additus, 'set over him.' Orelli
cp. Virg. Æn. vi. 90. : Teucris ad-
dita Juno.

ODE V.

An ode upon Roman patriotism,
and the example of it in Regulus.
2. præsens, in opposition to cælo
regnans. "ἐπιφάνης. Comp. Ov.
Trist. ii. 54. : Præsentem conspi-
ciumque Deum."—Ch., so Orelli.
4. gravibus. Carm. I. ii. 22.
5. conjuge barbarâ turpis.
Sequiturque (nefas!) Ægyptia
conjug : Virg. Æn. viii. 688.

Pro Curia, inversique mores!—
 Consenuit socerorum in armis,
 Sub rege Medo, Marsus et Apulus,
 Anciliorum et nominis et togæ 10
 Oblitus, æternæque Vestæ,
 Incolumi Jove et urbe Roma?
 Hoc caverat mens provida Reguli,
 Dissidentis conditionibus
 Fœdis, et exemplo trahentis 15
 Perniciem veniens in ævum,
 Si non periret immiserabilis
 Captiva pubes. "Signa ego Punicis
 Affixa delubris, et arma
 Militibus sine cæde," dixit, 20
 "Derepta vidi: vidi ego civium
 Retorta tergo brachia libero,
 Portasque non clausas, et arva
 Marte coli populata nostro.
 "Auro repensus scilicet acrior 25
 Miles redibit! Flagitio additis

7. Cp. Cic. in Catil. i. 2.: O tempora! O mores!

9. Marsus et Apulus, reckoned amongst the best soldiers in Italy. Virg. Georg. ii. 167.

10. Anciliorum, the sacred shields of Numa. See Ov. Fast. iii. 373-8. Probably derived (as is there supposed) from cædo, so as to mean a shield "cut away all round." / and d are not unfrequently interchanged in formation of words.

12. incolumi Jove. 'Giving up, bidding farewell to his country.' See Ars Poet. 222., and Hurd's Commentary.

13. Reguli. M. Atil. Reg., consul for the second time in a. c. 256,

taken captive in the campaign of the following year. He is to be distinguished from C. Atil. Reg. Serranus, the consul of the year preceding.

15. exemplo trahentia. 'Drawing from (or, more exactly, by) precedent (which the senate would set si non periret, &c.), assurance of ruin for future generations.' trahenti is the reading of many edd., but it is only a conjecture.

23. non clausas. i. e. 'freed from fear of any enemy.' So peace is described, Ars Poet. 199., as "aper-tis otia portis." E contr. Virg. Æn. viii. 385.

Damnum. Neque amissos colores
Lana refert medicata fuco,

"Nec vera virtus, quum semel excidit,
Curat reponi deterioribus. 30

Si pugnat extricata densis
Cerva plagis, erit ille fortis,

"Qui perfidis se credidit hostibus;
Et Marte Pœnos proteret altero,
Qui lora restrictis lacertis 35
Sensit iners, timuitque mortem.

"Hic, unde vitam sumeret inscius
Pacem duello miscuit. O pudor!
O magna Carthago, probrosis
Altior Italiæ ruinis!"— 40

Fertur pudicæ conjugis osculum,
Parvosque natos, ut capitis minor,
Ab se removisse, et virilem
Torvus humi posuisse vultum;

Donec labantes consilio Patres 45
Firmaret auctor nunquam alias dato,
Interque mærentes amicos
Egregius properaret exsul.

Atqui sciebat, quæ sibi barbarus
Tortor pararet; non aliter tamen 50

37. unde vitam sumeret, 'from what he derived life and safety,' i. e. 'to what he should owe it,' namely, to his own good sword, and not to the humour of his enemy.

38. duello, the older form of bello.

42. capitis minor, 'one who had lost his rights as a citizen.' See Art. caput, in the Dictionary of Antiquities.

A Roman, when made prisoner, would lose all civil rights, though he

might recover them on returning to Rome. But Regulus, refusing to be ransomed, gave up absolutely his caput, or rank as a citizen.

(For the story of Regulus, see Cic. De Fin. ii. 20. Paradox 2.; more fully, De Offic. i. 13. and iii. 26. sqq.)

46. firmaret, answers well to labantes 'tottering, wavering.'

50. non aliter . . . quam si (ver. 53.), 'just as if' . . .

Dimovit obstantes propinquos,
 Et populum redivus morantem,
 Quam si clientum longa negotia
 Dijudicata lite relinqueret,
 Tendens Venafranos in agros, 55
 Aut Lacedæmonium Tarentum.

CARMEN VI.

AD ROMANOS.

DELICTA majorum immeritus lues,
 Romane, donec templa refeceris,
 Ædesque labentes deorum, et
 Fœda nigro simulacra fumo.
 Dis te minorem quod geris, imperas: 5
 Hinc omne principium, huc refer exitum.
 Dî multa neglecti dederunt
 Hesperis mala luctuosæ.
 Jam bis Monæses et Pacori manns
 Non auspicatos contudit impetus 10

53. clientum . . . relinqueret.
 'As if he were retiring to his country-seat after a friend's cause had been decided'—or rather, after having decided it himself; for the patronus was not only the adviser and advocate of his client, but the arbitrator in their disputes.

ODE VI.

An Ode inveighing against the corruptions of the age.

2. Romana. Cp. Virg. Æn. vi. 852. Used poetically in a collective sense.

templa, sq. Cp. Sat. ii. ii. 104.

5. i. e. 'The power of Rome is owed to the favour of heaven, and based upon religion.'

6. hinc (sc. pete), huc refer. 'From this source derive, to this attribute it, first and last.'

9. Monæses et Pacori manns. Pacorus was the son of Orodes (Arsaces XIV.), king of Parthia. The two defeats (his) here spoken of must be that of Crassus in B.C. 53, and of Decidius Saxa, thirteen years later, in which Pacorus commanded.

It is not known who this Monæses was; but the name occurs more than once among the Parthian nobles, and it is thought that he may be the same with Surena, and Surena possibly the titular, Monæses the personal, name. Surena was the commander at Carthæ.

10. non auspicatos. True in the

Nostros, et adjecisse prædam
Torquibus exiguis renidet.

Pæne occupatam seditionibus
Delevit Urbem Dacus et Æthiops ;
Hic classe formidatus, ille 15
Missilibus melior sagittis.

Fecunda culpæ sæcula nuptias
Primum inquinavere, et genus, et domos :
Hoc fonte derivata clades
In patriam populumque fluxit. 20

Motus doceri gaudet Ionicos
Matura virgo, et fingitur artibus :
Jam nunc et incestos amores
De tenero meditatur ungui.

Mox juniores quærit adulteros 25
Inter mariti vina ; neque eligit,
Cui donet impermissa raptim
Gaudia, luminibus remotis ;

literal sense, of Crassus. See Plutarch's Life.

12. *renidet*, 'rejoices' prop. 'shines back,' 'glistens.' Cp. from *phôs* and *phainô* the sign. 'cheerful,' 'joyous,' in *φαιδρός*, *φαιδρύνω*.

14. *Dacus*.

Conjurato descendens Dacus ab Istro. Virg. *Geo.* ii. 497. There were wars with the Dacian and Mæsan tribes in B. C. 30 or 29. M. L. Crassus, proconsul in Macedonia, celebrated a triumph for them in B. C. 28.

Æthiops, the Egyptians, i. e., in the fleet of Antony.

19. *hoc fonte* . . . *clades* (cp. above, ver. 13.). 'Rome is her own

greatest enemy.' Cp. Shakesp. K. John, concluding speech :

"This England never did nor never shall

Lie at the proud foot of a conqueror
But when it first did help to wound itself."

21. *motus Ionicos*, Greek dances.

22. *fingitur artibus*, 'is trained in accomplishments.' These two things betrayed, according to Roman manners, a want of modesty. Compare Ovid's references to dancing ; and *artus* as applied to Lyce, *Carm.* iv. xiii. 21. (*artubus*, 'limbs,' i. e. affected gait or gesture, is a reading adopted by some editors.)

24. *de tenero ungui*, *ἐξ ἀνωγώνων*. i. e. from early years.

Sed jussa coram non sine conscio
 Surgit marito, seu vocat institor, 30
 Seu navis Hispanæ magister,
 Dedecorum pretiosus emptor.

Non his juvenus orta parentibus
 Infecit æquor sanguine Punico,
 Pyrrhumque et ingentem cecidit 35
 Antiochum, Hannibalemque dirum :

Sed rusticorum mascula militum
 Proles, Sabellis docta ligonibus
 Versare glebas, et severæ 40
 Matris ad arbitrium recisos

Portare fustes, sol ubi montium
 Mutaret umbras et juga demeret
 Bobus fatigatis, amicum
 Tempus agens abeunte curru.

Damnosa quid non imminuit dies ! 45
 Ætas parentum, pejor avis, tulit
 Nos nequiores, mox daturos
 Progeniem vitiosiore.

30. *institor*, 'an agent,' a trader in articles of dress or for the toilet. Joined here with Spanish traders or ship-owners, as in *Æpod.* xvii. 20.

33. Cp. Eurip. *Dictya*. Fr. 15. :

οὐκ ἐν γένειτο χρηστὸς ἐκ κακοῦ πατρός.

34. *infecit æquor*. Off *Mylæ* Ptus. in 260 B.C., and *Ægates* Is. 241 B.C.

35. *Pyrrhum*. B. C. 280—275. His great battles were *Heraclea*, *Asculum*, *Beneventum*.

36. *Antiochum*, Antiochus the Great, defeated at *Thermopylæ*, 191 B. C. ; at *Magnesia* 190, B. C.

38. *Sabellia*. See note on *Carm.* i. xxxi. 9.

39. *severæ*, 'strict.' So *severitas* is 'strictness.'

42. *mutaret umbras*. Cp. *Virg.* *Ecl.* i. 84. ; ii. 67.

juga demeret bobus, Gr. *βουλνός*. 43. *amicum tempus*. Gr. *εὐφρόνη*.

CARMEN VII.

AD ASTERIEN.

QUID fles, Asterie, quem tibi candidi
 Primo restituent vere Favonii,
 Thyna merce beatum,
 Constantis juvenem fide,
 Gygen ? Ille Notis actus ad Oricum 5
 Post insana Capræ sidera, frigidus
 Noctes non sine multis
 Insomnis lacrimis agit.
 Atqui sollicitæ nuntius hospitæ,
 Suspirare Chloën, et miseram tuis 10
 Dicens ignibus uri,
 Tentat mille vafer modis.
 Ut Prætum mulier perfida credulum
 Falsis impulerit criminibus nimis
 Casto Bellerophonti 15
 Maturare necem, refert.
 Narrat pæne datum Pelea Tartaro,
 Magnessam Hippolyten dum fugit abstinens :
 Et peccare docentes
 Fallax historias movet : 20

ONN VII.

Asterie, Gyges, fictitious names.
 1. Candidi. Carm. i. vii. 15.
 3. Thynâ. 'Bithynian.'
 4. fide, for fidei. Sat. i. iii. 95.;
 die for diei, Virg. G. i. 208.
 5. Oricum, in Epirus, on the inner
 side of Acrocerania.
 6. insana, i. e. 'stormy.' Cp. above
 iv. 30., insanientem.
 6—8. frigidus . . lacrimis. Cp.
 Ov. Ep. i. 7, 8. (Penelope Ulyssæi).

10. tuis ignibus, 'with a love like
 yours.'
 13. mulier, Antea (or Sthenobæa)
 Hom. Il. 7. 160. sq.
 16. refert. 'The nuntius tries his
 constancy in every way ; finally by
 warning him of the danger of refusing,
 of which danger Bellerophon and
 Peleus are instances.'
 18. Hippolyten (or Astydamia),
 wife of Acastus, king of Iolcos.

Frustra : nam scopulis surdior Icari
Voces audit adhuc integer. At tibi

Ne vicinus Enipeus

Plus justo placeat, cave :

Quamvis non alius flectere equum sciens 25

Æque conspicitur gramine Martio,

Nec quisquam citus æque

Tusco denatat alveo.

Prima nocte domum claude : neque in vias

Sub cantu querulæ despice tibias : 30

Et te sæpe vocanti

Duram difficilis mane.

CARMEN VIII.

AD MÆCENATEM.

MARTIUS cœlebs quid agam Kalendis,

Quid velint flores et acerra thuris

Plena, miraris, positusque carbo in

Cæspite vivo,

Docte sermones utriusque linguæ? 5

Voveram dulces epulas et album

Libero caprum, prope funeratus

Arboris ictu.

Hic dies anno redeunte festus

21. *ὡς δὲ πέτρος ἢ θαλάσσιος*
κλύδων ἀκούει : Eur. Med. 28.

29. See the Merchant of Venice,
act ii. sc. 5.

ONÆ VIII.

1. *Martius Kalendis*. The feast of
the Matronalia, in honour of Juno
Lucina. See Ov. Fast. iii. 170. 229
—258.

4. i. e. the altar. Carm. i. xix. 13.

5. *sermones*, 'the literature' (in-
cluding the antiquities and customs
of Greece and Rome).

7. *libero caprum*. Cf. Virg. Geo.
ii. 380 : Baccho caper omnibus aris
Cæditur.

9. *anno redeunte*, i. e. quotannis.
Cp. *quotquot eunt dies*, for *quotidie*,
Carm. ii. xiv. 5.

Corticem adstrictum pice dimovebit 10
 Amphoræ fumum bibere institutæ
 Consule Tullo.

Sume, Mæcenas, cyathos amici
 Sospitis centum, et vigiles lucernas
 Perfer in lucem: procul omnis esto 15
 Clamor et ira.

Mitte civiles super Urbe curas:
 Occidit Daci Cotisonis agmen;
 Medus infestus sibi luctuosis
 Dissidet armis: 20

Servit Hispanæ vetus hostis oræ,
 Cantaber, sera domitus catena:
 Jam Scythæ laxo meditantur arcu
 Cedere campis.

Negligens, ne qua populus labore 25
 Parce privatus nimium cavere,
 Dona præsentis cape lætus horæ, et
 Linque severa.

10. adstrictum pice . . . fumum
 bibere. See Smith's Dict. of Antiq.,
 art. VINUM, or Becker's Gallus, pp.
 376-7.

12. Lucius Volontius Tullus, Cos.
 B. C. 66.

13. cyathos. See below, Carm. III.
 xix. 10., and Sat. I. vi. 117. These
 were cups, or rather deep ladles, for
 measuring the wine, and for pouring
 it from the bowl into the (pocula)
 glasses or drinking-cups. In Roman
 measure

12 cyathi made a sextarius.
 6 sext. - - a congius.

4 congi made an urna.
 2 urnæ - - an amphora
 (almost 6 gallons).

17. civiles curas. 'Away with
 all state cares.'

18. See Carm. III. vi. 14. Cp.
 the question, Sat. II. vi. 53.

Cotisonis, king of the Daci, to
 whom Augustus is said to have be-
 trothed his daughter Julia.

19. Of the revolutions in Parthia,
 see on Carm. II. ii. 17.

22. Cantaber. Cp. Carm. II. vi. 2.

25. ne qua, dependent on cavere.

CARMEN IX.

CARMEN AMOEBEUM.

HORATIUS.

DONEC gratus eram tibi,
 Nec quisquam potior brachia candidæ
 Cervici juvenis dabat:
 Persarum vigui rege beatior.

LYDIA.

Donec non alia magis 5
 Arsisti, neque erat Lydia post Chloën:
 Multi Lydia nominis
 Romana vigui clarior Ilia.

HORATIUS.

Me nunc Thressa Chloë regit,
 Dulces docta modos, et citharæ sciens: 10
 Pro qua non metuam mori,
 Si parcent animæ fata superstiti.

LYDIA.

Me torret face mutua
 Thurini Calais filius Ornyti:
 Pro quo bis patiar mori, 15
 Si parcent puero fata superstiti.

HORATIUS.

Quid? si prisca redit Venus,
 Diductosque jugo cogit æneo?
 Si flava excutitur Chloë,
 Rejectæque patet janua Lydiæ? 20

ODE IX.

8. Romanâ Iliâ. So, Ov. Fast.
 iii. 9., Romana sacerdos, instead
 of Albana or Latina.
 10. docta modos. So above,

Carm. iii. viii. 5., docte sermones
 used with the participial, not the
 adj. construction.

14. Thurini. Thurium was in
 Lucania, not far from the ancient
 site of Sybaris.

LYDIA.

Quamquam sidere pulchrior
 Ille est, tu levior cortice, et improbo
 Iracundior Hadria:
 Tecum vivere amem, tecum obeam libens.

CARMEN X.

AD LYCEN.

EXTREMUM Tanain si biberes, Lyce,
 Sævo nupta viro; me tamen asperas
 Porrectum ante fores objicere incolis
 Plorares Aquilonibus.

Audis quo strepitu janua, quo nemus 5
 Inter pulchra satum tecta remugiat
 Ventis, et positas ut glaciet nives
 Puro numine Jupiter?

Ingratam Veneri pone superbiam,
 Ne currente retro funis eat rota. 10
 Non te Penelopen difficilem procis
 Tyrrhenus genuit parens.

O, quamvis neque te munera, nec preces,
 Nec tinctus viola pallor amantium,

21. sidere pulchrior. Cp. "similem Vespero," Carm. III. xix. 26.

"Fair as a star when only one
 Is shining in the sky."
 Wordsworth.

23. Carm. I. xxxiii. 15.

ODE X.

1. i. e. if you were a Scythian.
 Cp. Carm. IV. xv. 21.

5. nemus inter tecta. Cp. Ep. I. x. 22.

8. Jupiter. See Epod. xiii. 2., and note.

10. i. e. lest all should be suddenly reversed. The metaphor is from a rope bursting back when at full tension on a turning wheel.

14. tinctus violâ pallor. Cp. Virgil's epithet, pallentes violas: Ed. II. 47.

Nec vir Pieria pellice saucius 15
 Curvat : supplicibus tuis
 Parcas, nec rigida mollior æsculo,
 Nec Mauris animum mitior anguibus.
 Non hoc semper erit liminis aut aquæ
 Cœlestis patiens latus. 20

CARMEN XL

AD MERCURIUM.

MERCURI, nam te docilis magistro
 Movit Amphion lapides canendo,
 Tuque, Testudo, resonare septem
 Callida nervis,
 Nec loquax olim neque grata, nunc et 5
 Divitum mensis et amica templis :
 Dic modos, Lyde quibus obstinatas
 Applicet aures.
 Quæ, velut latis equa trima campis,
 Ludit exsultim, metuitque tangi, 10
 Nuptiarum expers, et adhuc protervo
 Cruda marito.
 Tu potes tigres comitesque silvas
 Ducere, et rivos celeres morari ;
 Cessit immanis tibi blandienti 15
 Janitor aulæ,

ODE XL

6. Cp. Ars Post. 404.; Hom. Odys.
 p. 271.

7. obstinatas, 'stubborn, set
 against;' from the same root as
 ἵστημι. So destino.

9. Cp. Anacr. Fragm. 75.:

πῶλε Θρηκίη τί δή με

λοξὸν ὄμμασιν βλέπουσα

νηλεῶς φεύγει;

νῦν δὲ λειμῶνάς τε βόσκειαι

κούφά τε σκιρτῶσα παλῆεις.

15. blandienti. So blandum,
 Carm. l. xii. 11.

16. janitor. Janitor Orci, Virg.

Æn. viii. 296.

Cerberus, quamvis furiale centum
Muniant angues caput ejus, atque
Spiritus teter saniesque manet
Ore trilingui.

20

Quin et Ixion Tityosque vultu
Risit invito: stetit urna paulum
Siocca, dum grato Danaï puellas
Carminē mulces.

Audiat Lyde scelus atque notas
Virginum pœnas, et inane lymphæ
Dolium fundo pereuntis imo,
Seraque fata,

25

Quæ manent culpas etiam sub Orco.
Impiæ, nam quid potuere majus?
Impiæ sponso potuere duro
Perdere ferro.

30

Una de multis, face nuptiali
Digna, perjurum fuit in parentem
Splendide mendax, et in omne virgo
Nobilis ævum.

35

"Surge," quæ dixit juveni marito,
"Surge, ne longus tibi somnus, unde
Non times, detur: socerum et scelestas
Falle sorores;

40

"Quæ, velut nactæ vitulos lænæ,
Singulos, eheu, lacerant. Ego illis
Mollior nec te feriam, neque intra
Claustra tenebo.

19. *manet*, from *mano*.
23. *Danaï puellas*. Cp. *Ov. Ep.*
xiv., *Hypermnestra Lynceo. Æsch.*
P. V. 853—869.
27. *pereuntis*, 'running through.'
35. *splendide mendax*. Similar

instances of this figure (*oxymoron*)
are quoted from *Cic. Mil. 27.*; *Tac.*
Hist. iv. 50.; *Æsch. Frag. Inc. 273.*,
ἀπὸ τῆς διχαλίας; *Soph. Antig. 74.*,
ὁσα πανουργήσασα.

- " Me pater sævis oneret catenis, 45
 Quod viro clemens misero peperci :
 Me vel extremos Numidarum in agros
 Classe releget.
- " I, pedes quo te rapiunt et auræ,
 Dum favet nox et Venus ; I secundo 50
 Omine, et nostri memorem sepulcro
 Scalpe querelam."

CARMEN XII.

AD NEOBULEN.

MISERABUM est neque amori
 Dare ludum, neque dulci
 Mala vino lavere, aut exanimari metuentes
 Patruæ verbera linguæ.

Tibi qualum Cytheræ 5
 Puer ales, tibi telas
 Operosæque Minervæ studium aufert, Neobule,
 Liparæi nitor Hebri,

ODE XII.

The arrangement of this Ode is due to Kirchner, and given in Orelli, *Excurs.* It is probable in itself, uniform with the rest of the Horatian metres, and consistent with the recognised rule of its own metre, viz. scansion in periods of 10 feet.

1. *dare ludum.* i. e. to indulge their passion, to give it full play or scope.

3. *lavere.* Obs. the form for *lavare*. So *Sat. l. v. 24.* For the meaning cp. *eludere, Carm. iv. xii. 20.*

4. *patruæ.* Patruus was proverbially used for a severe censor. See *Sat. ii. iii. 88.*

verbera linguæ. Cp. *Æsch. Eum. 156.:*

*δνειδος . . .
 ἔτυψεν δίκαν διφρηλάτου
 μεσολαβεί κέντρα.*

And ver. 135. : *ἀντίκεντρα.*

5. *qualum,* 'your wool-basket.' *tibi.* Neobule is thought to be addressing herself, according to the fragment of Alcæus (*Fr. 58.*), imitated :

*ἐμὲ δειλὸν, ἐμὲ παισῶν κακοτάτων
 πεδέχουσιν.*

8. *Liparæi,* 'of Lipara,' near Sicily.

nitor. Cp. *Glyceræ nitor, Carm. l. xix. 5.*

Simul unctos Tiberinis
 Humeros lavit in undis, 10
 Eques ipso melior Bellerophonte, neque pugno
 Neque segni pede victus;
 Catus idem per apertum
 Fugientes agitato
 Grege cervos jaculari, et celer alto latitantem 15
 Fruticeto excipere aprum.

CARMEN XIII.

AD FONTEM.

O FONS Bandusiæ, splendidior vitro,
 Dulci digne mero non sine floribus,
 Cras donaberis hædo,
 Cui frons turgida cornibus
 Primis et Venerem et prælia destinat: 5
 Frustra: nam gelidos inficiet tibi
 Rubro sanguine rivos
 Lascivi suboles gregis.
 Te flagrantis atrox hora Caniculæ
 Nescit tangere: tu frigus amabile 10
 Fessis vomere tauris
 Præbes, et pecori vago.

11. Cp. Theocr. Id. ii. 124.:

καὶ γὰρ εὐαφρὸς καὶ καλὸς . . .

Bellerophonte. "Ult. syll. producitur a forma Βελλεροφόντης:" Orell. Cp. Carm. iv. xi. 28.

16. excipere. Gr. -δέχεσθαι, as in Hom. Il. ε. 238. 'To receive' on the point of the spear.

ODE XIII.

1. Fons Bandusiæ. The true site of this appears to have been six miles

from Venusia. It is conjectured that Horace transferred the name, "for auld lang-syne" (cp. Virg. Æn. iii. 349.), to the springs on his Sabine farm. (Was Bandusia the name of the place, or of the presiding nymph of the fountain?)

5. prælia destinat, 'marks out as natural to his age.' Vitulus inermi fronte prurit in pugnam. Mart. iii. lviii. 11.

9. atrox hora, i. e. 'the burning heat of summer.'

Fies nobilium tu quoque fontium,
 Me dicente cavis impositam ilicem
 Saxis, unde loquaces
 Lymphæ desiliunt tuæ.

15

CARMEN XIV.

AD ROMANOS.

HERCULIS ritu modo dictus, o Plebs,
 Morte venalem petiisse laurum,
 Cæsar Hispana repetit Penates
 Victor ab ora.

Unico gaudens mulier marito
 Prodeat, justis operata sacris;
 Et soror clari ducis, et decoræ
 Supplice vitta

5

Virginum matres, juvenumque nuper
 Sosipitum. Vos o pueri, et puellæ
 Jam virum expertæ, male ominatis
 Parcite verbis.

10

13. *fies . . . fontium*. 'You shall be of the number of . . .'

Cp. as a good parallel instance of this constr. *τῶντων γενοῦ* in Aristoph. Nub. 107.

15. *loquaces*. i. e. loquaciter. Benth.

ODÆ XIV.

1. The sense is as follows:—

'Augustus, who appeared to us at Rome to have gone on a fatally dangerous expedition, to have sought, like another Hercules, glory at the risk of life, now is returning home.'

This was in B. C. 24.

Augustus had been ill, and reports of his death had spread; and some interpret the phrase here used as referring to them. I have followed Orelli.

2. *venalem*, used with abl. c. in Carm. II. xvi. 8.

morte venalem. Cp. Virg. Æn. ix. 206.; xii. 49.

5. *unico gaudens*. i. e. whose love is given to him alone.

mulier, Livia Drusilla, wife of Augustus. The Augusta Julia of Ovid, Fast. i. 536.

6. *operata sacris*. 'Let her come forth and offer her thank-offerings.'

divis is a various reading; *operor* might be construed equally well with it. *sacris* is the abl. c., *divis* would be dative.

7. *soror*, Octavia, mother of the Marcellus of Virgil, Æn. vi. 883.

11. *virum expertæ*. i. e. married. *male ominatis verbis*. See above, Carm. III. i. 2.

Hic dies vere mihi festus atras
 Eximet curas : ego nec tumultum,
 Nec mori per vim metuam, tenente 15
 Cæsare terras.

I, pete unguentum, puer, et coronas,
 Et cadum Marsi memorem duelli,
 Spartacum si qua potuit vagantem 20
 Fallere testa.

Dic et argutæ properet Næaræ
 Myrrheum nodo cohibere crinem :
 Si per invisum mora janitorem
 Fiet, abito.

Lenit albescens animos capillus 25
 Litium et rixæ cupidos protervæ :
 Non ego hoc ferrem, calidus juventa,
 Consule Flanco.

CARMEN XV.

AD CHLORIN.

UXOR pauperis Ibyci,
 Tandem nequitix fige modum tuæ,
 Famosisque laboribus :
 Maturo propior desine funeri

male om . . . is a quasi-compound ;
 it may be compared with *suave olens*
 in Catull. xix. 13.

18. *Marsi*. The social or Marsic
 war of 90—88 B. c.

19. *Spartacum*, the head of the
 servile war, 73—71 B. c.

"The most terrible guerilla chief-
 tain recorded in history, unstained
 by the vices of his conquerors."

See the Life by W. B. Donne,
 in Biogr. Dict.

si qua, sc. viâ, 'if by any means.'

23. *janitorem*, 'the porter.' 'If
 he will not admit you, or keeps you
 waiting, come back.'

27. *Cp. Ov. Met. xv. 209.* :

posito fervore juventæ

Maturus mitisque.

28. *L. Munatius Plancus*. *Con.*
 42 B. c.

ODE XV.

3. *laboribus*. i. e. *amoribus*.

4. *mature funeri*, 'death that
 comes at a ripe or full age.'

Inter ludere virgines, 5
 Et stellis nebulam spargere candidis.
 Non, si quid Pholoën satis,
 Et te, Chlorig, decet: filia rectius
 Expugnat juvenum domos,
 Pulso Thyias uti concita tympano. 10
 Illam cogit amor Nothi
 Lascivæ similem ludere capræ:
 Te lanæ prope nobilem
 Tonsæ Luceriam, non citharæ, decent,
 Nec flos purpureus rosæ, 15
 Nec poti, vetulam, fæce tenus cadi.

CARMEN XVI.

AD MÆCENATEM.

INCLUSAM Danaën turris aënea,
 Robustæque fores, et vigilum canum
 Tristes excubiæ munierant satis
 Nocturnis ab adulteris,
 Si non Acrisium, virginis abditæ 5
 Custodem pavidum, Jupiter et Venus
 Risissent: fore enim tutum iter et patens
 Converso in pretium deo.
 Aurum per medios ire satellites,
 Et perrumpere amat saxa potentius 10

7. 'Though such gaiety becomes Pholoë, it does not therefore become you.'

13. 'Home and household occupations suit your age' (decent te vetulam).

14. Luceriam, in Apulia.

ODE XVI.

An Ode on the power of gold and the worth of contentment.

2. robustæ, 'oaken.' Cp. Ov. Met. v. 120-125., and Virg. Æn. ii. 481., firma robora (mentioned, it may be observed, in connection with postes æratos).

3. munierant. i. e. munivissent. See Carm. II. xvii. 28., sustulerat.

7. fore enim. 'For they knew that the road would be open,' etc.

10. amat, 'is wont.' So Gr. φιλεῖ.

Ictu fulmineo : concidit auguris
 Argivi domus ob lucrum
 Demersa exitio ; diffidit urbium
 Portas vir Macedo, et subruit æmulos
 Reges muneribus ; munera navium 15
 Sævos illaqueant duces.
 Crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam,
 Majorumque fames. Jure perhorruī
 Late conspicuum tollere verticem,
 Mæcenas, equitum decus. 20
 Quanto quisque sibi plura negaverit,
 Ab dīs plura feret. Nil cupientium
 Nudus castra peto, et transfuga divitum
 Partes linquere gestio ;
 Contemptæ dominus splendidior rei, 25
 Quam si, quidquid arat impiger Apulus,
 Occultare meis dicerer horreis,
 Magnas inter opes inops.
 Puræ rivus aquæ, silvaque jugerum
 Paucorum, et segetis certa fides meæ, 30
 Fulgentem imperio fertilis Africæ
 Fallit sorte beatior.

12. *Argivi*. Amphiaræus, betrayed by Eriphyle to the Theban War.

14. *vir Macedo*, Philip, callidus emptor Olynthi, Juv. xii. 47. Plutarch says, in his life of P. Æmilius, "It was a common saying, that it was not Philip, but Philip's gold that took the cities."

15. *navium duces*. This is generally understood to be an allusion to the deserter Menas.

17. Cp. Juv. xiv. 139.

23. *nudus*. 'Having nothing, I am yet content, and thereby am really richer than if I possessed stores

which I could not or should fear to use.'

28. Cp. the Gk. epigram of Pallas :

ὃ τοῖς κληρονόμοις πλοῦσια, σοὶ δὲ πένης.

29. Cp. Sat. II. vi. 1.

30. *certa fides*. Cp. the opposite phrase above, Carm. III. i. 30.

31. Cp. Carm. I. i. 9, 10.

32. *fulgentem fallit*. i. e. contains a happiness unknown to the wealthiest.

fallit. Gr. λανθάνει.

Quamquam nec Calabræ mella ferunt apes,
 Nec Læstrygonia Bacchus in amphora
 Languescit mihi, nec pinguis Gallicis 35
 Crescunt vellera pascuis,
 Importuna tamen Pauperies abest;
 Nec, si plura velim, tu dare deneges.
 Contracto melius parva cupidine
 Vectigalia porrigam, 40
 Quam si Mygdoniis regnum Alyattei
 Campis continuem. Multa petentibus
 Desunt multa: bene est, cui Deus obtulit
 Parca, quod satis est, manu.

CARMEN XVII.

AD ÆLIUM LAMIAM.

ÆLI, vetusto nobilis ab Lamo,
 Quando et priores hinc Lamias ferunt
 Denominatos, et nepotum
 Per memores genus omne fastos;
 Auctore ab illo ducis originem, 5
 Qui Formiarum mœnia dicitur
 Princeps et innantem Maricæ
 Litoribus tenuisse Lirim,

34. *Læstrygoniâ*. i. e. wine from Formiæ. Carm. i. xx. 11.

35. *languescit*, 'mellows.' Cp. below, Carm. xxi. 8., *languidiora*.

35. *Gallicis*, 'in Cisalpine Gaul.'

39. *contracto*, 'by contracting my desires.'

41. *Mygdoniis*. Carm. ii. xii. 22. *regnum Alyattei*, Lydia.

43. *bene est*. So Ep. i. i. 89.; Sat. ii. ii. 120.

ONE XVII.

Lucius Ælius Lamia. Meo *Lamiae*, Carm. i. xxvi. 8.

1. *Lamus*, the reputed ancestor of the family, was son of Neptune and king of the *Læstrygonæ*.

5. *ducis*. This is the reading authorised by MSS. *ducit* is a correction very generally adopted, but not necessary although plausible.

7. *Maricæ*, a nymph worshipped

Late tyrannus : cras foliis nemus	
Multis et alga litus inutili	10
Demissa tempestas ab Euro	
Sternet, aquæ nisi fallit augur	
Annosa cornix. Dum potis, aridum	
Compone lignum : cras Genium mero	
Curabis et porco bimestri,	15
Cum famulis operum solutis.	

CARMEN XVIII.

AD FAUNUM.

FAUNE, Nympharum fugientum amator,	
Per meos fines et aprica rura	
Lenis incedas abeasque parvis	
Æquus alumnis;	
Si tener pleno cadit hædus anno,	5
Larga nec desunt Veneris sodali	
Vina crateræ, vetus ara multo	
Fumat odore.	
Ludit herboso pecus omne campo,	
Quum tibi Nonæ redeunt Decembres :	10
Festus in pratis vacat otioso	
Cum bove pagus :	

at Minturnæ, identified by some with Circe. The mother of Latinus, acc. to Virg. *Æn.* vii. 47.

9. late tyrannus. *ἐδυνκελων*.

12. aquæ augur. So below, Carm. iii. xxvii. 10. ; and cp. Virg. *Georg.* i. 388. :

. . cornix plenâ pluviam vocat improba voce.

14. Genium curabis. See the art. GENIUS in the Biograph. Dictionary, and cp. *Ars Poet.* 210., and *Epist.* ii. ii. 117.

16. operum solutis, 'released from work,' as on a holiday.

ODE XVIII.

4. alumnis, 'the nurslings of the flock.'

6. Veneris sodali. The cup is, so called in accordance with the old verse which joins Venus with Bacchus :

Sine Cerere et Baccho friget Venus.
11. vacat. i. e. makes holiday.

Inter audaces lupus errat agnos :
 Spargit agrestes tibi silva frondes :
 Gaudet invisam pepulisse fossor 15
 Ter pede terram.

CARMEN XIX.

AD TELEPHUM.

QUANTUM distet ab Inacho
 Codrus, pro patria non timidus mori,
 Narras, et genus Æaci,
 Et pugnata sacro bella sub Ilio :
 Quo Chium pretio cadum 5
 Mercemur, quis aquam temperet ignibus,
 Quo præbente domum et quota
 Pelignis caream frigoribus, taces.
 Da Lunæ propere novæ,
 Da Noctis mediæ, da, puer, auguris 10
 Murenæ : tribus aut novem
 Miscentur cyathis pocula commodia.

15. *ter pede pepulisse*. So Catull. lxi. 14. ; Ov. A. A. i. 112. In Carm. I. iv. 7., *alterno quantium pede*.

invisam, 'hated,' as the source of his toil ; perhaps too with a covert allusion to the heavy step of such a dancer. Cp. Pers. Sat. v. 122.

ODE XIX.

1. *quantum distet*, i. e., in point of time. The meaning is, 'You are absorbed in questions of ancient history and chronology, when you should be joining in our arrangements for a party.'

3. *Æaci*, father of Peleus and Telamon, king of Ægina (see the legend of its people the Myrmidones, in Ov. Met. vii. 622—657.), after-

wards a judge in Hades. See Carm. II. xiii. 22.

4. *sacro*. The Homeric epithet *ἱλίου ἱπῆς*.

7. *quotâ*, 'at what hour ?'

9. *lunæ*, sc. poculum, 'a glass in honour of,' &c. ; as above, Carm. III. viii. 13.

10. *auguris Murenæ*. Carm. II. x. is addressed to Murena, probably the same. This feast may be supposed to celebrate his election into the College of Augurs.

11. *tribus aut novem*. Cyathus is used to express $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the unit sextarius (as uncia of the as) ; therefore the proportion here proposed is equivalent to $\frac{1}{4}$ th or $\frac{1}{2}$ ths wine to $\frac{1}{4}$ ths or $\frac{1}{2}$ th water.

commodia, 'fully filled.' So

Qui Musas amat impares,
 Ternos ter cyathos attonitus petet
 Vates : tres prohibet supra 15
 Rixarum metuens tangere Gratia,
 Nudis juncta sororibus.
 Insanire juvat : cur Berecynthiæ
 Cessant flamina tibiæ?
 Cur pendet tacita fistula cum lyra? 20
 Parcentes ego dexteras
 Odi : sparge rosas ; audiat invidus
 Dementem strepitum Lycus
 Et vicina seni non habilis Lyco.
 Spissa te nitidum coma, 25
 Puro te similem, Telephe, Vespero,
 Tempestiva petit Rhode :
 Me lentus Glyceræ torret amor meæ.

CARMEN XX.

AD PYRRHUM.

Non vides, quanto moveas periclo,
 Pyrrhe, Gætulæ catulos lænæ?
 Dura post paulo fugies inaudax
 Prælia raptor :
 Quum per obstantes juvenum catervas 5
 Ibit insignem repetens Nearchum :

Bentl. and Orelli. Geaner seems to explain it as 'suited to each taste.'

14. attonitus, 'in a fine frenzy.'
Cp. insanire, ver. 18.

19. Cp. Eurip. Bacch. 128., *φρυγίων αὐλῶν πνεύματι*; and the connection of *αὐλῶν συρίγγων τε* in Eurip. Troad. 126.

26. See above, Carm. III. ix. 21.
Cp. Apoll. Rhod. iii. 936.

28. lentus. "Longus, Carm. I. xiii. 8." Orell.

ONE XX.

2. lænæ. i. e. the beauty who claims Nearchus as her lover. (For a serious "grande certamen" of the kind, cp. Soph. Trach. 503. sqq.)

Grande certamen, tibi præda cedit
Major an illi.

Interim, dum tu celeres sagittas
Promis, hæc dentes acuit timendos, 10
Arbiter pugnæ posuisse nudo
Sub pede palmam

Fertur, et leni recreare vento
Sparsum odoratis humerum capillis;
Qualis aut Nireus fuit, aut aquosa 15
Raptus ab Ida.

CARMEN XXI.

AD AMPHORAM.

O NATA mecum consule Manlio,
Seu tu querelas, sive geris jocos,
Seu rixam et insanos amores,
Seu facilem, pia testa, somnum;

Quocunque lectum nomine Massicum 5
Servas, moveri digna bono die,

8. *major an illi*. Orelli adopts the conjecture *illâ*, taking *major* in the s. 'victorious.'

The common reading seems genuine: 'whether the (lion's share i. e.) victory falls to you or her.'

11. *arbiter*. Nearchus is the umpire as well as the prize of the contest. But cp. *μόχθων βραβεύς*, in Eur. Hel. 703.

15. *Nireus*. Hom. Il. β. 673.

16. *raptus*, i. e. Ganymede. Cp. Hom. Il. v. 234.

aquosus. The Homeric *πολυπίδαξ*.

ODE XXI.

1. *Manlio*, Lucius Manl. Torquatus. Cons. B. c. 65. See Chronolog. Table.

4. *testa*, as above, Carm. III. xiv. 20.

pia, 'gentle, kindly'; it would be impia if producing *querelas*, *rixas*, &c.

5. *quocunque lectum nomine*, 'gathered (a term more proper for the grapes; here therefore = stored up) to whatever end.'

Cp. *eo nomine*, 'on that account'; *suo nomine*, 'on his own account,' i. e. personally: Cæsar, B. G. i. 18.

Descende, Corvino jubente
Promere languidiora vina.

Non ille, quamquam Socraticis madet
Sermonibus, te negliget horridus : 10
Narratur et prisci Catonis
Sæpe mero caluisse virtus.

Tu lene tormentum ingenio admoves
Plerumque duro : tu sapientium
Curas et arcanum jocosum 15
Consilium retegis Lyæo :

Tu spem reducis mentibus anxiiis,
Viresque et addis cornua pauperi,
Post te neque iratos trementi
Regum apices, neque militum arma. 20

Te Liber, et, si læta aderit, Venus,
Segnesque nodum solvere Gratiaë,
Vivæque producent lucernæ,
Dum rediens fugat astra Phœbus.

7. *descende*. The *apotheca* where the *amphoræ* were kept was in the upper story of the house.

Corvino, Marcus Valerius Messala Corvinus :

diserti

Messalæ. Ars Poet. 371.

9. *madet*. A convivial metaphor applied to philosophic studies, borrowed from Horace by Martial, l. xl. 3., vii. lxxix. 2.

13. *lene tormentum*, 'a gentle

force.' γλυκεῖ δάγκα, Bacchylidea, Fr. 27.

18. *cornua*, the same, in metaphor, as *vires*. It is a frequent phrase in Scripture, and is found in Ovid, A. A. i. 239.

20. *apices*. i. e. *diadema*. Carm. l. xxxiv. 14.

21. *te producent*, 'shall prolong thee,' i. e. 'the feast supplied by thee.'

22. *segnes solvere*. i. e. non solventes. σνύγλυται, Eur. Hipp. 1147.

CARMEN XXII.

AD DIANAM.

MONTIUM custos nemorumque, Virgo,
 Quæ laborantes utero puellas
 Ter vocata audis, adimisque leto,
 Diva triformis :

Imminens villæ tua pinus esto, 5
 Quam per exactos ego lætus annos
 Verris obliquum meditantis ictum
 Sanguine donem.

CARMEN XXIII.

AD PHIDYLEN.

CÆLO supinas si tuleris manus
 Nascente Luna, rustica Phidyle,
 Si thure placaris et horna
 Fruge Lares, avidaque porca :

Nec pestilentem sentiet Africum 5
 Fecunda vitis, nec sterilem seges
 Robiginem, aut dulces alumni
 Pomifero grave tempus anno.

Nam, quæ nivali pascitur Algido
 Devota quercus inter et ilices, 10

ODE XXII.

2. Gr. εἰλεῖθυνα. Carm. Sec. 14.
 4. triformis. Virg. Æn. iv. 511,
 i. e. worshipped as Luna, Diana,
 Hecate.
 6. per exactos annos. So, pleno
 anno, Carm. xviii. 5. ; cp. Carm. iii.
 viii. 9.
 7. obliquum. Ov. Ep. Phædra
 Hipp. 104. :
 obliquo dente timendus aper.
 Hom. Il. μ. 148. :
 σέσσειν . . . δοχμαί τ' ἀσσοντε.

ODE XXIII.

3. horna, 'the produce of the
 year.'
 6. sterilem, 'barren,' here in an
 active sense.
 7. alumni, 'the nurslings of the
 flock.'
 8. anno, 'season.'
 9. nam quæ. 'You may sacrifice
 thure et fruge; the costly victims
 fed upon Algidus, on the Alban
 pastures, are for the state pontifices
 to offer.'

Aut crescit Albanis in herbis,
 Victima, pontificum secures
 Cervice tinget. Te nihil attinet
 Tentare multa cæde bidentium
 Parvos coronantem marino 15
 Rore deos fragilique myrto.
 Immunis aram si tetigit manus,
 Non sumptuosa blandior hostia
 Mollivit aversos Penates
 Farre pio et saliente mica. 20

CARMEN XXIV.

INTACTIS opulentior
 Thesauris Arabum et divitis Indiæ,
 Cæmentis licet occupes
 Tyrrhenum omne tuis et mare Apulicum,
 Si figit adamantinos 5
 Summis verticibus dira Necessitas
 Clavos, non animum metu
 Non mortis laqueis expedies caput.
 Campestres melius Scythæ,
 Quorum plaustra vagas rite trahunt domos, 10

12. *victima, hostia*. Derived by Ovid from *vinco, hostis*: Fast. i. 335.

17. *immunis* (sc. *noxâ, vel necessitate offerendi*), 'pure.' Cp. *Parva bonæ Cereri, sint modo casta, placent*. Ov. Fast. iv. 412.

18. *non blandior, sc. futura*. 'If the votary's hands are clean, they propitiate the gods with the humblest offering, and would not be more persuasive with the costliest.'

20. *farre . . . micâ*. Ov. Fast. l. 338., iv. 409.

ΟΔΗ XXIV.

3. *cæmentis*, 'broken masses, rubble.' Cp. (both for meaning and phrase) Carm. III. i. 35.

4. i. e. *Mare Inferum vel Superum*.

5. *figit*. It, as in Carm. l. iii. 36.

6. *necessitas clavos*. See on Carm.

l. xxxv. 18.

9. *campestres Scythæ*:

Σκύθας . . . νομάδας οἱ πλεκτὰς
 στέγας

πεδάρσιοι ναίουσ' ἐπ' εὐκύκλοις
 ὄχοις. Æsch. P. V. 709.

With the eulogy here passed on them

Vivunt, et rigidi Getæ:
 Immetata quibus jugera liberas
 Fruges et Cererem ferunt,
 Nec cultura placet longior annua:
 Defunctumque laboribus 15
 Æquali recreat sorte vicarius.
 Illic matre carentibus
 Privignis mulier temperat innocens:
 Nec dotata regit virum
 Conjux, nec nitido fidit adultero: 20
 Dos est magna parentum
 Virtus, et metuens alterius viri
 Certo fœdere castitas;
 Et peccare nefas, aut pretium emori.
 O quisquis volet impias 25
 Cædes et rabiem tollere civicam,
 Si quæret Pater Urbium
 Subscribi statuis, indomitam audeat
 Refrenare licentiam,
 Clarus postgenitis; quatenus, heu nefas! 30
 Virtutem incolumem odimus,
 Sublatam ex oculis quærimus invidi.

compare Homer's epithet *δυνατόρων*, II. v. 6.

12. *immetata*, 'held in common, uninclosed.' Cp. Virg. Georg. i. 126.; Ov. Met. i. 135.

So *liberas*, 'free to all.'

16. *recreat*, 'replaces, gives rest to by replacing.'

18. *temperat*, 'abstains from injuring.' Cp. (è contrar.) Ov. Met. i. 147.; Virg. Georg. ii. 128.

19. Cp. Mart. Ep. viii. 12.

21. *dos magna*:

"Why then mine honesty shall be my dower."

Shakespeare, K. Hen. VI., Pt. 3., act iii. sc. 2.

24. *et peccare*, 'the principle of looking on vice (peccare) as a thing to be rejected with abhorrence, or else (aut) recompensed by death.'

24. *pretium est mori*. This reading is that adopted by Orelli. I have given the sense above acc. to the more difficult constr. of *emori*. *e* in MSS. is often an abbreviated form for *est*, which makes the true reading here uncertain.

27. *pater urbium*. Carm. I. ii. 50. An appeal to Augustus to check the license of the age, disregarding (ver. 30.) unpopularity.

32. Cp. Epist. II. i. 14.; Ov. Am. I. xv. 39.

Quid tristes querimoniae,	
Si non supplicio culpa reciditur?	
Quid leges sine moribus	35
Vanæ proficiunt, si neque fervidis	
Pars inclusa caloribus	
Mundi, nec Boreæ finitimum latus,	
Duratæque solo nives,	
Mercatorem abigunt? horrida callidi	40
Vincunt æquora navitæ?	
Magnum pauperies opprobrium jubet	
Quidvis et facere et pati,	
Virtutisque viam deserit arduæ?	
Vel nos in Capitolium,	45
Quo clamor vocat et turba faventium,	
Vel nos in mare proximum	
Gemmas, et lapides, aurum et inutile,	
Summi materiem mali,	
Mittamus, scelerum si bene pœnitet.	50
Eradenda cupidinis	
Pravi sunt elementa: et teneræ nimis	
Mentes asperioribus	
Formandæ studiis. Nescit equo rudis	
Hærare ingenuus puer,	55
Venarique timet; ludere doctior,	
Seu Græco jubeas trocho,	
Seu malis vetita legibus alea:	
Quum perjura patris fides	
Consortem socium fallat et hospitem,	60

33. Cp. Soph. Ajac. 582.

35. Cp. Lucret. v. 957.

37. The zones, torrid and frigid.
Carm. I. xxii. 17. For the sentiment
cp. (amongst many inst.) Epist. I.
i. 4544. virtutis viam. See note on
Carm. ii. 22.

45. Cp. Sat. II. ii. 105.

48. inutile, 'pernicious.'

53. asperioribus. e. g. venatus
as opposed to alea.59. quum . . . properet. 'While
he will cheat even partner and
friend to amass money for his
gambling heir.'

Indignoque pecuniam
 Heredi properet. Scilicet improbæ
 Crescunt divitiæ : tamen
 Curtæ nescio quid semper abest rei.

CARMEN XXV.

AD BACCHUM.

Quo me, Bacche, rapis tui
 Plenum? Quæ nemora aut quos agor in specus,
 Velox mente nova? Quibus
 Antris egregii Cæsaris audiar
 Æternum meditans decus 5
 Stellis inserere et consilio Jovis?
 Dicam insigne, recens, adhuc
 Indictum ore alio. Non secus in jugis
 Exsomnia stupet Evias,
 Hebrum prospiciens, et nive candidam 10
 Thracen, ac pede barbaro
 Lustratam Rhodopen. Ut mihi devio
 Ripas et vacuum nemus
 Mirari libet! O Nafadum potens
 Baccharumque valentium 15
 Proceras manibus vertere fraxinos:
 Nill parvum aut humili modo,
 Nil mortale loquar. Dulce periculum est,
 O Lenæe! sequi deum
 Cingentem viridi tempora pampino. 20

64. *curtæ*, 'insufficient.'

ODE XXV.

2. *quæ nemora*. i. e. *in quæ*
nemora.

6. *stellis inserere*. To insert
 Cæsar among the stars is to cele-
 brate his reception among . . . The
 poet represents himself as doing that
 the doing of which he celebrates.
 Cp. Virg. Ecl. vi. 62., circumdat

—erigit; and ver. 46., solatur;
 also Ecl. ix. 20.

consilio, 'the court or chosen
 counsellors' of Jove. *consilio*
 would have a wider sense. See
 Heyne on Virg. Geor. i. 25.

9. *exsomnia Evias*, 'the sleepless
 Bacchanal.' The orgies of Bacchus
 were celebrated at night.

16. *vertere*. i. e. *evertere*. Carm.
 III. iii. 20.

CARMEN XXVI.

AD VENEREM.

Vixi puellis nuper idoneus,

Et militavi non sine gloria :

Nunc arma defunctumque bello

Barbiton hic paries habebit,

Lævum marinæ qui Veneris latus

5

Custodit. Hic, hic ponite lucida

Funalia, et vectes, et arcus

Oppositis foribus minaces.

O quæ beatam, diva, tenes Cyprum, et

Memphin carentem Sithonia nive,

10

Regina, sublimi flagello

Tange Chloën semel arrogantem.

CARMEN XXVII.

AD GALATEAM.

CAPIOS parræ recinentis omen

Ducat, et prægnans canis, aut ab agro

ODE XXVI.

...avi . . . bello, as in Ov. Am. i. ix. 1.; and Ars. Am. ii. 233., militiæ species amor est.

3. nunc arma. According to the practice of a soldier (emeritus, i. e.) who had served his time. See Ov. Trist. iv. viii. 22.; cp. the gladiator in Epist. l. i. 4.

8. foribus minaces. This epith. seems to suit vectes only; the introduction therefore of the word arcus is an instance ofzeugma. Or, the mention of doors may imply that of doorkeepers; again, the bow is a weapon suited to Cupid's war-

riors. For the general idea cp. Theocr. Id. ii. 128.

9. The prayer of this stanza contradicts the profession of the first. As in Sat. ii. vii. 92.,

Liber sum dic age. Non quis :

10. Memphin carentem nive. i. e. the glowing Memphis. The goddess is perhaps appealed to under these titles as able to persuade by wealth or to kindle by warmth.

ODE XXVII.

1. parræ may be the green woodpecker (picus viridis): or more probably the barn owl. See Appendix.

Rava decurrens lupa Lanuvino,

Fetaque vulpes :

Rumpat et serpens iter institutum, 5

Si per obliquum similis sagittæ

Terruit mannos.—Ego cui timebo,

Providus auspex,

Antequam stantes repetat paludes

Imbrium divina avis imminens, 10

Oscinem corvum prece suscitabo

Solis ab ortu.

Sis licet felix, ubicunque mavis,

Et memor nostri, Galatea, vivas :

Teque nec lævus vetet ire picus, 15

Nec vaga cornix.

Sed vides, quanto trepidet tumultu

Pronus Orion. Ego, quid sit ater

Hadriæ, novi, sinus, et quid albus

Peccet Iapyx. 20

Hostium uxores puerique cæcos

Sentiant motus orientis Austri, et

Æquoris nigri fremitum, et trementes

Verbere ripas.

3. rava, 'gray.'

6. similis sagittæ, 'shooting across like an arrow.' Æschylus, Eum. 181., goes so far conversely as to use *πτηνὸν ὄφιν* for 'an arrow.'

7. ego, cui timebo . . . suscitabo. 'I will for my friend invoke good omens from the east.'

"And bid the chanting raven rise
When Phœbus gilds his orient
skies,
Ere speeds the shower-boding
crow

To lakes . . ." Francis's Transl.

11. oscinem, 'giving augury by note,' as the *præpetes* aves by flight: Ov. Fast. i. 448. In the battle of Valerius and the Gaul (Liv. vii. 26.) the raven is *præpes*.

13. sis licet. i. e. licet per me, 'I pray you may be.'

15. lævus, here 'unlucky.'

16. vaga cornix. Sinistra cornix, Virg. Ecl. ix. 15.

17. sed vides. 'But see, a more real danger than omens.'

18. pronus Orion. Carm. i. xxviii. 21.

21. Cp. Virg. Georg. iii. 513.

Sic et Europe niveum doloso 25
 Credidit tauro latus, et scatentem
 Belluis pontum mediasque fraudes
 Palluit audax.

Nuper in pratis studiosa florum, et
 Debitæ Nymphis opifex coronæ, 30
 Nocte sublustri nihil astra præter
 Vidit et undas.

Quæ simul centum tetigit potentem
 Oppidis Creten, "Pater! O relictum
 Filiæ nomen, pietasque," dixit, 35
 "Victa furore!

'Unde quo veni? Levis una mors est
 Virginum culpæ. Vigilansne ploro
 Turpe commissum? an vitiis carentem
 Ludit imago 40

"Vana, quæ porta fugiens eburna
 Somnium ducit? Meliusne fluctus
 Ire per longos fuit, an recentes
 Carpere flores?

"Si quis infamem mihi nunc juvenicum 45
 Dedat iratæ, lacerare ferro et
 Frangere enitar modo multum amati
 Cornua monstri.

25. sic et Europe. i. e. Let
 Europa's rashness be a warning to
 you.

27. medias . . . audax.

'Bold as she was, she grew pale at
 the dangers which encompassed
 her.'

31. sublustri, 'with faint light,'
 a compound of the same root as il-
 lustris, prælustris.

33. centum potentem oppidis.
 Gr. ἐκατόμπολις, Hom. II. β. 649;
 ἐννήκοντα πόλεις, Odys. τ. 174.

34. Cp. Mosch. Idyll. ii. 144.

37. levis una mors. Cp. Eur.
 Heracl. 959.:

χρὴν γὰρ οὐχ ἄπαξ θνήσκειν.

38. vigilansne . . . imago.

'Am I awake and guilty, or in a
 dream and really innocent?'
 portâ eburnâ. See Virg. Æn.
 vi. 894-8.; Hom. Odys. τ. 562.

42. fluctus longos. Hom., κύ-
 ματα μακρά.

"Impudens liqui patrios Penates :
 Impudens Orcum moror. O deorum 50
 Si quis hæc audis, utinam inter errem
 Nuda leones !

"Antequam turpis macies decentes
 Occupet malas, teneræque sucus
 Defluat prædæ, speciosa quæro 55
 Pascere tigres.

" 'Vilis Europe,' pater urget absens,
 'Quid mori cessas ? Potes hac ab orno
 Pendulum zona bene te secuta
 Lædere collum. 60

" 'Sive te rupes et acuta leto
 Saxa delectant, age te procellæ
 Crede veloci : nisi herile mavis
 Carpere pensum,
 " 'Regius sanguis, dominæque tradi 65
 Barbaræ pellex.' " Aderat querenti
 Perfidum ridens Venus, et remisso
 Filius arcu.

Mox, ubi lusit satis, "Abstineto,"
 Dixit, "irarum calidæque rixæ, 70
 Quum tibi invisus laceranda reddet
 Cornua taurus.

53. turpis, 'hideous.' suus, 'sap,' i. e. freshness of beauty. speciosa, 'in my bloom.'

59. bene secutâ, i. e., when it might have been left behind. The zone was given up by maidens upon their marriage.

60. lædere collum, 'to hang your-

self.' lædo is properly 'to dash or break,' a sense seen in the compounds allido, illido, &c.

For the methods of suicide proposed, cp. Ov. Ep. ii. 133—142 procellæ. i. e. the air. So, tennes ventos, Ov. Ar. Am. ii. 86.

67. perfidum, adv., 'with her treacherous smile.'

"Uxor invicti Jovis esse nescis :
 Mitte singultus ; bene ferre magnam
 Disce fortunam : tua sectus orbis 75
 Nomina ducet."

CARMEN XXVIII.

AD LYDEN.

Festo quid potius die
 Neptuni faciam ? Prome reconditum,
 Lyde strenua, Cæcubum,
 Munitæque adhibe vim sapientiæ.
 Inclinare meridiem 5
 Sentis : ac, veluti stet volucris dies,
 Parcis deripere horreo
 Cessantem Bibuli Consulis amphoram.
 Nos cantabimus invicem
 Neptunum, et virides Nereïdum choros 10
 Tu curva recines lyra
 Latonam, et celeris spicula Cynthiæ :
 Summo carmine, quæ Cnidon
 Fulgentesque tenet Cycladas, et Paphon
 Junctis visit oloribus : 15
 Dicetur merita Nox quoque nenia.

73. *uxor esse nescis*. 'You know not how to be (i. e. how to behave as) the wife of Jove.'

But it is as well (esp. in Horace as an imitator of the Greek) to take it for "te esse uxorem," 'you know not that you are' . . . which is the constr. in *Epist.* i. vii. 22. ; and Virgil's *sensit delapsus*, *Æn.* ii. 377.

The two constructions answer nearly to the Gr. *ὅκ ἐκίστασαι εἶναι*, and *ὅκ ἐ. οἶσα*.

75. *sectus orbis*, 'the divided world,' i. e. half the world. Sallust, *Jug.* 17., speaks of the globe as di-

vided into Europe and Asia. Orelli cp. *Soph. Trach.* 101. : *δισ. ἀν. κλ.*

ODE XXVIII.

Lyde. The name occurs before, *Carm.* xi. 7.

strenua. i. e. quickly, without delay, *δραμῇ ταυτῇ*. *Hom.* II. vi. 381.

4. *adhibe vim*. i. e. lay siege to.
 7. *deripere*. See above, *Carm.* III. xxi. 7.

11. *recines*. *Re*, i. e. in turn, or reply. For meanings of *re* in compounds see *Carm.* II. i. 38.

CARMEN XXIX.

AD MÆCENATEM.

TYRRHENA regum progenies, tibi
 Non ante verso lene merum cado,
 Cum flore, Mæcenas, rosarum, et
 Pressa tuis balanus capillis

Jam dudum apud me est. Eripe te moræ; 5
 Ne semper udum Tibur, et Æsulæ
 Declive contempleris arvum, et
 Telegoni juga parricidæ.

Fastidiosam desere copiam et
 Molem propinquam nubibus arduis; 10
 Omitte mirari beatæ
 Fumum et opes strepitumque Romæ.

Plerumque gratæ divitibus vices,
 Mundæque parvo sub lare pauperum
 Cœnæ, sine aulæis et ostro, 15
 Sollicitam explicuere frontem.

Jam clarus occultum Andromedæ pater
 Ostendit ignem: jam Procyon furit
 Et stella vesani Leonis,
 Sole dies referente siccos. 20

OVS XXIX.

1. regum. Cp. Carm. i. 1.
2. non ante verso, 'a fresh cask.'
- 3, 4. Carm. II. xi. 14, 16.
- balanus, the myrobalanus, an Arabian nut yielding an ointment.
6. Æsula, between Præneste and Tibur.
- udum Tibur. Carm. I. vii. 14.
8. Telegoni juga, Tusculum, built by Telegonus son of Ulysses and Circe.

Circæa mœnia. Epod. i. 30.

10. molem, Mæcenas's house, which was on the Esquiline. It was remarkable for a tower of unusual height; its commanding view is implied, ver. 7.

16. explicuere, 'can smooth.' Gr. ἐκτάνυσαι.

οὐτε παρειδὼν ἐκτανύσεις θυρίδας.

Lucil. Epigr. in Anth.

17. Andromedæ pater, Cepheus. The rising of these stars is in July.

Jam pastor umbras cum grege languido
 Rivumque fessus quærit, et horridi
 Dumeta Silvani : caretque
 Ripa vagis taciturna ventis.
 Tu civitatem quis deceat status 25
 Curas, et Urbi sollicitus times,
 Quid Seres et regnata Cyro
 Bactra parent Tanaisque discors.
 Prudens futuri temporis exitum
 Caliginosa nocte premit deus, 30
 Ridetque, si mortalis ultra
 Fas trepidat. Quod adest memento
 Componere æquus ; cetera fluminis
 Ritu feruntur, nunc medio alveo
 Cum pace delabentis Etruscum 35
 In mare, nunc lapides adesos,
 Stirpesque raptas, et pecus et domos
 Volventis una, non sine montium
 Clamore vicinæque silvæ,
 Quum fera diluvies quietos 40
 Irritat amnes. Ille potens sui
 Lætusque deget, cui licet in diem
 Dixisse, " Vixi : cras vel atra
 Nube polum Pater occupato

27. *Seres.* Carm. i. xii. 56.
regnata Cyro. See note on Carm.
 l. ii. 22.

The sense of the stanza is : ' You, at this period of relaxation, are unceasing in your care for the public peace, and the foreign relations of the state. But look not too forward ; make sure of (quod adest) the present.'

33. *fluminis ritu, &c.* See Gray, *Progress of Poesy*, st. l., an imitation of this passage, applied to Music.

42. *in diem*, 'at the close of every day ;' not *vixi in diem*.

43. *vixi.* Cp. Martial, Ep. v. 58 :

Cras te victurum, cras dicis, Postume, semper :

Dic mihi cras istud, Postume, quando venit ?

* * * * *

Cras vives : hodie jam vivere, Postume, serum est ;

Ille sapit quisquis, Postume, vixit heri.

"Vel sole puro : non tamen irritum, 45
 Quodcunque retro est, efficiet : neque
 Diffinget infectumque reddet,
 Quod fugiens semel hora vexit."

Fortuna sævo læta negotio, et
 Ludum insolentem ludere pertināx, 50
 Transmutat incertos honores,
 Nunc mihi, nunc alii benigna.

Laudo manentem : si celeres quatit
 Pennas, resigno quæ dedit, et mea
 Virtute me involvo, probamque 55
 Pauperiem sine dote quæro.

Non est meum, si mugiat Africis
 Malus procellis, ad miseras preces
 Decurrere ; et votis pacisci,
 Ne Cypriæ Tyriæque merces 60

Addant avaro divitias mari.
 Tum me, biremis præsidio scaphæ
 Tutum, per Ægæos tumultus
 Aura feret geminusque Pollux.

45. irritum efficiet, 'make void,' annul the effect of what is past.

47. diffinget, infectumque, 'refashion, and make what has been done undone.' Cp. Pind. Olymp. ii. 15.: Theogn. 583.:

ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν προσέθηκεν ἀμήχανον
 ἔστι γενέσθαι
 ἀργά.

49. Fortuna, etc. 'Such a man (potens sui) is superior to and undismayed by Fortune.'

59. votis pacisci, 'to make a bargain in prayer with the gods.' Cp. prece poscis emaci, Pers. Sat. ii. 3.

62. biremis præsidio scaphæ. Biremis here used, not of a bireme (i. e. a ship with two banks of oars), but of a two-oared boat, in which, if the ship is wrecked, the passenger may escape.

The sense is, 'even in the wreck of my fortunes I shall be unhurt.'

64. geminus Pollux. Carm. i. iii. 2.

CARMEN XXX.

EXEGI monumentum ære perennius,
 Regalique situ pyramidum altius;
 Quod non imber edax, non Aquilo impotens
 Possit diruere, aut innumerabilis
 Annorum series et fuga temporum. 5
 Non omnis moriar, multaque pars mei
 Vitabit Libitinam. Usque ego postera
 Crescam laude recens, dum Capitolium
 Scandet cum tacita Virgine pontifex.
 Dicar, qua volens obstrepit Aufidus, 10
 Et qua pauper aquæ Daunus agrestium
 Regnavit populorum, ex humili potens,
 Princeps Æolium carmen ad Italos
 Deduxisse modos. Sume superbiam
 Quæsitam meritis, et mihi Delphica 15
 Lauro cinge volens, Melpomene, comam.

ODE XXX.

1. *exegi*. Cp. the finish of Ovid's *Metam.* xv. 871.:

Jamque opus exegi, sqq.

3. Cp. Pind. *Pyth.* vi. 10.
impotens, as Gr. *ἀσπάρτης*, 'ungovernable.' So the subst. *impotentia*, *Epod.* xvi. 62.

7. *Libitina*, the goddess of funerals; here, 'death.'

8. *recens*, 'freshly remembered.'

9. *dum scandet*. i. e. as long as the Capitol and the solemn rites offered in it continue. Cp. *Virg. Æn.* ix. 448.:

Dum domus Æneæ Capitoli immobile saxum

Accolet.

tacitâ virgine, the Vestal virgins.

10. *dicar qua volens . . . deduxisse*. i. e. it will be the boast of my countrymen (the Apulians), that I first adapted the poetry of Æolia (see *Carm.* i. i. 34.) to Italian measures.

11. *Daunus*, the ancient legendary king of Apulia.

pauper aquæ. So *Epod.* iii. 16.

12. *ex humili potens*, 'raised from obscurity to fame.'

16. *volens*. Ex formulâ publicâ "volens propitius." *Gean.* (as in *Liv.* vii. 26.).

Q. HORATII FLACCI CARMINUM

LIBER QUARTUS.

CARMEN I.

AD VENEREM.

INTERMISSA, Venus, diu
 Rursus bella moves? Parce, precor, precor.
 Non sum, qualis eram bonæ
 Sub regno Cinaræ. Desine, dulcium
 Mater sæva Cupidinum, 5
 Circa lustra decem flectere mollibus
 Jam durum imperiis. Abi,
 Quo blandæ juvenum te revocant preces.
 Tempestivius in domum
 Paulli, purpureis ales oloribus, 10

ODE I.

4. *Cinaræ*, a real person apparently, mentioned again, *Carm.* iv. xiii. 21.

bonæ. Explained by Orelli from *Tibull.* ii. iv. 45.:

bona quæ nec avara . . .

Cp. *Epist.* i. xiv. 33.

5. *Carm.* i. xix. 1.

6. *circa lustra decem*, 'at 50 years old.' In *Carm.* ii. iv. 24., Horace marks his 40th year by a similar phrase.

Olympias is sometimes used as *lustrum*: *Ov. Ex P.* iv. vi. 5., *quinquennis Olympias*; and *Trist.* iv. x. 96.,

Postque meos ortus Pisæâ vinctus olivâ

Abstulerat decies præmia victor equea.

i. e. 'I was 50.'

9. *Tempestivius*. *Cp. rectius*, *Carm.* iii. xv. 8.

10. *Paulli Maximi*. *Paul. Fabius Max.* was consul B. C. 11. It is conjectured that this was his son, and the same to whom many of Ovid's *Epistles ex Ponto* are addressed.

purpureis ales oloribus, 'borne on your swan-drawn car.' *Cp. Carm.* iii. xxviii. 15.

Comissabere Maximi,
 Si torrere jecur quæris idoneum.
 Namque et nobilis, et decens,
 Et pro sollicitis non tacitus reis,
 Et centum puer artium, 15
 Late signa feret militiæ tuæ :
 Et quandoque potentior
 Largis muneribus riserit æmuli,
 Albanos prope te lacus
 Ponet marmoream, sub trabe citrea. 20
 Illic plurima naribus
 Duces thura, lyræque et Berecynthiæ
 Delectabere tibiæ
 Mixtis carminibus, non sine fistula.
 Illic bis pueri die 25
 Numen cum teneris virginibus tuum
 Laudantes, pede candido
 In morem Salium ter quatient humum.
 Me nec femina nec puer
 Jam nec spes animi credula mutui, 30
 Nec certare juvat mero,
 Nec vincere novis temporibus floribus.

14. Cp. Carm. II. i. 13.

15. centum puer artium. i. e. most accomplished. Orelli cp. Cic. Pro Rosc. Am. 41., omnium artium puerulos; and Catul. xii. 9.

18. Cp. Carm. III. xxvi. 2.

17. quandoque for quandocunque; as below, Carm. ii. 34. The sense is 'When you have gained him success against his wealthy rival, he will raise you a statue and shrine.'

20. ponet marmoream. Cp. marmoreum fecimus, Virg. Ecl. vii. 35.

citrea, 'of citrus wood.' The citrus was a scented wood, highly valued at Rome, used for costly

furniture, tables, etc. Gr. *θύια*, or *θύον* (Odys. c. 60., where it is one of the odorous woods burnt in Calypso's grotto).

("Thyine wood" is mentioned in the N. T., Revelation, xviii. 12.) It is sometimes confounded with the citron (*malus medica*), and with the cedar. Some have identified it with the algarum or almag tree of Scripture.

22. Berecynthiæ tibiæ. Carm. III. xix. 19.

28. Salium. See Carm. I. xxxvi. 12.

30. mutui. i. e. love returned, reciprocal.

Sed cur, heu, Ligurine, cur
 Manat rara meas lacrima per genas?
 Cur facunda parum decoro 35
 Inter verba cadit lingua silentio?
 Nocturnis ego somniis
 Jam captum teneo, jam volucrem sequor
 Te per gramina Martii
 Campi, te per aquas, dure, volubiles. 40

CARMEN II.

AD IULUM ANTONIUM.

PINDARUM quisquis studet æmulari,
 Iule, ceratis ope Dædalea
 Nititur pennis vitreo daturus
 Nomina ponto.

Monte decurrens velut amnis, imbres 5
 Quem super notas aluere ripas,
 Fervet immensusque ruit profundo
 Pindarus ore ;

Laurea donandus Apollinari,
 Seu per audaces nova dithyrambos 10

35. decoro. Observe the elision at the end of the line, as in Carm. III. xxix. 35., and (minor instances) below, Carm. ii. 22, 23.

36. inter verba cadit. Virg. Æn. iv. 76. Sappho, Hymn. ii. ver. 9. : καμμέν γλῶσσα ἔαγε.

ODE II.

Iulus Antonius, son of the Triumvir and Fulvia, favoured and distinguished by Augustus.

1. Pindarum quisquis. 'To emu-

late Pindar is to attempt to fly like Icarus, a difficult and dangerous flight.'

7. profundo ore. A phrase used with propriety both of a river (as in the metaphor) and of poets, as in Ars Poet. 323. ; Ov. A. Am. i. 206.

10. dithyrambos. The dithyramb was properly the old Bacchic song.

Διονύσου ἄνακτος καλὸν ἐξάρξαι μέλος
 οἷα διθύραμβον. Archil. Frag 72.

Verba devolvit numerisque fertur

Lege solutis :

Seu deos regesve canit, deorum

Sanguinem, per quos cecidere justa

Morte Centauri, cecidit tremendæ 15

Flamma Chimæra :

Sive, quos Elea domum reducit

Palma cœlestes, pugilemve equumve

Dicit et centum potiore signis

Munere donat : 20

Flebili sponsæ juvenemve raptum

Plorat, et vires animumque moresque

Aureos educit in astra, nigroque

Invidet Orco.

Multa Dircaëum levat aura cycnum, 25

Tendit, Antoni, quoties in altos

Nubium tractus : ego, apis Matinæ

More modoque,

Grata carpentis thyma per laborem

Plurimum circa nemus uvidique 30

12. *lege solutis*, 'irregular, rhythmical rather than metrical.'

13. *seu deos*, etc. Allusion is here made to the different classes of Pindar's poems. The *θεύραμφοι* are mentioned, ver. 10.

deos canit (ver. 13.) refers to the *ἕμνοι* and *παῖνες*; *reges* to the *δυναμῖα*; ver. 17-20. to the *ἐπιπνικία*—the only works of his of which we have more than fragments; ver. 21. to the *θρηνοί*.

17. *reducit cœlestes*. Cp. Carm. I. i. 6.

19. *centum potiore signis*. Cp. the opening of the fifth Nemean ode.

Probably Horace means by *potiore* that which will outlast statues.

Pindar's contrast (*l. c.*) is between poetry, actively spreading fame by recitals and publication, and statues which cannot leave (*αὐτὰς βαθμίδος*, their actual base) the place where they are set up.

25. *multa*, 'full and strong.' The stanza is expressed in Gray's *Progress of Poesy*, iii. 3.

27. *ego apis*. Horace compares himself to the swan, in Carm. II. xx. 1-16.; this humbler comparison is after Lucret. iii. 11.

29. Cp. Epist. I. iii. 21.

30. *uvidi Tiburia*. Carm. III. xxix. 6., *udum Tibur*.

Tiburis ripas operosa parvus Carmina fingo.	
Concines majore poëta plectro Cæsarem, quandoque trahet feroces Per sacrum clivum merita decorus	35
Fronde Sygambros :	
Quo nihil majus meliusve terris Fata donavere bonique divi, Nec dabunt, quamvis redeant in aurum Tempora priscum.	40
Concines lætosque dies, et Urbis Publicum ludum super impetrato Fortis Augusti reditu, forumque Litibus orbum.	
Tum meæ (si quid loquor audiendum) Vocis accedet bona pars : et, " O Sol Pulcher, o laudande," canam, recepto Cæsare felix.	45
Teque, dum procedit, " Io triumphe!" Non semel dicemus, " Io triumphe!"	50

32. *fingo*, 'I mould or shape,' a verb suited to the metaphor.

35. *sacrum clivum*, a part of the Via Sacra, along which triumphal processions passed to the Capitol. (See more on Epod. vii. 7.)

36. *Sygambros*, on the Lower Rhine, between the Luppia fl. and Segus fl. (just below Bonn). The Romans had suffered defeats from the tribes in that quarter; and Augustus spent two years in Gaul to secure the frontier. See Chronol. Table, A. C. 16—13.

37. Cp. Epist. ii. i. 17.; Ov. Ex Ponto, i. ii. 100.

44. *forum litibus orbum* = a justitium.

49. *teque*. Triumphus is here personified and addressed.

dum procedit, 'while Cæsar moves on in procession.' Cp. Ov. Trist. iv. ii. 47. sqq.

tuque dum procedis is another reading, and one perhaps more commonly adopted by editors. It suits the context well; and a change of persons is avoided. Antony, the favourite of Augustus, is supposed to lead or take a prominent part in the procession; and he is again addressed (*te decem*) in the following stanza.

On the other hand (in preferring the reading of the text, which is supported by the best MSS.) it ap-

Civitas omnis, dabimusque divis
Thura benignis.

Te decem tauri totidemque vaccæ,
Me tener solvet vitulus, relictæ
Matre qui largis juvenescit herbis 55
In mea vota,

Fronte curvatos imitatus ignes
Tertium Lunæ referentis ortum,
Qua notam duxit niveus videri,
Cetera fulvus. 60

CARMEN III.

AD MELPOMENEN.

QUEM tu, Melpomene, semel
Nascentem placido lumine videris,
Illum non labor Isthmius
Clarabit pugilem, non equus impiger
Curru ducet Achaico 5
Victorem, neque res bellica Deliis

pears that the abruptness in changing the address is not too great for lyric poetry; and though *Io Triumphæ* sounds more naturally as an exclamation (cp. *Ov. Am. i. ii. 34.*), yet *Triumphus* is similarly personified in *Epod. ix. 21.*, and the stanza may be taken as in parenthesis, the regular structure of the ode, as addressed to Antony, being returned to in ver. 53.

54. Cp. *Carm. ii. xvii. 32.*

57. *fronte curvatos.* i. e. with its horns (*cornibus primis*, *Carm. iii. xiii. 4.*) sprouting like the partial crescent of the moon when three days old, and with a white star on the forehead. Cp. *Moschus, Id. ii.*

84—88. (in the story of Jupiter and Europa).

ΟΔΗ III.

2. *Hesiod, Theog. 81. :*

δντινα τιμήσουσι Διὸς κόραι
μεγάλοιο
τῇ μὲν ἐπὶ γλώσσῃ γλυκερὴν
χείουσιν ᾠομένην.

3—10. There is a contrast not unlike this in *Ov. Fast. ii. 11—16.*

4. *clarabit*, an old and rare word. (See note below, *Carm. xiv. 5.*)

pugilem, equus. Above, *Carm. iv. ii. 18.* ; add *Ars Poet. 84.*

6. *Deliis foliis*, 'the bay.' *Carm. iv. ii. 9.* ; and *iii. xxx. 15.*

Ornatum foliis ducem,
 Quod regum tumidas contuderit minas,
 Ostendet Capitolio:
 Sed quæ Tibur aquæ fertile præfluunt, 10
 Et spissæ nemorum comæ,
 Fingent Æolio carmine nobilem.
 Romæ principis urbium
 Dignatur suboles inter amabiles
 Vatum ponere me choros: 15
 Et jam dente minus mordeor invido.
 O testudinis aureæ
 Dulcem quæ strepitum, Pieri, temperas,
 O, mutis quoque piscibus
 Donatura cycni, si libeat, sonum, 20
 Totum muneris hoc tui est,
 Quod monstror digito prætereuntium
 Romanæ fidicen lyræ:
 Quod spiro et placeo, (si placeo,) tuum est.

CARMEN IV.

DRUSI LAUDES.

QUALEM ministrum fulminis alitem,
 Cui rex deorum regnum in aves vagas

10. *præfluunt* for *præterfluunt*, as below, *Carm. iv. xiv. 26.* and *prænatat*, *Virg. Æn. vi. 705.*

16. *Carm. II. xx. 4.*

17. *aureæ.* *Pind. Pyth. i. 1., χρυσέα φόρμυξ.*

19. *mutis.* *Cp. Ov. Met. iv. 50.* *verterit in tacitos juvenilia corpora pisces.* So *ἀναδων ἰχθύων*, *Soph. Fragm. 700.* (See more in note on *Lucian, Onep. I Scr. Gr. p. 460.*)

22. *monstror digito.* *Cp. Pers. Sat. i. 28.; Ov. Am. III. i. 19.*

24. *spiro.* 'That I have the spirit of poetry.'

ODE IV.

Drusus. Nero Claudius Drusus Germanicus (but to be distinguished from the great Germanicus Cæsar, his son). See his life in the *Biograph. Dictionary.* He was son of Livia Drusilla, stepson of Augustus, brother of the emperor Tiberius, father of the emperor Claudius.

Ovid says of him —

Et mortem et nomen Druso Germanica fecit. *Fast. i. 597.*

Permisi, expertus fidelem
Jupiter in Ganymede flavo,

Olim juvenas et patrius vigor 5
Nido laborum propulit inscium :
Vernique, jam nimbis remotis,
Insolitos docuere nisus

Venti paventem : mox in ovilia
Demisit hostem vividus impetus : 10
Nunc in reluctantes dracones
Egit amor dapis atque pugnae :

Qualemve lætis caprea pascuis
Intenta fulvæ matris ab ubere
Jam lacte depulsum leonem, 15
Dente novo peritura, vidit :

Videre Rætis bella sub Alpibus
Drusum gerentem Vindelici : quibus
Mos unde deductus per omne
Tempus Amazonia securi 20

Dextras obarmet, quærere distuli :
Nec scire fas est omnia : sed diu
Lateque victrices catervæ,
Consiliis juvenis revictæ,

Sensere, quid mens rite, quid indoles 25
Nutrita faustis sub penetralibus,

1. *qualem . . . alitem.* (ver. 6.)
nido propulit. i. e. velut ales
quem, etc.

2. *regnum in aves.* Cp. Pind.
Pyth. i. 7. :

aietds . . . ἀρχὸς οἰωνῶν.
and Olymp. xiii. 21.

4. *Ganymede.* Carm. III. xx. 16.
See Virg. *Æn.* v. 252—7.

17. See below, Carm. xiv. 8. sqq.;

and for the date the Chron. Table.
20. *securi.* Hence Ovid's epith.
of the Amazons : *securigeras*, Epist.
iv. 117.

21. *quærere distuli.* 'I will not
stop to inquire into the origin of
their adopting the battle-axe as
their weapon of war'

24. *revictæ*, 'conquered in their
turn.'

Posset, quid Augusti paternus
In pueros animus Neronæ.

Fortes creantur fortibus et bonis ;
Est in juvenis, est in equis patrum 30
Virtus : neque imbellem fereces
Progenerant aquilæ columbam.

Doctrina sed vim promovet insitam,
Rectique cultus pectora roborant ;
Utunque defecere mores, 35
Indecorant bene nata culpæ.

Quid debeas, o Romæ, Neronibus,
Testis Metaurum flumen, et Hasdrubal
Devictus, et pulcher fugatis
Ille dies Latio tenebris, 40

Qui primus alma risit adorea,
Dirus per urbes Afer ut Italas,
Ceu flamma per tædas, vel Eurus
Per Siculas equitavit undas.

Post hoc secundis usque laboribus 45
Romana pubes crevit, et impio

28. in pueros Neronæ. Drusus and his brother Tiberius. Cp. Ov. Trist. ii. 229.: te prole tuâ juvenem Germania sentit.

29. Cp. Eurip. Alcmeæ. Frag. 7. ; Pind. Pyth. viii. 44. ; and Plato, Menex. c. 5. : ἀγαθὸν ἐγένετο διὰ τὸ φῦλον εἶναι ἀγαθόν.

33—36. The sense is, 'Virtues, though inherited, must be fostered by moral culture ; where that fails, the natural excellence is blemished and lost.'

38. Metaurum flumen. Obs.

Metanrus declined adjectively ; so flumen Rhenum, Ars Poet. 18.

The battle was fought B. C. 207. (Its importance is not overrated in this ode. See the striking account of it in Arnold's Hist. ch. 46.)

40. Cp. Æsch. Pers. 301.

41. adorea, 'glory, victory,' from ador, 'corn,' an allowance of it being anciently a frequent reward of public merit ; as e. g. in the story of Manlius, Liv. v. 47.

42. ut = ex quo. Gr. ἐκεί.

43. tædas, "silvam piniferam : " Orelli. Cp. Hom. Il. c. 605.

Vastata Pœnorum tumulta
Fana deos habuere rectos :

Dixitque tandem perfidus Hannibál :
" Cervi, luporum præda rapacium, 50
Sectamur ultro, quos opimus
Fallere et effugere est triumphus.

" Gens, quæ cremato fortis ab Ilio
Jactata Tuscis æquoribus sacra,
Natosque maturosque patres 55
Pertulit Ausonias ad urbes,

" Duris ut ilex tona bipennibus
Nigræ feraci frondis in Algido,
Per damna, per cædes, ab ipso
Ducit opes animumque ferro. 60

" Non Hydra secto corpore firmior
Vinci dolentem crevit in Hereulem :
Monstrumve submisere Colchi
Majus, Echioniæve Thebæ.

" Merses profundo, pulchrior evenit : 65
Luctere, multa proruet integrum

47. *tumulta*. For the distinction between *tumultus* and *bellum* see Cic. Philipp. viii. 1.

48. *rectos*, 'upright;' lit. of the statues which had been thrown down, but metaph. 'restored to their honours:' ἀνωρθωμένους. In Soph. Œd. T. 50., σταντες ἐς ὀρθὸν καὶ προσόντες is the term for, 'in prosperity and adversity.'

49. *dixitque tandem*. Liv. xxvii. 54.: Hannibal tanto simul publico familiarique ictus luctu agnoscere se fortunam Carthaginiæ fertur dixisse.

57. *ut ilex*. Pindar, Pyth. iv. 264., speaks of the nobles of the state, under the metaphor of the branches of the oak. The whole passage was perhaps in Horace's thoughts.

61. *Hydra*, the Lernæan Hydra: Ov. Met. ix. 69.

τὴν ἀμφίκρανον καὶ παλιμέλαστὴν κούα. Eur. Herc. F. 1274.

62. *vinci dolentem*, 'invincible.' Cp. Carm. i. vi. 6.

63. *monstrum*, the dragon's teeth sown by Jason: Ov. Metam. vii. 122.

64. *Echioniæ*. Echion was one of the σπαρτοί, or race of dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus: Ov. Met. iii. 126.

65. *evenit*. The reading in Orelli here is *exiet*, a conjecture adopted with no MS. authority, and with no good reason given for impugning the common reading.

Cum laude victorem, geretque
Prælia conjugibus loquenda.

“ Carthagini jam non ego nuntios
Mittam superbos ; occidit, occidit 70
Spes omnis et fortuna nostri
Nominis, Hasdrubale interemto.

“ Nil Claudis non perficient manus :
Quas et benigno numine Jupiter
Defendit, et curæ sagaces 75
Expediunt per acuta belli.”

CARMEN V.

AD AUGUSTUM.

Divis orte bonis, optime Romulæ
Custos gentis, abes jam nimium diu :
Maturum reditum pollicitus Patrum
Sancto concilio, redi.

Lucem redde tuæ, dux bone, patriæ : 5
Instar veris enim vultus ubi tuus
Affulsit populo, gratior it dies,
Et soles melius nitent.

Ut mater juvenem, quem Notus invido
Flatu Carpathii trans maris æquora 10

76. expediunt. Orelli cp. Virg. *Æn.* ii. 632. : ducente Deo flammam inter et hostes Expedior . . . acuta belli. ὀξὺν Ἀργα, Hom.

ODE V.

1. Divis bonis, i. e. Diis propitiis nate : Orelli.

Romulæ, as again in *Carm.* Sec. 47., and Virg. *Æn.* vi. 877., for Romulæ. Comp. the double forms cæruleus and cæruleus, puniceus (as *Epod.* ix. 27.) and puniceus, faginus and

fagineus. Or as Metaurum above, *Carm.* iv. 38.; and so Dardana arma, Virg. *Æn.* ii. 618.; and below, *Carm.* vi. 7., Dardanas turres.

5. lucem. Cp. Eur. *Herc. F.* 531., *Orest.* 243.

6. instar veris. So Theocritus, *Id.* xiii. 45., of a Nymph : *ἴσθ' ὅπως Νύξελαι*, i. e. cheerful as the spring. Comp. Shakespeare in the opening lines of *Richard III.*

10. Carpathii. See *Carm.* i. xxxv. 8.

Cunctantem spatio longius annuo
Dulci distinet a domo,

Votis ominibusque et precibus vocat,
Curvo nec faciem litore dimovet :
Sic desideriiis icta fidelibus

15

Quærit patria Cæsarem.

Tutus bos etenim rura perambulat :
Nutrit rura Ceres, almaque Faustitas :
Pacatum volitant per mare navitæ :
Culpari metuit Fides :

20

Nullis polluitur casta domus stupris :
Mos et lex maculosum edomuit nefas
Laudantur simili prole puerperæ :
Culpam Pœna premit comes.

Quis Parthum paveat ? quis gelidum Scythen ? 25
Quis Germania quos horrida parturit
Fetus, incolumi Cæsare ? quis feræ
Bellum curet Iberiæ ?

Condit quisque diem collibus in suis,
Et vitem viduas ducit ad arbores :
Hinc ad vina redit lætus, et alteris
Te mensis adhibet deum :

30

Te multa prece, te prosequitur mero
Defuso pateris, et Laribus tuum
Miscet numen, uti Græcia Castoris
Et magni memor Herculis.

35

17. Compare the picture of good government, Hom. Od. τ. 109-14.:
ἐξ εὐηγεσίης, ἀρετῶσι δὲ λαοὶ ὄν' αὐτοῦ.

19. pacatum. i. e. cleared of pirates.

24. premit comes. i. e. follows closely, not "pede claudo."

29. condit. Cp. Virg. Ecl. ix. 52.; Callim. Ep. 2.,

ἥλιον ἐν λείσχη κατεδύσαμεν.

30. viduas. Epod. ii. 9.; Carm.

ii. xv. 4.

32. adhibet. Virg. Æn. v. 62.; Ov.

Fast. iv. 829.

33. Cp. Ov. Fast. ii. 633-8.

Longas o utinam, dux bone, ferias
 Præstes Hesperiae ! dicimus integro
 Sicci mane die, dicimus uvidi,
 Quum Sol oceano subest.

40

CARMEN VI.

AD APOLLINEM.

Dive, quem proles Niobeæ magnæ
 Vindicem linguæ, Tityosque raptor
 Sensit, et Trojæ prope victor altæ
 Phthius Achilles.

Cæteris major, tibi miles impar ;
 Filius quamquam Thetidis marinæ
 Dardanas turres quateret tremenda
 Cuspide pugnax.

5

Ille, mordaci velut icta ferro
 Pinus, aut impulsa cupressus Euro,
 Procidit late posuitque collum in
 Pulvere Teucro.

10

Ille non inclusus equo Minervæ
 Sacra mentito male feriatos
 Troas et lætam Priami choreis
 Falleret aulam ;

15

37. *ferias*. 'A time of rejoicing and security such as we derive from your power.' Cp. *diu lætus intersis*, Carm. I. ii. 45.

39. *uvidi* ; as *uvidus*, epithet of Bacchus, Carm. II. xix. 18.

ODE VI.

1. *Dive*. The address is carried on to ver. 25.

proles Niobeæ. See Hom. II. ω. 602 ; Ovid, Met. vi. 148. sqq. *magnæ linguæ*, Gr. *μεγάλης γλώσσης* : Soph. Antig. 127.

2. *Tityos*. Cp. Carm. III. iv. 77.

4. *Achilles*. Cp. Hom. II. χ. 359 ; Virg. Æn. vi. 57.

7. *tremendâ cuspide*. 'The spear that none else could wield.' Hom. II. τ. 388.

9. *velut . . . pinus*. Cp. Hom. II. ν. 389.

11. *procidit late*.

κείτο μέγας μεγαλωστί.

Hom. II. π. 776.

14. *male feriatos*. See the choruses in Euripides, Hecub. 905 ; Troades, 511.

Sed palam captis gravis, heu nefas ! heu !
 Nescios fari pueros Achivis
 Ureret flammis, etiam latentem
 Matris in alvo :

20

Ni, tuis victus Venerisque gratæ
 Vocibus, divom pater adnuisset
 Rebus Ænææ potiore ductos
 Alite muros.

Doctor argutæ fidicen Thaliæ,
 Phœbe, qui Xantho lavis amne crines,
 Dauniae defende decus Camenæ,
 ,Levis Agyieū.

25

Spiritum Phœbus mihi, Phœbus artem
 Carminis, nomenque dedit poëtæ.
 Virginum primæ, puerique claris
 Patribus orti,

30

Deliaē tutela deæ, fugaces
 Lynceas et cervos cohibentis arcu,
 Lesbium servate pedem, meique
 Pollicis ictum,

35

19. etiam latentem. Hom. II. ζ.
 58.

21. Veneris . . . adnuisset. Cp.
 Virg. Æn. i. 257.

23. potiore alite. ἀρείονος ὄρνι-
 χος, Pind. Pyth. viii. 49.

25. doctor. Orelli comp. Eur.
 Med. 426., ἀγῆτωρ μελέων.
 fidicen.

. . . fide conspicuus Trojæ munitor.
 Ov. Epist. v. 139.

28. levis. Carm. i. xxi. 2.

Agyieū. i. e. worshipped in the
 streets (ἀγυιαίς). Aristoph. Vesp.

875. : ἀγνιεύ τοῦμου προθύρου
 προθύλαιε.

Æsch. Agam. 1081., ἀγνιδίτης.
 See the account of the title in Mül-
 ler's Dorians, vol. i. p. 321.

29. spiritum. Used as spiro
 above, Carm. iii. 24.

33. tutela, 'under the protection
 of, object of the care of,' Diana.

Cp. Catull. xxxiv. 1. ; Dianæ su-
 mus in fide.

35. Lesbium pedem. i. e. the
 Sapphic metre.

36. pollicis ictum, 'the beat of
 my finger (with which I shall give
 you the time as leader of the band).'

Rite Latonæ puerum canentes,
 Rite crescentem face Noctilucam,
 Prosperam frugum, celeremque pronos
 Volvere menses.

40

Nupta jam dices : Ego dis amicum,
 Seculo festas referente luce,
 Reddidi carmen, docilis modorum
 Vatis Horatî.

CARMEN VII.

AD TORQUATUM.

DIFFUGERE nives ; redeunt jam gramina campis,
 Arboribusque comæ :
 Mutat terra vices, et decrescentia ripas
 Flumina prætereunt :
 Gratia cum Nymphis geminisque sororibus audet 5
 Ducere nuda choros.
 Immortalia ne speres, monet Annus et alium
 Quæ rapit Hora diem.
 Frigora mitescunt Zephyris, Ver proterit Ætas
 Interitura, simul 10
 Pomifer Auctumnus fruges effuderit ; et mox
 Bruma recurrit iners.
 Damna tamen celeres reparant cœlestia lunæ :
 Nos, ubi decidimus,

39. Cp. Catull. xxxiv. 17.

43. docilis gov. a genitive in Sat.
II. ii. 52.

ODE VII.

Torquatus, addressed again in Epist. I. v., is supposed to have been son or nephew of the consul (Carm. III. xxi. i.) ; or (according to a probable conjecture), Caius Nonius Asprenas, who received the agno-

men Torquatus from Augustus, as related in Suet. Vit. Oct. 43.

14. Compare Catull. v. 4. :

Soles occidere et redire possunt :

Nobis, cum semel occidit brevis lux,
 Nox est perpetua una dormienda.And the famous *αἱ τὰλ μαλαχαί*,
 Mosch. Id., De Bione, 103. ; and
 (in Scripture) Job, xiv. 7—12,
 where observe that the last verse
 corrects and completes the idea.

- Quo pius Æneas, quo dives Tullus et Ancus, 15
 Pulvis et umbra sumus.
 Quis scit, an adjiciant hodiernæ crastina summæ
 Tempora dî superi ?
 Cuncta manus avidas fugient heredis, amico
 Quæ dederis animo. 20
 Quum semel occideris, et de te splendida Minos
 Fecerit arbitria :
 Non, Torquate, genus, non te facundia, non te
 Restituet pietas.
 Infernis neque enim tenebris Diana pudicum 25
 Liberat Hippolytum :
 Nec Lethæa valet Theseus abrumpere caro
 Vincula Pirithoo.

CARMEN VIII.

AD CENSORINUM.

DONAREM pateras grataque commodus,
 Censorine, meis æra sodalibus ;

17. cp. Eurip. Alc. 784.

19. amico . . animo. This may be taken as in the ablat. c., thus :— 'your heir will squander all you give him in your liberality.' But it seems more Horatian if interpr. as φίλον ἦτορ, φίλον κῆρ, and in the dative (so amica mater = φίλη μήτηρ, Sat. II. iii. 57.), 'all you give to your own enjoyment, is so much saved from your heir's cupidity.'

Orelli cp. Æsch. Pers. 841-2.

21. splendida. An epithet more proper of the court and tribunal, than of the judgment (arbitria) given.

Μίνωα ἴδον Διὸς ἀγλαὴν υἱὸν
 Χρῦσεον σκῆπτρον ἔχοντα θεμ-
 στεύοντα νεκέεσσι.

Hom. Od. λ. 567.

Geom. considers splendidus as a transl. of ἀγλαός.

26. liberat Hippolytum. According to a later, and Latin legend, Hippolytus was restored. Virg. Æn. 765.

28. Cp. Carm. III. iv. 80. ; Virg. Æn. vi. 617. :

sedet æternumque sedebit
 Infelix Theseus.

ODÆ VIII.

Calus Marcius Censorinus, cons. A. C. 8. Paternulus says of him that he was born to do good and win men's hearts by it : "demerendis hominibus genitus," il. 102.

1. donarem, &c. Cp. Ovid, Ex Pont. iv. 8. 31 sqq.

2. æra, 'bronzæ, vases.'

Donarem tripodas, præmia fortium
 Graiorum; neque tu pessima munerum
 Ferres, divite me scilicet artium, 5
 Quas aut Parrhasius protulit, aut Scopas,
 Hic saxo, liquidis ille coloribus
 Sollers nunc hominem ponere, nunc deum.
 Sed non hæc mihi vis: nec tibi talium
 Res est aut animus deliciarum egena. 10
 Gaudes carminibus; carmina possumus
 Donare, et pretium dicere muneri.
 Non incisa notis marmora publicis,
 Per quæ spiritus et vita redit bonis
 Post mortem ducibus; non celeres fugæ, 15
 Rejectæque retrorsum Hannibalis minæ,
 Non incendia Carthaginis impiæ,
 Ejus, qui domita nomen ab Africa
 Lucratus rediit, clarius indicant
 Laudes, quam Calabræ Pierides: neque, 20

3. *tripodas præmia*. Cp. Hom. *Il. ψ. 259*; Virg. *Æn. v. 110*.

5. *artium*. i. e. works of art. So, Didymaonis artes, Virg. *Æu. v. 359*.

6. *Parrhasius*, 'of Ephesus.'

"Primus symmetriam picturæ dedit:" Plin. *H. N. xxxv. 36*. See Biogr. Dict.

Scopas, of Paros, architect and sculptor. His statue of Apollo (placed eventually by Augustus in the temple on the Palatine) is described very happily by Propertius, *II. xxxi. 5*.

12. *pretium dicere*, 'to assign the true value to, to appraise the gift.'

13. *notis*. i. e. inscriptions. For the sentiment cp. *Epist. ii. i. 248*. Orelli supposes a reference here to the statues set up by Augustus in his forum as a gallery of great men. Steiner conjectures that the subse-

quent ideas (vv. 15—17.) are founded on some groups in statuary or painting representing Scipio's conquests.

17. *non incendia*. This in its most natural sense signifies the destruction of the city in the 3rd Punic war.

By some it is understood of the burning of the camp, *Liv. xxx. 5*; or the fleet, *Liv. xxx. 43*,—so as to refer the whole subject to the elder Africanus.

Bentley and others condemn the verse as spurious, on account of the apparent confusion between the two Scipios, also on account of the defect in *cæsura*.

For another (a metrical) question see the Table of Metres.

18. *nomen*. Cp. *Sat. II. i. 66*.

20. *Calabræ Pierides*.

Ennius . . . Calabris in montibus ortus, *Ov. A. A. III. 409*.

Si chartæ sileant, quod bene feceris,
 Mercedem tuleris. Quid foret Iliæ
 Mavortisque puer, si taciturnitas
 Obstaret meritis invida Romuli?
 Ereptum Stygiis fluctibus Æacum 25
 Virtus et favor et lingua potentium
 Vatum divitibus consecrat insulis.
 Dignum laude virum Musa vetat mori:
 Cœlo Musa beat. Sic Jovis interest
 Optatis epulis impiger Hercules: 30
 Clarum Tyndaridæ sidus ab infimis
 Quassas eripiunt æquoribus rates:
 Ornatus viridi tempora pampino
 Liber vota bonos ducit ad exitus.

CARMEN IX.

AD LOLLIIUM.

Nē forte credas interitura, quæ,
 Longe sonantem natus ad Ausidum,
 Non ante vulgatas per artes
 Verba loquor socianda chordis.

Non, si priores Mæsonius tenet 5
 Sedes Homerus, Pindaricæ latent,

22. mercedem. Cp. *δμνον ἔκρω'*
ἀπερᾶς, Pind. Pyth. ii. 14., and
 Nem. vii. 16.

25. ereptum . . . Æacum. Orelli
 cp. in particular Pind. Isth. vii. 23.

27. divitibus. Cp. Epod. xvi. 42.
 The "*μυδάρον νῆσοι*."

29. interest epulis. Cp. Hom.
 Odys. λ. 601.

31. Tyndaridæ. Carm. i. xii. 27.

34. vota ducit. i. e. is honoured
 as a divinity. Cp. Virg. Ecl. v.

80., *dāmnabis votis*.

ODE IX.

Marcus Lollius, cons. B. C. 21;
 legate in Gaul B. C. 16, where he
 suffered a defeat classed with that
 of Varus, by Tacitus, Annal. i. 10.
 See above on C. ii. 36. The cha-
 racter drawn by Horace is hard to
 reconcile with other notices of him.
 See the note of Jani, or the Biogr.
 Dict.

2. Cp. Carm. III. xxx. 10.

3. Cp. Carm. III. i. 2.

5. non, si priores. Comp. Cicer.

Cæque, et Alcæi minaces,
Stesichorique graves Camenæ :

Nec, si quid olim lusit Anacreon,
Delevit ætas : spirat adhuc amor, 10
Vivuntque commissi calores
Æoliæ fidibus puellæ.

Non sola comtos arsit adulteri
Crines, et aurum vestibus illitum
Mirata, regalesque cultus 15
Et comites Helene Lacæna :

Primusve Tæucer tela Cydonio
Direxit arcu : non semel Ilios
Vexata : non pugnavit ingens
Idomeneus Sthenelusve solus 20

Dicenda Musis prælia : non ferox
Hector, vel acer Deiphobus graves
Excepit ictus pro pudicis
Conjugibus puerisque primus.

Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona 25
Multi : sed omnes illacrimabiles
Urgentur ignotique longa
Nocte, carent quia vate sacro.

Orat. c. 2. : " Nam in poetis non Homero soli locus est," &c.

7. Cææ. Carm. II. i. 37.

Alcæi minaces. Carm. II. xiii. 31.

8. Stesichori. Said to be the inventor of choral poetry.

graves. i. e. epic in subject and character.

9. Anacreon. See Carm. I. xvii. 18.

lusit. Used of light amatory

verse : see Carm. I. xxxii. 2.

14. aurum regalesque cultus.

Cp. Eurip. Iphig. in Aulid. 73.; Ov. Ep. xiii. 57.

illitum. χρυσεοπηνήτων φαρίων, Eur. Orest. 840.

17. Tæucer. ὁς ἄριστος Ἀχαιῶν τοξοσύνη. Hom. II. v. 313.

Cydonio, 'Cretan.' Virg. Ecl. x. 59.

19. ingens Idomeneus.

ἐνὶ Κρήτεσσι, θεὸς ὥς ἔσθηκε.

Hom. II. γ. 230.

20. Sthenelus. Carm. I. xv. 24.

Paulum sepultæ distat inertiae	
Celata virtus. Non ego te meis	30
Chartis inornatum silebo,	
Totve tuos patiar labores	
Impune, Lolli, carpere lividas	
Obliviones. Est animus tibi	
Rerumque prudens, et secundis	35
Temporibus dubiisque rectus :	
Vindex avaræ fraudis, et abstinens	
Ducentis ad se cuncta pecuniæ :	
Consulque non unius anni,	
Sed quoties bonus atque fidus	40
Judex honestum prætulit utili,	
Rejecit alto dona nocentium	
Vultu, per obstantes catervas	
Explicuit sua victor arma.	
Non possidentem multa vocaveris	45
Recte beatum : rectius occupat	
Nomen beati, qui deorum	
Muneribus sapienter uti,	
Duramque callet pauperiem pati,	
Pejusque leto flagitium timet ;	50.
Non ille pro caris amicis	
Aut patria timidus perire.	

30. *celata*. i.e. unhonoured and unsung. Pind. Nem. vii. 12.

36. *rectus*, 'unbent, unshaken.'

39. *consul, judex, victor*. The subject of this noble passage is *animus* (compare the stanza, Carm. III. ii. 17—20.). 'The soul has an independent dignity, so long as, true in principle and judgment, it rejects corruption, and bursts, in a moral victory, through the host of vices'

altives στρατεύονται κατὰ τῆς ψυχῆς, N. T., 1 Pet. ii. 11.

41. *honestum*... *utili*. Gr. *δίκην, κέρδος*. See Elmsl. not. on Eur. Med. 87.; and cp. Cic. de Offic. ii. 3.

42. *rejecit alto*. Cp. C. de Off. ii. 11., *animi despicientia*.

47. *beati*. Cp. Cic. Tusc. Qu. v. 28. (where indeed the personification of *vita beata* in some degree parallels that of *animus* here).

CARMEN X.

AD LIGURINUM.

O CRUDELIS adhuc, et Veneris muneribus potens,
 Insuperata tuæ quum veniet pluma superbæ,
 Et quæ nunc humeris involitant, deciderint comæ,
 Nunc et, qui color est punicæ flore prior rosæ,
 Mutatus Ligurinum in faciem verterit hispidam : 5
 Dices, Heu ! quoties te speculo videris alterum,
 Quæ mens est hodie, cur eadem non puero fuit ?
 Vel cur his animis incolumes non redeunt genæ ?

CARMEN XI.

AD PHYLLIDEM.

EST mihi nonum superantis annum
 Plenus Albani cadus ; est in horto,
 Phylli, nectendis apium coronis ;
 Est hederæ vis
 Multa, qua crines religata fulges ; 5
 Ridet argento domus ; ara castis
 Vincita verbenis avet immolato
 Spargier agno :
 Cuncta festinat manus, huc et illuc
 Cursitant mixtæ pueris puellæ ; 10
 Sordidum flammæ trepidant rotantes
 Vertice fumum.

ODE X.

2. *pluma*. i. e. lanugo.
insuperata, 'which you do not anticipate.'
 3. *humeris involitant*. See on Carm. II. v. 24.
 6. *alterum*. i. e. *mutatum*.

ODE XI.

2. *Albani*. The wine of Alba was

reckoned among the best of the Italian wines.

3. *apium*. Carm. I. xxxvi. 16.

7. *verbenis*. See Carm. I. xix. 14.

8. *spargier*, an old form of the infinitive, mostly confined to hexameter verse. So Sat. II. viii. 67., *torquerier*; Epist. II. i. 94., *labier*.

immolato agno. i. e. with the victim's blood.

Ut tamen noris, quibus advoceris
Gaudiis, Idus tibi sunt agendæ,
Qui dies mensem Veneris marinæ 15

Findit Aprilem :

Jure sollennis mihi, sanctiorque
Pæne natali proprio, quod ex hac
Luce Mæcenæ meos affluentes
Ordinat annos. 20

Telephum, quem tu petis, occupavit,
Non tuæ sortis juvenem, puella
Dives et lasciva, tenetque grata
Compede vinctum.

Terret ambustus Phaëthon avaras 25
Spes : et exemplum grave præbet ales
Pegasus, terrenum equitem gravatus
Bellerophonem :

Semper ut te digna sequare, et ultra
Quam licet sperare nefas putando 30
Disparem vites. Age jam, meorum
Finis amorum —

Non enim posthac alia calebo
Femina,—condisce modos, amanda
Voce quos reddas ; minuuntur atræ 35
Carminæ curæ.

15. mensem Veneris. Ov. Fast. i. 39., iv. 13., where he proceeds (in ver. 61. and ver. 89.) to give the Greek and Latin derivations (*ἀπρὸς* and *aperio*) for Aprilis.

The Idus Aprilis were the 13th of the month.

22. non tuæ sortis, 'one above you, out of your sphere ;' as in ver. 31., *disparem*, the opposite of *te digna*

(ver. 29.). Cp. τὸ κηδεῦσαι καθ' ἑαυτὸν (= to match according to his state) ἀριστεύει, κ. τ. λ., Æsch. P. V. 890.

Pindar draws this as the moral from the legend of Tityus :

τῶν ἐν δυνατῇ φιλοτάτων ἐπιφάθειν. Pyth. iv. 92.

27. *gravatus*, 'disdaining.'

CARMEN XII.

AD VIRGILIUM.

JAM Veris comites, quæ mare temperant,
Impellunt animæ lintea Thraciæ;
Jam nec prata rigent, nec fluvii strepunt
Hiberna nive turgidi.

Nidum ponit, Ityn flebiliter gemens, 5
Infelix avis et Cecropiæ domus
Æternum opprobrium, quod male barbaras
Regum est ulta libidines.

Dicunt in tenero gramine pinguium
Custodes ovium carmina fistula, 10
Delectantque deum, cui pecus et nigri
Colles Arcadiæ placent.

Adduxere sitim tempora, Virgili;
Sed pressum Calibus ducere Liberum
Si gestis, juvenum nobilium cliens, 15
Nardo vina merebere.

Nardi parvus onyx eliciet cadum,
Qui nunc Sulpiciis accubat horreis

ODE XII.

Virgilius, not the Poet, but some unknown namesake.

2. animæ Thraciæ, 'north winds' (a Greek idea); the *ὄπρῆλαι*, which brought the birds of passage. Columella (in Orelli, not.) says "per dies triginta esse solent, tum et hirundo advenit." Comp. ver. 5.

7. quod male. 'Because she bitterly avenged the tyrant's (i. e. Tereus's) crime.' The story is given in Ov. Met. vi. 424. sq.; cp. Virg. Ecl. vi. 78.

11. deum, Pan, Virg. Ecl. ii. 33.

14. Carm. I. xx. 9.

16. merebere, 'you shall earn' (so below, ver. 22., mercede). i. e. 'you must contribute the nard, I the wine.' Compare the invitation to Fabullus, in Catull. xiii.

17. onyx, a box.

18. Sulpiciis horreis, public wine stores or cellars. Sulpiciis might be a name denoting either contemporary or former owners. Horreum, as in Carm. III. xxviii. 7.

Spes donare novas largus, amaraque
Curarum eluere efficax.

20

Ad quæ si properas gaudia, cum tua
Velox merce veni : non ego te meis
Immunem meditor tingere poculis,
Plena dives ut in domo.

Verum pone moras et studium lucri,
Nigrorumque memor, dum licet, ignium,
Misce stultitiam consiliis brevem :
Dulce est desipere in loco

25

CARMEN XIII.

AD LYCEN.

AUDIVERE, Lyce, dî mea vota, dî
Audivere, Lyce. Fis anus, et tamen
Vis formosa videri,
Ludisque et bibis impudens,

Et cantu tremulo pota Cupidinem
Lentum sollicitas. Ille virentis et
Doctæ psallere Chiæ
Pulchris excubat in genis.

5

Importunus enim transvolat aridas
Quercus, et refugit te, quia luridi
Dentes, te quia rugæ
Turpant et capitis nives.

10

19. amara curarum = amaras curas.

23. immunem = asymbolum, Tarent. Phorm. II. ii. 25.

28. in loco, ἐν καιρῷ; loco, in Epist.

1. vii. 57. (omitting the prepos.):
properare loco et cessare.

ODE XIII.

6. lentum. i. e. unmoved by it.

8. ὅς ἐν μαλακαῖς παρειαῖς
νεδνιδὸς ἐννυχεύεις.

Soph. Antig. 783.

Nec Cœ referunt jam tibi purpuræ,
 Nec clari lapides tempora, quæ semel
 Notis condita fastis 15
 Inclusit volucris Dies.
 Quo fugit Venus? heu! quove color? decens
 Quo motus? quid habes illius, illius,
 Quæ spirabat Amores,
 Quæ me surpuerat mihi, 20
 Felix post Cinaram notaque et artium
 Gratarum facies? Sed Cinaræ breves
 Annos fata dederunt,
 Servatura diu parem
 Cornicis vetulæ temporibus Lycen: 25
 Possent ut juvenes visere fervidi,
 Multo non sine risu,
 Dilapsam in cineres facem.

CARMEN XIV.

AD AUGUSTUM.

QUÆ cura Patrum, quæve Quiritium,
 Plenis honorum muneribus tuas,

13. Cœ. The island of Cos was famous for the manufacture of rich silken or gauze dresses.

15. condita inclusit. 'Which Time has set down (or recorded) as past.'

17. decens motus. Corporis decens et aptus motus, qui dicitur *εὐρυθμία*: Quintil. Inst. i. 16.; cp. Tibull. iv. ii. 8.

19. spirabat amores. Cp. Theocr. xviii. 54.: *φιλόνητα πνέοντες*.

20. surpuerat = surripuerat. Cp. Sat. ii. iii. 283.

21. post Cinaram. Cp. post Chloen, Carm. iii. ix. 6.

notaque et, 'and well known also for'... So Bentl. and Orelli.

25. cornicis vetulæ. Carm. iii. xvii. 13., annosa. The age of the crow was proverbial; cp. Juven. x. 247., Mart. x. lxvii. 5.; Ov. Am. ii. vi. 36.

ODE XIV.

This ode corresponds with the fourth, entitled *Drusi Laudes*, and celebrates in a similar strain his elder brother (Major Neronum, ver. 14.) Tiberius.

Auguste, virtutes in ævum
Per titulos memoresque fastos

Æternæ, O, qua sol habitabiles 5

Illustrat oras, maxime principum ?

Quem legis expertes Latinæ

Vindelici didicere nuper,

Quid Marte posses. Milite nam tuo
Drusus Genaunos, implacidum genus, 10

Breunosque veloces, et arces

Alpibus impositas tremendis,

Dejecit acer plus vice simplici ;

Major Neronum mox grave prolium

Commisit, immanesque Rætos 15

Auspiciis pepulit secundis :

Spectandus in certamine Martio,

Devota morti pectora liberæ

Quantis fatigaret ruinis :

Indomitas prope qualis undas 20

Exercet Auster, Pleiadam choro

4. titulos ; as notis, Carm. iv. viii. 13. Cp. Sat. i. vi. 17.

5. æternæ, 'perpetuate.' Orelli instances, as other old words preserved by Horace, claro, Carm. iv. iii. 4. ; indecoro, iv. 36. ; inimico, xv. 20. ; intaminatus, iii. ii. 18. habitabiles oras. Gr. τῆς οἰκουμένης.

7. quem didicere quid posses. Greek construction, illustrated by Elmsley, on Medea, 440.

10. Genaunos. This tribe is placed by Orelli in the Tyrolese Val di Non (N. of Lago di Garda). They are commonly marked farther west.

Breunos, near Brunecken, and the Breuner Mountain, which probably owes its name to them.

13. plus vice simplici, 'with more than a single or mere requital ;' i. e. with an overwhelming slaughter. (So the Schol. and Orelli, who condemns the interpretation *plus quam semel* as "ultimæ Latinitatis.") Comp. Liv. ix. 3. : multiplices pœnas expetitas.

16. auspiciis. See the Dict. of Antiq., voc. AUSPICIUM, and comp. below, tuos divos, ver. 33-4.

21. Pleiadam, Atlantides, Virg. Georg. i. 221., sisters of the Hyades, changed into stars on the neck of Taurus.

— septem dici sex tamen esse solent. Ov. Fast. iv. 170.

Orelli quotes a fragment of Mæro (the Byzantine poetess, fl. 300 A.C.):

Scindente nubes: impiger hostium
 Vexare turmas, et frementem
 Mittere equum medios per ignes.

Sic tauriformis volvitur Aufidus 25
 Qui regna Dauni præfluit Apuli,
 Quum sævit, horrendamque cultis
 Diluvium meditatur agris:

Ut barbarorum Claudius agmina 30
 Ferrata vasto diruit impetu,
 Primosque et extremos metendo
 Stravit humum, sine clade victor,

Te copias, te consilium et tuos
 Præbente divos. Nam, tibi quo die 35
 Portus Alexandria supplex
 Et vacuum patefecit aulam,

Fortuna lustrò prospera tertio
 Belli secundos reddidit exitus,
 Laudemque et optatum peractis
 Imperiis decus arrogavit. 40

- at (sc. the Pleiads) δὴ τοι Δέρεος
 καὶ χεῖματος ἑγγελοὶ εἰσι.
 22. scindente nubes. i. e. in
 storms, as
 tantus se nubibus imber
 Ruperat. Virg. *Æn.* xi. 548.
 24. per ignes. A prov. for any
 'danger.' So Gr. *διὰ πυρὸς λέγει*.
 ignes and gladios are joined to-
 gether in Ov. *Met.* viii. 76.; *πῦρ*
 and *φάσγανον*, Eur. *Phœn.* 521.
 25. tauriformis. Gr. *ταυρόμορ-*
φος, Eur. *Ion.* 1261. From the Ho-
 meric description of Scamander:
μεμυκὸς, ἥτε ταῦρος, Il. *φ.* 237.
 Cp. Virg. *Æn.* viii. 77., corniger; and
 Georg. iv. 371.
 Aufidus. Violen. *Carm.* iii. xxx.
 10.; cp. Sat. i. i. 58.
 29. Claudius. The full name was
 Tiberius Claudius Nero Cæsar.
31. metendo. Cp. the simile,
 Hom. Il. *λ.* 67.,
οἱ δ' ὥστ' ἀμητῆρες, κ. τ. λ.;
 and (for the exact word-parallel)
 Virg. *Æn.* x. 513.,
Proxima quæque metit gladio.
 32. sine clade victor. i. e. with-
 out loss. Livy's "incruentus de-
 vicit:" ix. 17.
 33. te copias . . . divos. Ov.
Trist. ii. 174.:
Auspicium cui (sc. duci) das grande
Deosque tuos.
 Suetonius (*Octav.* 21.), enumerating
 the conquered countries, says, "Do-
 muit partim ductu partim auspiciis
 suis."
 37. lustrò. *Carm.* ii. iv. 24. and
 iv. i. 6.
 40. arrogavit. 'And has added
 a fresh glory to your past commands.'

Te Cantaber non ante domabilia,
Medusque, et Indus, te profugus Scythes

Miratur, o tutela præsens
Italix dominæque Romæ :

Te, fontium qui celat origines, 45

Nilusque, et Ister, te rapidus Tigris,

Te belluosus qui remotis
Obstrepat Oceanus Britannis :

Te non paventis funera Galliæ
Duræque tellus audit Iberiæ ; 50

Te cæde gaudentes Sygambri
Compositis venerantur armis.

CARMEN XV.

AUGUSTI LAUDES.

PHÆBUS volentem prælia me loqui

Victas et urbes, increpuit lyra :

Ne parva Tyrrenum per æquor
Vela darem. Tua, Cæsar, ætas

Fruges et agris retulit uberes, 5

Et signa nostro restituit Jovi,

41. Cantaber. Carm. II. vi. 2.
42. profugus Scythes. i. e. nomad Scythian. See Carm. III. xxiv. 9.

44. dominæ. Ov. Fast. iv. 831., dominæque potentia terræ.

45. Ov. Am. III. vi. 40.

47. belluosus. The Homeric *μολύβδινος*.

remotis Britannia. Carm. I. xxxv. 29.

51. Sygambri. Carm. IV. ii. 36.

ODE XV.

1. Phœbus volentem. Cp. Virg. Ecl. vi. 3. :

Cum canerem reges, etc.

2. increpuit lyra, 'checked me with his lyre.' The same phrase occurs in the last line of Ovid's Fasti, expressing assent or approval. It seems to be one naturally applicable to a *χοροδιδασκαλος*, who would interrupt (for correction or guidance) the musician by striking notes on his own instrument.

4. vela darem. Used by Virgil with the same metaphor :

pelagogue volans da vela patenti.
Georg. II. 41.

6. signa restituit. See note on Carm. II. ii. 17.

Derepta Parthorum superbis Postibus, et vacuum duellis	
Janum Quirini clausit, et ordinem Rectum evaganti frena Licentiæ	10
Injecit, emovitque culpas, Et veteres revocavit artes :	
Per quas Latinum nomen et Italæ Crevere vires, fama que et imperi	
Porrecta majestas ad ortus Solis ab Hesperio cubili.	15
Custode rerum Cæsare, non furor Civilis aut vis exigit otium,	
Non ira, quæ procudit enses, Et miseras inimicat urbes.	20
Non, qui profundum Danubium bibunt, Edicta rumpent Julia, non Getæ,	
Non Seres, infidive Persæ, Non Tanain prope flumen orti.	
Nosque et profestis lucibus et sacris, Inter jocos munera Liberi,	25
Cum prole matronisque nostris, Rite deos prius apprecati,	

9. *Janum Quirini*. i. e. 'closed the war-gate of Quirinus' (the tutelary deity).

This has been altered by editors to *Janum Quirinum*, as the appellation more usual in invoking Janus; but there is no MS. authority for the change, nor was Horace tied to that form in mentioning, not the god, but his temple, esp. if (as Bentley suggests) *Quirinus* in the common formulae was used adjectively.

Quirinus was the name under which Romulus was worshipped (*Ov. Fast.* ii. 475.), and is a name assigned to Augustus in *Virg. Geor.* iii. 27.

Janua. See Cookeley's Map of Rome, p. 20.

clausit. Cp. *Ov. Fast.* i. 121.

10. *evaganti*. Used actively with acc. c. The same force of *ex* in compounds is seen in *exeo*, *evado*, *excedo*, *crepo*. Still these verbs, though transitive, are not used in the passive voice.

21. *qui bibunt*. So *Carm.* iii. x. 1.; cp. *Rhodani potor*, *Carm.* ii. xx. 20.

22. *edicta*. So, above, the unconquered were called *legis expertes Latine*, *Carm.* iv. xiv. 7.

25. *profestis*. i. e. common days. *Sat.* ii. ii. 116.

Virtute functos, more patrum, duces,

Lydis remixto carmine tibiis,

30

Trojamque et Anchisen et almæ

Progeniem Veneris canamus.

29. virtute functos, 'who have done their duty,' 'our renowned chiefs.'

more patrum. Cp. Cic. Tusc. i. 2.: canere ad tibicinem de clarorum hominum virtutibus.

30. Lydis tibiis. tibia (αὐλός) generally transl. 'flute,' but when enlarged and ornamented

(orichalco vincta tubæque
Æmula. Ara, P. 202.),

more like our flageolet, or even clarinet. For the tibiæ, or double flutes, see on Epod. ix. 5.

Lydis is probably a mere poetical epithet, as Berecynthiæ in Carm. iv. i. 22.; yet see what is said of the Lydian mode in the Dict. of Antiq. (art. TIBIA), p. 969.

32. progeniem i. e. 'Æneas our great ancestor.' Cp., below, the title given to Augustus in Carm. Sec. 50.

CARMEN SECULARE

PRO INCOLUMITATE IMPERII.

PHŒBE, silvarumque potens Diana,
Lucidum cœli decus, o colendi
Semper et culti, date, quæ precamur
Tempore sacro :

Quo Sibyllini monuere versus 5
Virgines lectas puerosque castos
Dis, quibus septem placuere colles,
Dicere carmen.

Alme Sol, curru nitido diem qui
Promis et celas, aliasque et idem 10
Nasceris, possis nihil urbe Roma
Visere majus.

Rite maturos aperire partus
Lenis, Ilithyia, tuere matres :
Sive tu Lucina probas vocari, 15
Seu Genitalis.

An ode accompanying the performance of the Ludi Seculares. (See an account of them in Merivale, Hist. ch. xxxv.) They were celebrated by Augustus B. C. 17. Jani (in his argument to C. iv. vi.) characterises that ode as a first attempt or preface to this : "Seculari carmini privatim præludit poeta et quasi præfatur."

The *seculum* is marked in ver. 21. as a period of 110 years.

1. Phœbe, silvarumque. Carm. i. xxi. (See also note, C. i. ii. 32.)

13. *aperire*, 'to aid the timely birth.' Cp.

ἀ μὲν (sc. Ἀρτεμις) ἔλυσεν ἐμῶν
ᾠδῶνα μολῶσα.

Antip. Ep. in Gr. Anthology.

14. *lenis* governs *aperire*, as in Carm. i. xxiv. 17.

15. *sive tu* . . . Cp. Plato, Cratyl. p. 400. § 38. *ad fin.* : ὥσπερ ἐν ταῖς εὐχαῖς, κ.τ.λ. Cp. Æsch. Agam. 160. : Ζεὺς, ὅστις ποτ' ἐστίν, εἰ τόδ' αὐτῇ φίλον κεκλημένῳ . . .

16. *genitalis*. Ἀρτεμις Δοχεία.

Diva, producas subolem, Patrumque
 Prosperes decreta super jugandis
 Feminis, prolisque novæ feraci
 Lege marita:

20

Certus undenos decies per annos
 Orbis ut cantus referatque ludos,
 Ter die claro, totiesque grata
 Nocte frequentes.

Vosque veraces cecinisse, Parcæ, 25
 Quod semel dictum est, stabilisque rerum
 Terminus servat, bona jam peractis
 Jungite fata.

Fertilis frugum pecorisque Tellus
 Spicea donet Cererem corona: 30
 Nutriant fetus et aquæ salubres,
 Et Jovis auræ.

Condito mitis placidusque telo
 Supplices audi pueros, Apollo:

17. *producas*. i. e. bring to manhood: as (in the epigram quoted on ver. 13.) *Φαῖδρος δ' εἰς ἡβαν ἀπαρεvas ἡδύγυρο*.

18. *decreta*, the *Lex Julia*, de *Maritandis Ordinibus*, a law for the regulation of marriages, and the promotion of them. Degrading marriages were made illegal, and the illegality was a bar to receiving legacies; penalties were imposed on celibacy.

This law appears to have passed B. C. 18; in A. D. 9 it was amended and added to, in the consulship of M. Papius Mutilus and L. Poppæus Secundus, after which time the title of the law is given commonly as *Lex Julia et Papiæ Poppææ*.

22. *orbis*, 'cycle.'

23. *ter die*. i. e. 'For three days and nights celebrated by multitudes.'

25. *veraces*. An allusion to the oracles of the Sibylline books.

26. *quod semel dictum est*. The proper notion of *fatum*, i. e. a thing decreed. "*Fata sunt quæ divi fantur*:" Serv. on *Æn.* ii. 777.

stabilisque terminus. i. e. 'which the determinate issue of events keeps up' (i. e. carries out to completion). Cp.

Concordes stabili fatorum numine Parcæ. Virg. *Ecl.* iv. 47.

terminus, 'a bound or limitation;' hence, 'a final decision not to be overstepped.' So *τέρμα*, Eur. *Suppl.* 617.:

ἀπάντων τέρμ' ἔχοντες αὐτοὶ (sc. *θεοὶ*).

Cp. Lucret. i. 78.; Virg. *Æn.* iv. 614., *terminus hæret*.

31—33. Cp. *Epist.* II. i. 135—7.

Siderum regina bicornis, audi, 35
Luna puellas.

Roma si vestrum est opus, Iliæque
Litus Etruscum tenere turmæ,
Jussa pars mutare Lares et urbem
Sospite cursu : 40

Cui per ardentem sine fraude Trojam
Castus Æneas patriæ superstes
Liberum munivit iter, daturus
Plura relictis :

Dî, probos mores docili juventæ, 45
Dî, senectuti placidæ quietem,
Romulæ genti date remque prolemque
Et decus omne.

Quæque vos bobus veneratur albis
Clarus Anchisæ Venerisque sanguis, 50
Impetret, bellante prior, jacentem
Lenis in hostem.

Jam mari terraque manus potentes
Medus, Albanasque timet secures :

37. *vestrum opus*. i. e. founded under your auspices and your direction. Cp. *jussa*, ver. 39.; and with that, Virg. *Æn.* iv. 345.

41. *sine fraude*. So Carm. II. xix. 20.

46. *senectuti placidæ*. "*Placida* egregie dicitur senectus, quæ sibi placet, prorsus contenta est vitâ et ante actâ et eâ quæ etiamnunc ipsi concessa est."—Orelli. I transcribe the note, partly as indicating the emphatic force of the epithets here used, partly as coinciding remarkably with the well-known lines of "The Christian Year:"

"Such calm old age as conscience pure,
And self-commanding hearts,
ensure."

49. *quæque veneratur*. *veneror* is here used with the sense and construction of *precor*, governing a double accusative. Cp. Sat. II. vi. 8.; and Cicer. ad Fam. vi. 7.: qui multa deos venerati sunt contra ejus salutem.

Cp. Virg. *Æn.* iii. 34—36.

51. *bellante prior*. Virg. *Æn.* vi. 854.

54. *Albanas*, 'Roman,' alluding to the colonisation from Alba.

Jam Scythæ responsa petunt, superbi 55
Nuper, et Indi.

Jam Fides, et Pax, et Honor, Pudorque
Priscus, et neglecta redire Virtus
Audet : apparetque beata pleno 60
Copia cornu.

Augur, et fulgente decorus arcu
Phœbus, acceptusque novem Camenis,
Qui salutari levat arte fessos
Corporis artus.

Si Palatinas videt æquus arces, 65
Remque Romanam Latiumque felix
Alterum in lustrum, meliusque semper
Proroget ævum.

Quæque Aventinum tenet Algidumque,
Quindecim Diana preces virorum 70
Curet, et votis puerorum amicas.
Applicet aures.

Hæc Jovem sentire, deosque cunctos,
Spem bonam certamque domum reporto,
Doctus et Phœbi chorus et Dianæ 75
Dicere laudes.

secures. i. a. the fasces—'The R. power.'

58. priscus. Virg. Æn. vi. 879.

60. copia cornu. Carm. i. xvii. 16. ; Epist. i. xii. 29.

62. acceptus Camenis.

Φαῖδος ἀγῆτωρ μελέων.

Eur. Med. 426.

63. Cp. Ov. Met. i. 521., opifer.

67. lustrum may be an allusion to the recent extension of Augustus's προστasia for another five years.

69. Aventinum. Diana had a temple there.

Algidum. Cp. Carm. i. xxi. 6.

70. quindecim viri, the custodiers of the Sibylline books.

Q. HORATII FLACCI EPODON LIBER.

CARMEN I.

AD MÆCENATEM.

IBIS Liburnis inter alta navium,
 Amice, propugnacula,
 Paratus omne Cæsaris periculum
 Subire, Mæcenas, tuo.
 Quid nos, quibus te vita si superstite 5
 Jucunda, si contra, gravis?
 Utrumne jussi persequemur otium,
 Non dulce, ni tecum simul?
 An hunc laborem mente laturi, decet
 Qua ferre non molles viros? 10
 Feremus; et te vel per Alpium juga,
 Inhospitalem et Caucasum,
 Vel occidentis usque ad ultimum sinum
 Forti sequemur pectore.

EPODE I.

Written just before the battle of Actium (cp. Bentley's Chronology). Epode ix. appears to have been composed upon receiving the first news of it.

1. *Liburnis*. Carm. i. xxxvii. 30. *alta propugnacula*. The ships in Antony's fleet were of unusual height and size, having as many as 10 banks of oars (*δευήρεις*, Plutarch's Life of Antony). Virg., *Æn.* viii. 692.,

compares them to floating islands: "*Cycladas aut montes, &c.*"

5. *vita si*. This seems to be a blending of the two constr. "*si superstes mihi eris*," and "*te superstite*."

vita sit is found in several good copies, and is not unlikely to be the true reading. Yet the context "*si contra*" favours the common one.

7. *persequemur otium*. A phrase used by Cicero, *De Off.* iii. 1.

Roges, tuum labore quid juvem meo	15
Imbellis ac firmus parum?	
Comes minore sum futurus in metu,	
Qui major absentes habet:	
Ut assidens implumibus pullis avis	
Serpentium allapsus timet	20
Magis relictis; non, ut adsit, auxilî	
Latura plus præsentibus.	
Libenter hoc et omne militabitur	
Bellum in tuæ spem gratiæ;	
Non ut juvencis illigata pluribus	25
Aratra nitantur mea:	
Pecusye Calabris ante sidus fervidum	
Lucana mutet pascuis:	
Nec ut superni villa candens Tusculi	
Circæa tangat mœnia.	30
Satis superque me benignitas tua	
Ditavit: haud paravero,	
Quod aut avarus ut Chremes terra premam,	
Discinctus aut perdam nepos.	

16. ἀπτόλεμος καὶ ἀναλκας. Hom. Il. β. 201.

18. cogit et absentes plura timere locus. Ov. Ep. xix. 110.

19. ut avis serpentium. Æsch. Sept. c. Th. 291.;

δράκοντας ὅς τις τέκνων ὑπερδέδοικεν . . . πελεῖας.

21. non ut adsit. Hom. Il. λ. 116.;

Ἡ δ' (sc. ἔλαφος) εἶπερ τε τύχῃσι μάλα σχεδὸν, οὐ δύναται σφίχραισμεῖν.

23. militabitur bellum. "Elegantior et nove dictum:" Schol.

25. i. e. not for the sake of gain or gifts.

28. Calabris Lucana mutet. i. e. go from Calabria into Lucania.

On mutet, see Carm. i. xvii. 2.

"Calabria saltibus adjecti Lucani" (Ep. II. ii. 177.) were coveted by

cattle-owners as affording them alternations of summer and winter pasturage; the woods and hills of Lucania supplying the first, the mild soft climate of Calabria the second.

29. Tusculi Circæa mœnia. See Carm. III. xxix. 8.

31. satis ditavit. Cp. Carm. II. xviii. 12. sq., III. xvi. 38.

34. discinctus, 'slovenly indressed,' then, 'careless and dissolute,' opposed to succinctus.

CARMEN II.

'BEATUS ille, qui procul negotiis,
 Ut prisca gens mortalium,
 Paterna rura bobus exercet suis,
 Solutus omni fenore.
 Neque excitatur classico miles truci, 5
 Neque horret iratum mare,
 Forumque vitat et superba civium
 Potentiorum limina.
 Ergo aut adulta vitium propagine 10
 Altas maritat populos,
 Aut in reducta valle mugientium
 Prospectat errantes greges;
 Inutilesque falce ramos amputans
 Feliciores inserit;
 Aut pressa puris mella condit amphoris; 15
 Aut tondet infirmas oves;
 Vel, quum decorum mitibus pomis caput
 Auctumnus agris extulit,
 Ut gaudet insitiva decerpens pira,
 Certantem et uvam purpuræ, 20
 Qua muneretur te, Priape, et te, pater

EPODE II.

A description of a country life, put
 into the mouth of a usurer, Alfina.
 See the concluding lines, which give
 the poem a satiric cast.

3. *exercet*. Similarly used in
 Virg. Georg. i. 99.

5. *miles*, 'as a soldier.'

6. *neque horret*. i. e. he is not
 exposed to its dangers.

9. *adultâ propagine*. i. e. with
 the layers as they grow up. For
 this mode of planting see Virg.
 Georg. ii. 26., and, for its application

to vines, ver. 63. : *propagine vites*
 respondent.

13. *amputans*. Virg. Georg. ii.
 407.

14. *inserit*. Cp. ver. 19., *insitiva*.
 Grafting (*inserere*) is described Virg.
 Georg. ii. 73.

15. *pressa mella*. Comp. Virg.
 Georg. iv. 140.

20. *certantem purpuræ*. Carm.
 ii. v. 12.

21. *Priape*, the god of gardens.
 Virg. Georg. iv. 111. For the offer-
 ings to him cp. Catull. 19, 20.

Silvane, tutor finium.
 Libet jacere, modo sub antiqua ilice,
 Modo in tenaci gramine.
 Labuntur altis interim ripis aquæ, 25
 Queruntur in silvis aves,
 Fontesque lymphis obstrepunt manantibus,
 Somnos quod invitet leves.
 At quum Tonantis annus hibernus Jovis
 Imbres nivesque comparat, 30
 Aut trudit acres hinc et hinc multa cane
 Apros in obstantes plagas;
 Aut amite levi rara tendit retia,
 Turdis edacibus dolos;
 Pavidumque leporem, et advenam laqueo gruem, 35
 Jucunda captat præmia.
 Quis non malarum, quas amor curas habet,
 Hæc inter obliviscitur?
 Quod si pudica mulier in partem juvet
 Domum atque dulces liberos, 40
 Sabina qualis, aut perusta solibus
 Pernicis uxor Apuli,
 Sacrum et vetustis exstruat lignis focum,
 Lassi sub adventum viri;
 Claudensque textis cratibus lætum pecus, 45
 Distenta siccet ubera;
 Et horna dulci vina promens dolio,

22. *Silvane*. Virg. *Æn.* viii. 601.; cp. *Carm.* iii. xxix. 23.

27. *fontesque obstrepunt*, scil. *jucenti*. There is an elegant (but needless) reading proposed instead of the existing one: viz. *frondes*, making *lymphis* the dative, not the abl. c. The verse would then correspond to Prop. iv. iv. 4.:

nativis obstrepat arbor aquis.

Ovid, *Fast.* iii. 18. may be compared with either reading.

29. *annus hibernus*. So *Carm.* iii. xxiii. 8.; *frigidus annus*, Virg. *Æn.* vi. 311.

41. *perusta*, 'sunburnt and hardy.' Gr. *ῥαιωμένος*; cp. *Carm.* i. viii. 4. *Sabina*. Cp. Virg. *Georg.* ii. 532.; *Ov. Medic. Fac.* 11. sq.; and *Carm.* iii. vi. 38., *Sabellis . . . et severæ* *Matris*.

Dapes inemptas apparet :
 Non me Lucrina juverint conchylia,
 Magisve rhombus, aut scari, 50
 Si quos Eois intonata fluctibus
 Hiems ad hoc vertat mare ;
 Non Afra avis descendat in ventrem meum,
 Non attagen Ionicus
 Jucundior, quam lecta de pinguissimis 55
 Oliva ramis arborum,
 Aut herba lapathi prata amantis, et gravi
 Malvæ salubres corpori,
 Vel agna festis cæsa Terminalibus,
 Vel hædus ereptus lupo. 60
 Has inter epulas, ut juvat pastas oves
 Videre properantes domum !
 Videre fessos vomerem inversum boves
 Collo trahentes languido !
 Positosque vernas, ditis examen domus, 65
 Circum renidentes Lares !"
 Hæc ubi locutus fenerator Alfius,
 Jam jam futurus rusticus,

48. *dapes inemptas*. So Virg. Georg. iv. 133. ; compare the praises of Peace in Aristophanes,—

πολλὰ γὰρ ἐπείσχομεν πρὶν ποτ'
 ἐπὶ σοῦ

γλύκεα καὶ δάπανα καὶ φίλα.

Pac. 593.

and the complaints in Arist. Acharn. 34—36.

inemptas *conchylia*. Cp. Sat. ii. 120.

49. *Lucrina*, 'from the Lucrinus Lacus,' near Baia. Juvenal, Sat. iv. 141., mentions the Lucrinum Sæxum as famous for its oysters. Nearly all these delicacies are enumerated again in Sat. ii. ii.

51. *intonata*. A word of rare form and usage.

53. *Afra avis*, the Guinea fowl, *Numida meleagris* (see the legend of the name in Ov. Met. viii. 541. sq.). Martial calls them *Numidicæ guttatæ* (i. e. spotted or speckled), III. lviii. 15.

54. *attagen Ionicus*. Cp. Mart. xiii. 61. Probably the woodcock, which abounds in Greece and its coasts.

57. *gravi*. Compare the epithet for *malvæ*, in Carm. i. xxxi. 16., *leves*, i. e. light of digestion.

59. *Terminalibus*. For the honours of Terminus see Ov. Fast. ii. 640. sqq.

65. *ditis ex domûa*. Orelli cp. Tibull. ii. i. 23. :

Turbaque vernarum satori bona
 signa coloni.

Omnem redegit Idibus pecuniam—
Quærit Kalendis ponere.

70

CARMEN III.

AD MÆCENATEM.

PARENTIS olim si quis impia manu

Senile guttur fregerit,

Edit cicutis allium nocentius.

O dura messorum ilia!

Quid hoc veneni sævit in præcordiis?

5

Num viperinus his cruor

Incoctus herbis me fefellit? an malas

Canidia tractavit dapes?

Ut Argonautas præter omnes candidum

Medea mirata est ducem,

10

Ignota tauris illigaturum juga,

Perunxit hoc Iasonem:

Hoc delibutis ulta donis pellicem,

Serpente fugit alite.

69. *redegit.* i. e. he called in. The interest on loans was calculated at Rome by the month; and notices or claims of payment would be made accordingly. The Ides are mentioned as a 'pay day,' Sat. i. vi. 75.

70. *ponere* (the opposite of *redigere*), 'to lay out at interest, to lend.'

EPODE III.

An invective against garlic (as worse than hemlock (ver. 3.) or poison (ver. 5.), or the drugs of Medea or Nessus). Mæcenas, apparently, in jest (*jocosus*, ver 20.) had had the vegetables seasoned with it.

1. *si quis fregerit.* Carm. ii. xiii. 5.

3. *edit.* An old form, *edim*, is, it for *edam*. The actual punishment of parricide is alluded to by Juvenal, Sat. viii. 214.

4. *messorum.* Virg. Ecl. ii. 10.: *fessis messoribus æstu olentes.*

8. *tractavit*, as in Carm. ii. xiii. 9.

9. *præter omnes candidum.* Apollo. Rh. iii. 443. 918.

13. *hoc delibutis.* From *delibuo*, a verb of the same root as the Gr. *ἀλειφω*.

Obs. that the principal idea is here expressed by the participle, the subordinate one by the verb.

pellicem, 'her rival.' Cp. below, Epod. v. 63., where the story is given more fully.

Nec tantus unquam siderum insedit vapor 11
 Siticulosæ Apuliæ:
 Nec munus humeris efficacis Herculis
 Inarsit æstuosius.
 At, si quid unquam tale concupiveris,
 Jocose Mæcenas, precor 20
 Manum puella savio opponat tuo,
 Extrema et in sponda cubet.

CARMEN IV.

LUPIS et agnis quanta sortito obtigit,
 Tecum mihi discordia est,
 Ibericis peruste funibus latus,
 Et crura dura compede.
 Licet superbus ambules pecunia, 5
 Fortuna non mutat genus.
 Videsne, Sacram metiente te Viam
 Cum bis trium ulnarum toga,

15. vapor, 'heat' Lucret. i. 492.; Virg. *Æn.* v. 683.

17. nec munus. Cp. Epod. xvii. 30—32.

21. savio, properly 'the lip,' as osculum, Carm. i. xiii. 15. Catull., xcix. 2., uses the dimin. saviolum: Saviolum dulci dulcius ambrosiâ.

22. extremâ in spondâ, 'at the sofa's (triclinium) furthest edge.'

EPODE IV.

An invective against some unknown person raised unworthily to office (Compare Catull. lii.).

This person has been commonly identified with Pomp. Menas (mentioned in the note on Carm. III. xvi. 16.), who was, however, an officer of the navy, not of the army, as is implied in ver. 20.; others give him

the name of Vedius Rufus. Orelli quotes two inscriptions from the copies:—

(1.) "Ad Sextum Menam Pompeii libertum."

(2.) "Vedum Rufum ex servitute miratur usurpasse equestrem dignitatem usque ad tribunatum militarem."

1. lupis et agnis. Hom. II. χ . 263.

sortitô, adv., 'by lot;' here, 'by course of nature, naturally.'

3. Ibericis funibus, 'made of the spartum or Spanish broom.' (Comp. the anecdote, and explanation of Iberiæ herbæ by spartum, in Quintil. Inst. O. viii. ii. 2.)

peruste, 'galled.' Cp. Ioris ureria, Epist. i. xvi. 47.

So scotus, in ver. 11., 'scourged.'

8. bis trium u. toga. i. e. a

Ut ora vertat huc et huc euntium
 Liberrima indignatio? 10
 "Sectus flagellis hic Triumviralibus,
 Præconis ad fastidium,
 Arat Falerni mille fundi jugera
 Et Appiam mannīs terit;
 Sedilibusque magnus in primis eques, 15
 Othone contempto, sedet.

showy sumptuous dress, as "amplissimā veste" (worn by the matrons in their rejoicing), Liv. xxvii. 52. E contrar. "arcta toga," Epist. l. xviii. 30.

bis ter is found in several MSS.; but it is bad Latin, and seems but a copyist's explanation of the figure III. or the abbreviated form *bis l.*

trium is a correction generally adopted.

9. ora vertat. i. e. avertat, in disgust. So the Schol.

11. Triumviralibus. The Triumviri Capiteles (vindices rerum capitalium, Sall. Cat. 55.) were charged with the execution of the penal sentences of the law.

This invective may in a general way be compared with that of Juvenal against the elevation and insolence of the slave:

verna Canopi...

Nuper in hanc urbem pedibus qui venerat albis.

Sat. i. 26. 111.

12. præconis. It seems to have been the office of the præco to proclaim the grounds of the punishment during its infliction.

Juvenal's expression (though not to be confounded in meaning) may be compared:

hebetes lasso lictore secures.

Sat. viii. 136.

13. arat. i. e. owns. Cp. Epod. i. 25.

14. Appiam, the Via Appia, as

Sacram Viam in ver. 7., 'the most public walks and roads.'

15. sedilibusque, etc. i. e. 'And he is made an Eques.' The "sedilia prima" were the fourteen rows of seats behind the senators in the orchestra, assigned by L. Rosc. Otho (Lex Roscia Theatralis, 67 B.C.) to the Equestrian order.

Hence "sedere in quatuordecim" is a phrase to express taking rank as an eques. See Cic. ad. Fam. x. 32. "in quatuordecim sessum deduxit." So Sueton. J. Cæsar, 39. Compare the opposite phrase:

"De pulvino surgat

Equestri." Juv. Sat. iii. 154.

Equites could not take advantage of this law without possessing the census equestris of 400,000 lîs. See Epist. i. i. 58—62.

16. Othone contempto. There is some difficulty here. Why is Otho said "contemni" unless (which no one supposes) this intruder broke the law? Gesner and Bentley ingeniously explain it "that he was independent of the law, having complied with its requirements." But if we suppose (and it is a probable supposition) that Otho intended to admit none but "ingenui et cives" into the order, and that the property qualification was proposed with this view, it will be clear that this elevation of wealthy base-born adventurers defeated his purpose, and that they took their seats

Quid attinet tot ora navium gravi
 Rostrata duci pondere
 Contra latrones atque servilem manum,
 Hoc, hoc tribuno militum?"

20

CARMEN V.

IN CANIDIAM VENEFICAM.

"AT, o deorum quicquid in cœlo regit
 Terras et humanum genus!
 Quid iste fert tumultus? aut quid omnium
 Vultus in unum me truces?
 Per liberos te, si vocata partubus
 Lucina veris adfuit,
 Per hoc inane purpuræ decus precor,
 Per improbaturum hæc Jovem,

5

"in despite of, or against the spirit of, his law."

19. *latrones . . servilem manum.* This is understood of the fleet of Sextus Pompeius, of whom similarly Florus, iv. viii. 2., says, "quam diversus a patre! Ille Cilicas extinxerat, hic secum piratas navales agitabat." Comp. below, Epod. ix. 10. :

Servis amicus perfidia.

EPODE V.

In this epode is described an assembly of Neapolitan witches, meeting for their magical rites: Canidia is the chief, assisted by Sagana, Veia, and Folia. (They are similarly described, Sat. i. viii. 19—36.) Their purpose is to compose a charm (*amoris poculum*, *φάρμακον*) for Varus.

(Horace represents himself in Epode xvii. as spellbound by such a charm.) The principal act is the burial of a

child alive, up to the chin. (The Ode opens with an appeal to them as they strip him, and closes with his curse.) The atrocity of offering "puerorum exta" is charged by Cicero upon Vatinius. (in Vat. 6.) Orelli quotes from the Latin Anthology an epitaph upon a child supposed to have been so sacrificed. It may be remembered that charges of the kind were not unfrequently brought by the malignant against the early Christians. The minor ceremonies (ver. 17—24.) may be compared with the witch scenes in "Macbeth."

1. *at o deorum.* A resemblance has been traced (Classic. Journ. vol. ix.) between this passage and the speech of P. Calavius in Livy, xxiii. 9.

5. *partubus veris*, "if you have really born children." Cp. Epod. xvii. 50.

Quid ut noverca me intueris, aut uti Petita ferro bellua?"—	10
Ut hæc tremante questus ore constitit Insignibus raptis puer, Impube corpus, quale posset impia Mollire Thracum pectora ;	
Canidia brevibus implicata viperis Crines et incomptum caput, .	15
Jubet sepulcris caprificos erutas, Jubet cupressus funebres, Et uncta turpis ova ranæ sanguine, Plumamque nocturnæ strigis,	20
Herbasque, quas Iolcos atque Iberia Mittit venenorum ferax, Et ossa ab ore rapta jejunæ canis, Flammis aduri Colchicis.	
At expedita Sagana, per totam domum Spargens Avernales aquas, Horret capillis ut marinus asperis Echinus, aut currens aper.	25
Abacta nulla Veia conscientia Ligonibus duris humum	30

12. *insignibus*. i. e. the toga prætexta (or purpura, ver. 7.) and the bulla worn by children of high rank.

15. *implicata viperis*. i. e. like a Fury or Gorgon. Cp. *crinita draconibus ora*, Ov. Met. iv. 770.; Virg. Æn. vi. 281., vii. 329—447.

20. *nocturnæ strigis*, a bird of ill omen. See Ovid's descr., Fast. vi. 131. sq.; and cp. *strigis infames alas*, in Met. vii. 269.

21. *Iolcos*, in Thessaly, famous as the port from which the Argonauts sailed.

Iberia, in Pontus, between Armenia and Colchia.

Virgil speaks of "Ponto lecta ve-

nena," adding "nascuntur plurima Ponto," Ecl. viii. 95.

24. *Colchicis*. Another reference to the same countries as a fabled seat of magicians. So below, ver. 62., "venena Medææ." So Carm. ii. xiii. 8.

26. *Avernales*. Cp. Virg. Æn. iv. 512.

28. *currens*, 'a rushing boar.' "Furena," Schol. There is no objection to this, but that a mere epithet is out of place here unless it were such an one as *silvestris* or *Laurens* (Bentley's conjecture), which might correspond to *marinus*. It is easy to see that, though joined with *aper*, it has reference to *Sagana*

Exhaustiebat, ingemens laboribus ;
 Quo posset infossus puer
 Longo die bis terque mutata dapis
 Inemori spectaculo ;
 Quum promineret ore, quantum exstant aqua 35
 Suspensa mento corpora :
 Exsucta uti medulla et aridum jecur
 Amoris esset poculum,
 Interminato quum semel fixæ cibo
 Intabuissent pupulæ. 40
 Non defuisse masculæ libidinis
 Ariminensem Foliam,
 Et otiosa credidit Neapolis,
 Et omne vicinum oppidum ;
 Quæ sidera excantata voce Thessala 45
 Lunamque cælo deripit.
 Hic irresectum sæva dente livido
 Canidia rodens pollicem
 Quid dixit aut quid tacuit ? " O rebus meis
 Non infideles arbitrae, 50
 Nox et Diana, quæ silentium regis,

31. *ingemens*, 'panting, sobbing,' with her exertion. Lucret. v. 210; Virg. Georg. i. 46.

34. *inemori*, an unusual compound. Chishull (in Mus. Crit.) compares *ἐναροδύσκειν*.

37. *exsucta*, 'drained out,' i. e., by hunger and the torturing expectation of food.

39. *interminato*, i. e. *interdicto*, from "inter" and "minor," a rare compound, and used in a passive, not (as usually) in a deponent sense.

41. *masculæ*, 'unfeminine, unnatural.

non defuisse. i. e. *adfuisse*.

43. *otiosa Neapolis*.

In otia natam

Parthenopen. Ov. Met. xv. 711.

45. Cp. Epod. xvii. 5.; Virg. Ecl. viii. 69.

47. *irresectum pollicem*. Furies and hags seem to have been represented with long claw-like nails. So the ghost in ver. 93.; cp. Sat. i. viii. 26., where the witches are said *scalpere terram unguibus*.

50. *arbitrae*. Milton has adopted this word :

"Overhead the moon sits arbitress."
 Par. L. i. 785.

50—52. Cp. Medea's invocation, Ov. Met. vii. 192. :

"Nox, ait, arcanis fidissima . . .
 Tuque triceps Hecate, quæ cospicis conscia nostris
 Adjutrixque venis."

Arcana quum fiunt sacra,
 Nunc, nunc adeste : nunc in hostiles domos
 Iram atque numen vertite.
 Formidolosis dum latent silvis feræ, 55
 Dulci sopore languidæ,
 Senem, quod omnes rideant, adulterum
 Latrent Suburanæ canes,
 Nardo perunctum, quale non perfectius
 Mæ laborarint manus.— 60
 Quid accidit ? cur dira barbaræ minus
 Venena Medæ valent,
 Quibus superbam fugit ulta pellicem,
 Magni Creontis filiam,
 Quum palla, tabo munus imbutum, novam 65
 Incendio nuptam abstulit ?
 Atqui nec herba, nec latens in asperis
 Radix fefellit me locis.
 Indormit unctis omnium cubilibus
 Oblivione pellicum.— 70
 Ah ! ah ! solutus ambulat veneficæ
 Scientioris carmine.
 Non usitatis, Vare, potionibus,
 O multa fleturum caput !
 Ad me recurre : nec vocata mens tua 75
 Marsis redibit vocibus.

55. *formidolosis*. Cp. Virg. Georg. iv. 468. :

caligantem nigrâ formidine lucum.
 58. *Suburanæ*, 'in the Subura,' a suburb in Rome of ill repute.

59. *quale non perfectius*. Comp. in construction, Sat. i. v. 41.

69. *indormit*. The sense seems to be, 'his couch is anointed with charms that should make him forget all but me : ' *cub. unctis obl. pellicum*. Others take it thus : *cubilibus pellicum omnium* (i. e.

nescio cujus) *unctis oblivione* (scil. mei).

71. *Ah ah*. An exclamation implying discovery of the truth, viz., that he is freed from her spell by some more skilful enchantress.

74. *caput*. Carm. i. xxiv. 2. ; Virg. Æn. viii. 484. 570.

76. *Marsia*. The Marsi were famous for magic arts. So again, Epod. xvii. 29. ; compare *Marsis quæsitæ montibus herbæ* (and the context), Virg. Æn. vii. 758.

Majus parabo, majus infundam tibi
 Fastidienti poculum.
 Priusque cœlum sidet inferius mari,
 Tellure porrecta super, 80
 Quam non amore sic meo flagres, uti
 Bitumen atris ignibus."—
 Sub hæc puer, jam non, ut ante, mollibus
 Lenire verbis impias;
 Sed dubius, unde rumperet silentium, 85
 Misit Thyesteas preces:
 "Venena magnum fas nefasque non valent
 Convertere humanam vicem.
 Diris agam vos: dira detestatio
 Nulla expiatur victima. 90
 Quin, ubi perire jussus expiravero,
 Nocturnus occurram Furor,
 Petamque vultus umbra curvis unguibus,
 Quæ vis deorum est Manium;
 Et inquietis assidens præcordiis, 95

81. *flagres uti*, etc. Virg. Ecl. viii. 81. 83.

85. *dubius unde*, 'how to break silence, i. e. beginning abruptly, or confusedly, and with multiplied execrations. Cp. Eur. Hel. 631.

86. *Thyesteas*, 'such as Thyestes might have uttered.' Cp. Cic. Tusc. i. 44.: *Exsecratur luculentis sane versibus apud Ennium Thyestes, sqq.* See Carm. i. xvi. 17.

87. *venena magnum, &c.* 'The great law of Divine justice cannot influence sorceries (i. e. sorcerers) as they can men. Therefore I will entreat no more, but execrate. I will not appeal to you as if you had natural feeling, and could be softened.' So Orelli.

But, in this construction, would not *valet* be more Horatian than *valent*?

Will it not be better (while fol-

lowing Orelli in the main points) to reverse the order and take *venena* for the nom. c.? Thus—'Sorceries (and those who use them) cannot change (i. e. turn aside or defeat) the Divine laws as they can men and men's law. Therefore I appeal to them; such an appeal will draw down a wrath implacable.'

humanam vicem, 'in human fashion—after the manner of men.'

Cp. *tuam vicem doleo* (Cic. Fam. xii. 23.), I grieve as if I were in your place; *Sardanapali vicem mori*, Cic. Att. x. 8., 'like S.;' *Res familiaris obsidis vicem esse apud rempublicam videbatur*, Gell. xvi. 10.

90. Cp. Carm. i. xxviii. 34.

93. *umbra*.

Omnibus umbra locis adero.

Virg. Æn. iv. 386.

Pavore somnos auferam.
 Vos turba vicatim hinc et hinc saxis petens
 Contundet obscenas anus.
 Post insepulta membra different lupi
 Et Esquilinæ alites.
 Neque hoc parentes, heu mihi superstites,
 Effugerit spectaculum."

100

CARMEN VI.

QUID immerentes hospites vexas, canis,
 Ignavus adversum lupos?
 Quin huc inanes, si potes, vertis minas,
 Et me remorsurum petis?
 Nam, qualis aut Molossus, aut fulvus Lacon,
 Amica vis pastoribus,
 Agam per altas aure sublata nives,
 Quæcunque præcedet fera.
 Tu, quum timenda voce complesti nemus,
 Projectum odoraris cibum.

5

10

99. *different*, 'shall tear apart.'

100. *Esquilinæ alites*, i. e. carrion birds of prey.

There was a "miseræ plebi commune sepulcrum" (Sat. i. viii. 10.) on the Esquiline, whence it is called *atras Esquilias*, "Sat. ii. vi. 33.

(See the description in Cookealey's Map of Rome, and Index, p. 84.)

EPODON 6.

An invective, directed, according to an old inscription, In Cassium Severum (of whom see Tacit. Ann. iv. 21.); but this is by no means certain. Some contend that Mævius is meant (Cp. Epod. x.), or his fellow-poet Bavius (of whom see Virg. Ecl. iii. 90.).

3. *quin vertis*? Quin, 'why not?' used interrogatively with indic. m. See similar instances in Liv. i. 57., Quin . . . conscendimus? Virg. Æn. iv. 99., Quin . . . exorcemus?

4. Cp. Sat. ii. i. 45.

5. See Virg. Georg. iii. 405.

6. *vis*, Lucret. vi. 1221.: *fida canum vis*; cp. Virg. Æn. iv. 132.

10. *projectum odoraria*, 'you sniff at and are ready to take the food thrown to you.' Cp. Cerberus in Virg. Æn. vi. 422.:

"Corripit objectam (sc. offam) atque immania terga resolvit," sq.

Without metaphor the meaning is, 'your show of fierceness is soon quieted by any bribe.'

Cave, cave: namque in malos asperrimus
 Parata tollo cornua;
 Qualis Lycambæ spretus infido gener,
 Aut acer hostis Bupalæ.
 An, si quis atro dente me petiverit,
 Inultus ut flebo puer?

15

CARMEN VII.

AD POPULUM ROMANUM.

Quo, quo scelesti ruitis? aut cur dexteris
 Aptantur enses conditi?
 Parumne campis atque Neptuno super
 Fusum est Latini sanguinis,
 Non ut superbas invidæ Carthaginis
 Romanus arces ureret:
 Intactus aut Britannus ut descenderet
 Sacra catenatus Via:
 Sed ut, secundum vota Parthorum, sua
 Urbs hæc periret dextera?
 Neque hic lupis mos, nec fuit leonibus,
 Unquam, nisi in dispar, feris.

5

10

13. gener, Archilochus—of whom see Theocr. Epig. 19.

14. hostis, Hipponax, ὁ μωροποιός, Theocr. Ep. 21.

EPODÆ VII.

This, and the 16th epode, appealing against the madness and misery of civil war, were probably written on the occasion of the first discords between Antony and Octavianus and the war of Perusia, in 41 B. C.

3. Carm. II. i. 33.

5. invidæ. Orelli cp. Sall. Cat. 10.: Carthago æmula imperi Romani.

7. descenderet. i. e. be led in triumph down the Sacred Way. The captives in a triumph passed along the slope to the forum, at which point the conqueror began "in Capitolium currum flectere," and they "in carcerem duci:" Cic. Verr. v. 30. (Cp. "sacer clivus" in Carm. IV. ii. 35., and Cookesley's explanation in the Map and Index of Rome, p. 24.)

12. unquam. Nunquam is read in many editions, but it has no authority.

feris. 'They never vent their fury on their own kind, savage as they are.'

Furorne cæcus, an rapit vis acrior?
 An culpa? responsum date.—
 Tacent; et albus ora pallor inficit, 15
 Mentisque percussæ stupent.
 Sic est; acerba fata Romanos agunt,
 Scelusque fraternæ necis,
 Ut immerentis fluxit in terram Remi
 Sacer nepotibus cruor. 20

CARMEN VIII.

IN ANUM LIBIDINOSAM.

ROGARE longo putidam te seculo,
 Vires quid enervet meas?
 Quum sit tibi dens ater, et rugis vetus
 Frontem senectus exaret;
 Hietque turpis inter aridas nates 5
 Podex, velut crudæ bovis.
 Sed incitat me pectus, et mammæ putres,
 Equina quales ubera;
 Venterque mollis, et femur tumentibus
 Exile suris additum. 10
 Esto beata, funus atque imagines
 Ducant triumphales tuum;
 Nec sit marita, quæ rotundioribus
 Onusta baccis ambulet.
 Quid? quod libelli Stoici inter sericos 15
 Jacere pulvillos amant:

13. furor . . an vis acrior, nearly
 = ἀτασθαλίη, an ἔτη.
 vis acrior seems to be ἀμοιβῆς
 δόνασις, Soph. Ant. 951.; as, ver. 17.
 acerba fata.

18. scelus, πρῶταρχος ἔτη, Æsch.
 Ag. 1192., 'an ἔτος or cause of
 guilt,' inducing successive calamities:

πῆματα . . . ἐπὶ πῆμασι
 οὐδ' ἀπαλλάσσει γενεὰν γένος.
 See the chorus, Soph. Antig. 585—
 598.

So sacer (ver. 20.) is ἐναγής, i. e.
 entailing a curse and requiring ex-
 piation.

19. ut, as in Carm. iv. iv. 42.

Illiterati num minus nervi rigent?
 Minusve languet fascinum?
 Quod ut superbo provocas ab inguine,
 Ore allaborandum est tibi.

20

CARMEN IX.

AD MÆCENATEM.

QUANDO repostum Cæcubum ad festas dapes,
 Victore lætus Cæsare,
 Tecum sub alta, sic Jovi gratum, domo,
 Beate Mæcenas, bibam,
 Sonante mixtum tibiis carmen lyra, 5
 Hac Dorium, illis barbarum?
 Ut nuper, actus quum freto Neptunius
 Dux fugit, ustis navibus,
 Minatus Urbi vincla, quæ detraxerat
 Servis amicus perfidia. 10

EPODE IX.

A triumphant celebration of the victory of Actium.

5. *tibiis* . . . *lyrâ*. (See above on Carm. iv. xv. 30.) The lyre and flutes were commonly used in mutual accompaniment. They are mentioned together in Hom. Il. *σ.* 495.; Theocr. Epigr. 5.; Pindar, Ol. iii. 8., xi. 93. There is in the British Museum a set of *tibiæ* with a lyre, which were found together in a tomb at Athens.

Pairs of *tibiæ* were more frequently used than the single instrument. They were distinct, not united in one, but the mouth-pieces were sometimes passed through a band (*capistrum*). Herodotus (i. 17.), in speaking of the martial music of

the Lydians, makes mention of *συνίγγων, πηκτίδων*, and *αὐλοῦ γυναικείου καὶ ἀνδρῆιου*, i. e. (probably) *tibiæ sinistræ et dextræ*, our "treble" and "tenor."

The two *tibiæ* may have resembled our "hautboy" and "bassoon." (The first is the natural treble of the latter.)

(See Cooley's ed. of Larcher's notes on Herod. l. c.)

6. *Dorium* . . . *Barbarum*. The ancient music had three principal modes (i. e. scales of different pitch): the Dorian, Phrygian, and Lydian. Each was one tone higher than the other. The Dorian was the lowest. The Phrygian (here called *barbarum*) the next.

7. See Merivale, Hist. Rome, vol. iii. ch. 27. (p. 246.).

Romanus, eheu — posteri negabitis —
 Emancipatus feminæ,
 Fert vallum et arma miles, et spadonibus
 Servire rugosis potest,
 Interque signa turpe militaria 15
 Sol adspicit conopium.
 At hoc frementes verterunt bis mille equos
 Galli, canentes Cæsarem,
 Hostiliumque navium portu latent
 Puppes sinistrorsum citæ. 20
 Io Triumphæ, tu moraris aureos
 Currus, et intactas boves?
 Io Triumphæ, nec Jugurthino parem
 Bello reportasti ducem,
 Neque Africanum, cui super Carthaginem 25
 Virtus sepulcrum condidit.
 Terra marique victus hostis punico
 Lugubre mutavit sagum;
 Aut ille centum nobilem Cretam urbibus,
 Ventis iturus non suis, 30

12. emancipatus, 'made over' as slave or subject to.

feminæ. i. e. Cleopatra.

16. conopium, 'a gnat or mosquito net.' κωνόπειον, fr. κώνωψ, 'a gnat.'

17. at hoc frementes. The readings of the MSS. are very various here, and probably corrupt.

ad hoc, 'hereupon' (πρὸς ταῦτα), is one of the simplest corrections.

at hoc is preferred by Orelli; and he takes hoc as the acc. after frementes, quoting Tacit. Ann. xiii. 13. There is nothing harsh or unusual in this construction of a pronoun after verbe intransitive; cp. the phrases id (aliquem) admonere, aliquid cogi, hoc gloriari. Here the sense will be, 'crying out indignantly upon this, indignant at it.'

20. puppes sinistrorsum. citæ, 'backed towards the left,' i. e. eastward. puppem citere seems = πρὸ μὲν ἀνακρούεσθαι, 'to back water.'

21. Io Triumphæ. See Carm. iv. ii. 49.

tu moraris? i. e. Why do you delay? when shall Cæsar celebrate his triumph?

22. intactas. Virg. Georg. iv. 540.

23. Jugurthino. Jugurthæ, Carm. ii. i. 28.

28. mutavit. See on Carm. i. xvii. 2.

sagum, 'the military cloak.'

29. aut ille. Cp. Carm. i. ix.

16., neque tu.

centum urbibus. Carm. iii. xxvii. 33.

30. ventis non suis. i. e. with

Illiterati num minus nervi riger
 Minusve languet fascinus
 Quod ut superbo provoc
 Ore allaborandum

coërceat,

35

CA

AT

QUANDO

Victo

Tecur

Be

Sor

CARMEN X.

IN MÆVIUM POETAM.

Mala soluta navis exit alite,
Farens olentem Mævium.

Ut horridis utrumque verberes latus,
Auster, memento fluctibus.

Niger rudentes Eurus, inverso mari,
Fractosque remos differat;

5

Insurgat Aquilo, quantus altis montibus
Frangit trementes ilices;

Nec sidus atra nocte amicum appareat,
Qua tristis Orion cadit;

10

Quietiore nec feratur æquore,

Quam Graia victorum manus,

Cum Pallas usto vertit iram ab Illo

In impiam Ajacis ratem.

ill lack to him, misfortune attending
him.
non suis, 'not propitious.' So,
non meus, Tibull. iii. iii. 28.
These surmises as to Antony's fate
show how recent and incomplete was
the news of the event.
 31. *exercitatas.* Cp. *exercet*
Auster, Carm. vi. xiv. 21.

EPODE X.

An invective against Mævius, of
 whom see Virg. Ecl. iii. 90.

1. *malâ alite.* As *malâ avi,* Carm.
 i. xv. 5.

5. *inverso.* Cp. Virg. Æn. i.
 43., *evertit æquora.*

6. *differat.* Cp. Epod. v. 99.

13. *Cum Pallas . . .* Hom. Od. 8.

O quantus instat navitis sudor tuis,	15
Tibique pallor luteus,	
Et illa non virilis ejulatio,	
Preces et aversam ad Jovem,	
Ionius udo quam remugiens sinus	
Noto carinam ruperit!	20
Opima quod si præda curvo litore	
Projecta mergos juveris,	
Libidinosus immolabitur caper	
Et agna Tempestatibus.	

CARMEN XI.

AD PETTIUM.

PERTI, nihil me, sicut antea, juvat
Scribere versiculos amore percutsum gravi.
Amore, qui me præter omnes expetit
Mollibus in pueris aut in puellis urere.
Hic tertius December, ex quo destiti
Inachia furere, silvis honorem decutit. 5
Heu! me, per urbem—nam pudet tanti mali—
Fabula quanta fui! convivorum et pœnitet,
In quæis amantem et languor et silentium
Arguit, et latere petitus imo spiritus. 10

499. ; Eurip. Troad. 65. sqq. ; Virg.
Æn. i. 39.

17. **non virilis**, 'unmanly.' Cp. Epod. xvi. 39., vi. 16.

24. *agna Tempestatibus.* Cp.
Virg. *Æn.* iii. 120. :

Nigram Hiemi pecudem, Zephyris
felicibus albam.

Cp. Ov. Fast. vi. 193.

EPODE XI.

1. **Pettius.** Nothing is known of this friend of Horace.

4. in pueris. Cp. phrase and constr. in Ov. Met. vii. 21.: Quid in hospite, regia virgo, uraris?

Cp. *Carm.* i. xvii. 19., in uno; *Virg.*
Æn. ii. 541., in hoste.

6. honorem decutit. Virg. Georg.
ii. 404.

8. **fabula.**

Fabula, nec sentis, totâ jactaris in
urbe. Ov. Am. III. i. 21.

Fabula fias, Epist. l. xiii. 9.

E contrar., Ov. Trist. iv. x. 68.:
Nomine sub nostro fabula nulla fuit

Contrane lucrum nil valere candidum
 Pauperis ingenium? querebar applorans tibi,
 Simul calentis inuerecundus deus
 Fervidiore mero arcana promorat loco.
 Quod si meis inæstuet præcordiis 15
 Libera bilis, ut hæc ingrata ventis dividat
 Fomenta, vulnus nil malum levantia,
 Desinet imparibus certare summotus pudor.
 Ubi hæc severus te palam laudaveram,
 Jussus abire domum, ferebar incerto pede 20
 Ad non amicos heu! mihi postes, et heu!
 Limina dura quibus lumbos et infregi latus.
 Nunc, gloriantis quamlibet mulierculam
 Vincere mollitia, amor Lycisci me tenet:
 Unde expedire non amicorum queant 25
 Libera consilia, nec contumeliæ graves;

11. *nil valere*. The infinitive by itself, generally, as here with the interrog. *ne*, expresses emotions of surprise or indignation. So Virg. *Æn.* i. 37.

12. *querebar*. The complaint is that of Tibullus, *II.* iii. 49.; and Anacreon (*Anacreontea*, 31.),

*σοφίη, τρέπος, πατεῖται,
 μόνον ἄργυρον βλέπουσιν.*

13. *inuerecundus deus*, scil.,
 "aperit præcordia Liber."
 Sat. *I.* iv. 89.

Cp. *Carm.* *III.* xxi. 16. Contr.
 "verecundum Bacchum," *Carm.* *I.*
xxvii. 3.

15. *quodsi*, etc. i. e. 'when my anger is roused I shall scatter these fretful palliatives of my pain to the winds, and cease contending.'

16. *libera bilis*. Nearly K. Lear's phrase, *A.* ii. sc. 4.:

"Touch me with noble anger,

And let not women's weapons, water-drops,

Stain my man's cheeks."

ventis dividat. *Carm.* *I.* xxvi. 1.
 17. *fomenta*. i. e. my sighs and complaints. Like its verb *foveo*, it corresponds properly to the metaph. *vulnus*.

18. *imparibus*, 'unequal to me,' viz. in character and talents (*candido ingenio*, ver. 12.). Some construe it, 'my more successful rivals, with whom I contend on unequal terms;' but *impar*, when used of persons, denotes inferiority.

19. *ubi hæc*: . . . *laudaveram*.
 'When I had manfully expressed this determination, I could not maintain it.'

*Cum bene juravi pes tamen ipse
 redit.* Tibull. *II.* vi. 14.

20. *incerto*. i. e. irresolute.

22. *Carm.* *III.* x. 3.

23. i. e. 'Such was my subjection to Inachia; now I am caught as inextricably again.'

Sed alius ardor aut puellæ candidæ,
Aut teretis pueri, longam renodantis comam.

CARMEN XII.

IN ANUM LIBIDINOSAM.

QUID tibi vis, mulier nigris dignissima barris?
Munera cur mihi, quidve tabellas
Mittis, nec firmo juveni, neque naris obesæ?
Namque sagacius unus odoror,
Polypus, an gravis hirsutis cubet hircus in alis, 5
Quam canis acer, ubi lateat sus.
Qui sudor vietis et quam malus undique membris
Crescit odor! quum, pene soluto,
Indomitam properat rabiem sedare; neque illi
Jam manet humida creta, colorque 10
Stercore fucatus crocodili! jamque subando
Tenta cubilia tectaque rumpit.
Vel mea quum sævis agitat fastidia verbis:—
“Inachia langues minus ac me:
Inachiam ter nocte potes; mihi semper ad unum 15
Mollis opus: pereat male, quæ te,
Lesbia, quærenti taurum, monstravit inertem;
Quum mihi Cous adesset Amyntas,
Cujus in indomito constantior inguine nervus,
Quam nova collibus arbor inhæret. 20
Muricibus Tyriis iteratæ vellera lanæ
Cui properabantur? tibi nempe;
Ne foret æquales inter conviva, magis quem
Diligeret mulier sua, quam te.
O ego infelix, quam tu fugis, ut pavet acres 25
Agna lupos, capræque leones.”

28. longam comam. Cp. Carm. | a synonym for pueri, in Martial, iii.
ii. v. 24. Capillati is used nearly as | 58., x. 62.

CARMEN XIII.

AD AMICOS.

HORRIDA tempestas cœlum contraxit, et imbres
 Nivesque deducunt Jovem; nunc mare, nunc silvæ
 Threïcio Aquilone sonant. Rapiamus, amici,
 Occasionem de die; dumque virent genua,
 Et decet, obducta solvatur fronte senectus. 5
 Tu vina Torquato move Consule pressa meo.
 Cætera mitte loqui: deus hæc fortasse benigna
 Reducet in sedem vice. Nunc et Achæmenio
 Perfundi nardo juvat, et fide Cyllenea
 Levare diris pectora sollicitudinibus. 10
 Nobilis ut grandi cecinit Centaurus alumno:—
 “Invicte, mortalis dea nate puer Thetide,
 Te manet Assaraci tellus, quam frigida parvi
 Findunt Scamandri flumina, lubricus et Simoïs;
 Unde tibi reditum certo subtemine Parcæ 15
 Rupere; nec mater domum cærula te revehet.

EPONÆ XIII.

2. Jovem. Cp. Carm. I. i. 25., xvi. 12., III. x. 8. Jupiter is identified with pater Æther, Lucret. i. 251.; and so Virg. Georg. ii. 325. See Eur. Frag. Inc. 1.:

ὄρετ' τὸν ὑψὺ τόνδ' ἄπειρον αἰθέρα,
 καὶ γῆν περίετ' ἔχονθ' ὕγραῖς ἐν
 ἀγκάλας

τοῦτον νόμιζε Ζῆνα, τόνδ' ἡγοῦ
 θεόν.

Cicero gives a section to the subject, N. D. ii. 25.

4. virent, 'are fresh,' i. e. in their health and strength. So viridis senectus, Virg. Æn. vi. 304.

ποιήν τι δεῖ ἄς (i. e. ἔως) γόνυ
 χλωρόν. Theocr. xiv. 70

For the general sentiment comp. Theogn. 977.:

ταύτ' ἐσορῶν κραδίη ἐδ' πείσομαι ὕφρα
 τ' ἐλαφρά
 γούνατα, κ. τ. λ.

5. obductâ fronte, 'the clouded brow.' Cp. Eur. Hipp. 173., στυγνὸν δ' ὀφρύων νέφος.

6. consule meo. Carm. III. xxi. 1.

7. mitte loqui. See on Carm. i. ii. 1.

9. fide Cylleneâ. Carm. I. x. 6.

11. grandi. i. e. 'heroic' in the proper sense.

Centaurus alumno. Cp. Eurip. Iph. Aul. 926.; Ov. Fast. v. 385. sqq.

13. Assaraci. Hom. II. v. 232. 239.; domus Assaraci, Virg. Æn. i. 284.

15. certo subtemine. Subtemen (in form. corr. to examen for exagmen)

Illic omne malum vino cantuque levato,
Deformis ægrimonizæ dulcibus alloquiis."

CARMEN XIV.

AD MÆCENATEM.

MOLLIS inertia cur tantam diffuderit imis
Oblivionem sensibus,
Pocula Lethæos ut si ducentia somnos
Arente fauce traxerim,
Candide Mæcenas, occidis sæpe rogando : 5
Deus, deus nam me vetat
Inceptos, olim promissum carmen, iambos
Ad umbilicum adducere.
Non aliter Samio dicunt arsisse Bathyllo
Anacreonta Teïum, 10

is for subtegmen or subteximen, from text,—the 'woof or main texture and body of the web woven.' Cp. the descr. in Ov. Met. vi. 56.:

inseritur medium radiis subtemen. Here it may be construed simply the 'thread of fate.' Cp. Catull. lxiv. 328.:

Currite ducentes subtemina, currite fusi.

The original of Gray's (The Bard, ver. 49.)

"Weave the warp and weave the woof."

18. dulcibus alloquiis, 'the sweet solace.'

EPODE XIV.

1. imis sensibus. The same phrase is found in Virg. Ecl. iii. 54.

4. traxerim, 'quaffed'; an uncommon sign. of traho.' Doering quotes one instance of it from Valer.

Flacc. iii. 609. No doubt Horace substituted the word for the more usual *duxerim*, on account of the preceding *ducentia*. It is found in a kindred phrase, viz. *auras ore trahit*, Ov. Met. ii. 230.; and corresponds to the Gr. *ἐλκω*, *ἐλκύνω*, as in Eur. Cycl., 417., Ion. 1200.

7. olim promissum. "De hoc toto libro accipe qui nunc Epodon inscribitur . . . significat magnam fuisse hominum de his Epodis expectationem." Bentl.

8. ad umbilicum adducere. i.e. to complete.

The *umbilici* or *cornua* (Ov. Trist. I. i. 8.) were bosses upon the end of the rollers on which the sheet of the *volumen* was rolled. Therefore, as *evolvere librum* is 'to open or begin,' *ad umbilicum venire*, or *ducere*, is 'to come or bring to a close.' Mart. iv. 91-2.

10. Teïum. Fide Teïa, Carm. I. xvii. 18.

Qui persæpe cava testudine flevit amorem,
 Non elaboratum ad pedem.
 Ureris ipse miser : quod si non pulchrior ignis
 Accendit obsessam Ilion,
 Gaude sorte tua ; me libertina, neque uno 15
 Contenta, Phryne macerat.

CARMEN XV.

AD NEÆRAM.

Nox erat, et cœlo fulgebat Luna sereno
 Inter minora sidera,
 Quum tu, magnorum numen læsura deorum,
 In verba jurabas mea,
 Artius, atque hedera procera adstringitur ilex, 5
 Lentis adhærens brachiis ;
 Dum pecori lupus, et nautis infestus Orion
 Turbaret hibernum mare,
 Intonsosque agitaret Apollinis aura capillos,
 Fore hunc amorem mutuum, 10
 O dolitura mea multum virtute Neæra,
 Nam, si quid in Flacco viri est,

11. cavâ test. amorem. Cp. Virg. Georg. iv. 464.

12. non elaboratum. i. e. in easy, simple strain.

13. quod si, etc. 'But think yourself a fortunate man, since Helen was not more beautiful.'

16. macerat. Carm. I. xiii. 8.

EPODE XV.

3. numen læsura, i. e., by faithlessness, perjury. (Compare the Ode to Barine, Carm. II. viii.) Cp. Ov. Her. ii. 43.

4. in verba jurabas. This phrase

seems properly used of repeating the military oath. Citati milites apud trib. mil. in verba P. Scipionis jurarunt, Liv. xxviii. 29. (as, conversely, præire verba, 'to prescribe the form of oath').

jurare in verba, Epist. I. i. 14., is used of adopting a particular teacher's rules ; comp. below, Epod. xvi. 25.

5. artius atque. 'Clinging closer than the ivy to the oak.'

7. dum pecori lupus. 'You swore our love should last as long as the wolf should be the sheep's enemy,' etc.

Non feret assiduas potiori te dare noctes,
 Et quæret iratus parem,
 Nec semel offensæ cedit constantia formæ, 15
 Si certus intrarit dolor.
 Et tu, quicumque es felicior, atque meo nunc
 Superbus incedis malo,
 Sis pecore et multa dives tellure licebit,
 Tibique Pactolus fluat, 20
 Nec te Pythagoræ fallant arcana renati,
 Formaue vincas Nirea ;
 Eheu ! translatos alio mœrebis amores :
 Ast ego vicissim risero.

CARMEN XVI.

AD POPULUM ROMANUM.

ALTERA jam teritur bellis civilibus ætas,
 Suis et ipsa Roma viribus ruit.
 Quam neque finitimi valuerunt perdere Marsi,
 Minacis aut Etrusca Porsenæ manus,

15. *nec semel offensæ*. 'Nor will my resolution yield to your charms when once I have taken offence at, or dislike to, them.'

offensus is used together and synonymously with *invisus* by Cicero, *Pro Sext.* 58.

16. Compare above, *Epod.* xi. 15.

17. *Tibull.* i. v. 69. :

At tu, qui potior nunc es, mea fata timeto.

Cp. Carm. i. v. 6. sq.

19. *licebit* for *licet*, as in *Sat.* ii. ii. 59.

19—22. *Cp.* (on a diff. subject) *Tyrtæus Eleg.* :

οὐδ' εἰ Τιθωνοῖο φύην χαριέστερος
 εἶη

Πλουτοῖη δὲ Μίδεω καὶ Κινύρεω
 βάθιον.

20. *Pactolus*, "vicinus Sardibus

amnis." Impregnated with gold by Midas : *Ov. Met.* xi. 137.

21. *renati*. An allusion to the doctrine of metempsychosis. *Carm.* i. xxviii. 10.

22. *Nirea*. *Carm.* iii. xx. 15.

EPODE XVI.

Written probably with the same reference as *Epode* 7.

2. *suis viribus*. "Hoc est quod Titus Livius ait (in his Preface) 'ut magnitudine laboret suâ.'" V. Schol.

3. *Marsi*. *Marsi duelli*, *Carm.* iii. xiv. 18.

quam neque, etc. *Comp. Tacitus* (*Hist.* iii. 72.) on the burning of the Capitol : *Nulla externo hoste . . . quam non Porsena deditâ urbe, neque Galli captâ, temerare potuissent, furore Principum excindi.*

Æmula nec virtus Capuæ, nec Spartacus acer, 5
 Novisque rebus infidelis Allobrox ;
 Nec fera cærulea domuit Germania pube,
 Parentibusque abominatus Hannibal :
 Impia perdemus devoti sanguinis ætas ;
 Ferisque rursus occupabitur solum. 10
 Barbarus, heu ! cineres insistet victor, et Urbem
 Eques sonante verberabit ungula ;
 Quæque carent ventis et solibus, ossa Quirini,
 Nefas videre ! dissipabit insolens.
 Forte quid expediat communiter aut melior pars 15
 Malis carere quæritis laboribus.
 Nulla sit hac potior sententia ; Phocæorum
 Velut profugit exsecrata civitas :
 Agros atque Lares patrios, habitandaque fana
 Apris reliquit et rapacibus lupis : 20
 Ire, pedes quocunque ferent, quocunque per undas
 Notus vocabit, aut protervus Africus.
 Sic placet ? an melius quis habet suadere ? secunda
 Ratem occupare quid moramur alite ?
 Sed juremus in hæc :—Simul imis saxa renarint 25
 Vadis levata, ne redire sit nefas ;

5. *æmula* . . . *Capuæ*. i. e. Capua which aspired to rivalry with Rome. Liv. xxiii. 1. sqq. (Arnold's Hist. ch. xlv. p. 156.)

Capuæ. The name is derived by Virgil from Cappy, *Æn.* x. 145.

6. *infidelis Allobrox*. At the time of the Catilinarian conspiracy.

7. *cærulea pube*. Tacit. Germ. 4. : "omnibus (sc. Germania) truces et cærulei oculi, rutilæ comæ, magna corpora." Cp. Juv. xiii. 164.

The allusion is to the Cimbric war of Marius.

8. *parent, abominatus*. Carm. l. i. 24., *matribus detestata*.

10. Cp. Shakesp. Henry IV. Pt. 2. Act iv. sc. 4. ;

"Thou wilt be a wilderness again Peopled with wolves, thy old inhabitants."

13. *carent*. i. e. are protected from (in their tomb).

15. *communiter aut melior pars*, as below, ver. 36., *omnis civitas aut para*. 'All or the worthier part.'

quid expediat carere. 'what may help you to get free from.'

forte quæritis. i. e. si forte.

18. *exsecrata*, 'under a vow or curse.' The history is given in Herod. i. 165.

24. *ratem occupare*. i. e. 'to embark at once.'

Neu conversa domum pigeat dare lintea, quando
 Padus Matina laverit cacumina ;
 In mare seu celsus procurrerit Apenninus,
 Novaque monstra junxerit libidine 30
 Mirus amor, juvet ut tigres subsidere cervis,
 Adulteretur et columba miluo ;
 Credula nec rivos timeant armenta leones ;
 Ametque salsa levis hircus æquora.—
 Hæc, et quæ poterunt reditus abscindere dulces, 35
 Eamus omnis exsecrata civitas,
 Aut pars indocili melior grege ; mollis et exspes
 Inominata perprimat cubilia.
 Vos, quibus est virtus, muliebrem tollite luctum,
 Etrusca præter et volate litora. 40
 Nos manet Oceanus circumvagus : arva, beata
 Petamus arva divites et insulas ;
 Reddit ubi Cererem tellus inarata quotannis,
 Et imputata floret usque vinea ;
 Germinat et nunquam fallentis termes olivæ, 45
 Suamque pulla ficus ornat arborem ;
 Mella cava manant ex ilice, montibus altis
 Levis crepante lympha desilit pede.
 Illic injussæ veniunt ad mulctra capellæ,
 Refertque tenta grex amicus ubera : 50
 Nec vespertinus circumgemit ursus ovile ;
 Nec intumescit alta viperis humus.

31. *subsidere*, 'to pair with.' Cp. Virg. Ecl. viii. 27. :

Jungentur jam gryphes equis.
 And with ver. 34. compare Archil. Fragm. 69. (on the Eclipse).
 38. *perprimat* = perpetuo premat.

41. *beata arva*. Virg. Æn. vi. 638. :

locos lætos et amœna vireta
 Fortunatorum nemorum sedesque
 beatas.

44. *imputata*, as *inarata*, 'needing no cultivation.' (Compare with this description generally, Virg. Ecl. iv.)

48. *pede*. Used of water in Lucret. v. 273. :

Qua via secta semel liquido pede
 detulit undas ;

a line imitated by Virg. Cul. 17. :
 liquido pede labitur unda.

Pluraque felices mirabimur ; ut neque largis
 Aquosus Eurus arva radat imbribus,
 Pingua nec siccis urantur semina glebis ; 55
 Utrumque rege temperante cœlitum.
 Non huc Argoo contendit remige pinus,
 Neque impudica Colchis intulit pedem ;
 Non huc Sidonii torserunt cornua nautæ,
 Laboriosa nec cohors Ulixei. 60
 Nulla nocent pecori contagia, nullius astri
 Gregem æstiosa torret impotentia.
 Jupiter illa piæ secrevit litora genti,
 Ut inquinavit ære tempus aureum :
 Ære, dehinc ferro duravit secula ; quorum 65
 Piis secunda, vate me, datur fuga.

CARMEN XVII.

IN CANIDIAM.

HORATIUS.

JAM jam efficaci do manus scientiæ
 Supplex, et oro regna per Proserpinæ,
 Per et Dianæ non movenda numina,
 Per atque libros carminum valentium

59. huc torserunt cornua, 'have turned their sails hitherward.' Cp. Virg. *Æn.* iii. 549.:

Cornua velatarum obvertinnus antennarum,

i. e. we turn our sails seaward, we set sail.

cornua, the tips of the sail yards.
 Sidonii. i. e. Phœnician mariners.
 Orelli cp. the Homeric epithet *Φοίνικες πολυκράταλοι* ('crafty'), *Odys.* o. 419. The sense is (ver. 57—60.), 'no vice nor toil reaches those happy shores.'

65. quorum. Gen. dependent on fuga.

EPODE XVII.

A fresh satire upon Canidia, under the form of a submission and recantation.

1. do manus, 'I surrender.' Orelli quotes *Lucr.* ii. 1042.:

Dede manus, aut si falsum est accingere contra.

Cp. *Ov. Trist.* i. iii. 8.:

Dedit victas utilitate manus (i. e. 'she yielded to expediency').

Refixa cœlo devocare sidera, 5
 Canidia, parce vocibus tandem sacris,
 Citumque retro solve, solve turbinem.
 Movit nepotem Telephus Nereïum,
 In quem superbus ordinarat agmina
 Mysorum, et in quem tela acuta torserat. 10
 Unxere matres Iliæ addictum feris
 Alitibus atque canibus homicidam Hectorem,
 Postquam relictis mœnibus rex procidit
 Heu! pervicacis ad pedes Achilleï.
 Setosa duris exuere pellibus 15
 Laboriosi remiges Ulixei,
 Volente Circa, membra; tunc mens et sonus
 Relapsus, atque notus in vultus honor.
 Dedi satis superque pœnarum tibi,
 Amata nautis multum et institoribus. 20
 Fugit juvenas, et verecundus color
 Reliquit ossa pelle amicta lurida;
 Tuis capillus albus est odoribus,
 Nullum a labore me reclinat otium.
 Urget diem nox, et dies noctem, neque est 25
 Levare tenta spiritu præcordia.

5. *refixa cœlo*. A phrase applied to shooting stars or meteors in Virg. *Æn.* v. 527.

devocare. *Epod.* v. 46.

7. *turbinem*, 'the magic wheel.' the *ῥυγὶς* of Theocr. ii. 17., also described there, in ver. 30., as *ρόμβος χάλκεος*.
retro solve. Retro (as joined with *solve*, a verb of rest) may be understood of the reverse action of the wheel when the pulleys that whirl it are detached, or (which indeed is much the same thing) the undoing the charm.

8. *Telephus*. See *Ov. Rem. Am.* 47.

11. *unxera*, i. e. they recovered his

corpse. The *ἀλειψέω λήπ' ἐλαίῳ*, (*Hom. Il.* σ. 350.) was one of the principal funeral ceremonies.

addictum, 'given over, abandoned (in intention) to.'

12. *homicidam*. *ανδροφόνου*, *Hom. Il.* α. 242. The story is alluded to before, in *Carm.* i. x. 13.

15. *exuere pellibus*. See *Hom. Odyss.* κ. 393.:

τῶνδ' ἐκ μὲν μελέων τρίχες ἔρρεον, κ.τ.λ.

20. *institoribus*. *Carm.* iii. vi. 30.

25. *urget diem . neque est*. Cp. ("parvis componens magna") *Æsch.* P. V. 23—27.

Ergo negatum vincor ut credam miser,
 Sabella pectus increpare carmina,
 Caputque Marsa dissilire nenia.
 Quid amplius vis? O mare! O terra! ardeo, 30
 Quantum neque atro delibutus Hercules
 Nessi cruore, nec Sicana fervida
 Virens in Ætna flamma; tu, donec cinis
 Injuriis aridus ventis ferar,
 Cales venenis officina Colchicis. 35
 Quæ finis, aut quod me manet stipendium?
 Effare: jussas cum fide pœnas luam;
 Paratus expiare, seu poposceris
 Centum juvencos, sive mendaci lyra
 Voles sonari: Tu pudica, tu proba 40
 Perambulabis astra sidus aureum.
 Infamis Helenæ Castor offensus vicem,
 Fraterque magni Castoris, victi prece,
 Adempta vati reddidere lumina.

28. *Sabella*. "Sabella carmina pro Marsis posuit": Schol. Cp. Sat. i. ix.

29. *Marsus* is used above, Epod. v. 76., for 'magical'; cp. *Pelignas* below, ver 60.

increpare, 'to sound or strike against': here, 'to touch (and over-power) the mind.'

29. *dissilire*. i. e. be racked to bursting.

31. *quantum... Hercules*. Cp. Soph. Trach. 840.:

*Νέσσου θ' ὑπο φόνια
 δολόμυθα κέντρ' ἐπέϊσαντα,*
 and the descriptive speech, vv. 1046—1106.

33. *virens*. Explained by some as inextincta, and compared with Lucret. i. 899., *flammae flore*, but by Orelli as expressing the colour of the sulphurous flame of the volcano: "colore inter gilvum viridem et cæruleum medio." Some MSS.

have urens, and a few furens, which is adopted and illustrated by Bentley.

36. *quod stipendium*. 'What further fine or penalty will you impose?'

40. *voles sonari*. Cp. (without the sarcasm) Ov. Am. i. x. 60.:

*celebrare puellas
 Dos mea; quam volui nota fit arte
 mea.*

42. *infamis Helenæ vicem*, 'on account of the defamation of Helen.' *vice* is the general MS. reading. Orelli (after Bentley) adopts *vicem*, and confirms it as the Latin usage by a series of quotations. Bentley quotes Liv. viii. 35., "tribunos suam jam vicem magis anxios."

Cp. "An illius vicem doles?" (in Sulpicius's letter), Cic. Fam. iv. 5.

44. *vati*. i. e. Stesichorus. (The story is given in Plato, Phædrus, 44. p. 243., with a quotation from

Et tu, potes nam, solve me dementia, 45
 O nec paternis obsoleta sordibus,
 Nec in sepulcris pauperum prudens anus
 Novendiales dissipare pulveres.
 Tibi hospitale pectus, et puræ manus :
 Tuusque venter Pactumeius ; et tuo 50
 Cruore rubros obstetrix pannos lavit,
 Utcunque fortis exsiliis puerpera.

CANIDIA.

Quid obseratis auribus fundis preces?
 Non saxa nudis surdiora navitis
 Neptunus alto tundit hibernus salo. 55
 Inultus ut tu riseris Cotyttia
 Vulgata, sacrum liberi Cupidinis?
 Et Esquilini Pontifex venefici
 Impune ut Urbem nomine impleris meo?
 Quid proderat ditasse Pelignas anus 60
 Velociusve miscuisse toxicum?
 Sed tardiora fata te votis manent :

the *παλινοδία*.) He was said to have satirised Helen, to have been struck blind by the Dioscuri, then upon his recantation to have been healed by them. In recanting he is said to have invented or adopted the tale that Helen was never carried to Troy, but only her *ἑδωλον*, according to the Egyptian legend of Herod. ii. 118., and the Helena of Euripides.

46. *paternis sordibus*, 'degraded parentage.'

48. *novendiales*. i. e. recently buried. The corpse, or its ashes, was consigned to the tomb on the ninth day.

50. *tuusque venter*, &c. 'And Pactumeius is really your son ; and the midwife has true, not deceptive

proofs of the birth (cp. above, Epode v. 5.) whenever you have become a mother.'

54. *Carm. III. vii. 21.*

56. *Cotyttia*, a Thracian festival. notorious for its licentiousness, in honour of a goddess Cotys or Cotytto. *riseris vulgata*. i. e. *vulgaveris* atque *riseris*.

58. 'The priest or president of the witch rites on the Esquiline.' An invidious term substituted for 'a witness of them,' as he implies himself to have been in Sat. i. viii., and for which he is reproached again, ver. 77., by the epithet *curiosus*.

61. *velocius*. i. e. so as to hasten your death, and thereby shorten your sufferings.

Ingrata misero vita ducenda est, in hoc,
 Novis ut usque suppetas laboribus.
 Optat quietem Pelopis infidī pater, 65
 Egens benignæ Tantalus semper dapis ;
 Optat Prometheus obligatus aliti ;
 Optat supremo collocare Sisyphus
 In monte saxum ; sed vetant leges Jovis.
 Voles modo altis desilire turribus, 70
 Modo ense pectus Norico recludere ;
 Frustraque vincla gutturi nectes tuo,
 Fastidiosa tristis ægrimonia.
 Vectabor humeris tunc ego inimicis eques,
 Meæque terra cedit insolentiæ. 75
 An, quæ movere cereas imagines,
 Ut ipse nosti curiosus, et polo
 Deripere Lunam vocibus possim meis,
 Possim crematos excitare mortuos,
 Desiderique temperare poculum, 80
 Plorem artis, in te nil agentis, exitus ?

- | | |
|---|---|
| 71. Norico. Carm. i. xvi. 9.
601. pectus recludere. Virg. Æn. x.
79. excitare. i. e. 'reanimate : ' | tumulo prodire jubebitur umbra.
Ov. Rem. Am. 253.
81. plorem exitus. i. e. 'shall
my acts have no results or power
upon you ? ' |
|---|---|

APPENDIX OF NOTES

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED FROM

BENTLEY, DOERING, THE DELPHIN ED., C. FEA,
GESNER, MITSCHERLICH, AND ORELLI.

LIST OF REFERENCES AND ABBREVIATIONS.

Horace's Odes	C.	Gesner's Edition	[G.]
Carmen Seculare	C. S.	Doering's "	[Doer.]
Epodes	Ep.	Mitscherlich's "	[M.]
Satires	S.	Bentley's "	[B.]
Epistles	E.	C. Fea and Bothe's Edition .	[Fea]
Ars Poetica	A. P.	Delphin Edition	[D.]
Orelli's Edition	[O.]	Chishull in Mus. Criticum .	[Ch.]

Quotations from Walckenaer are from the 'Histoire de la Vie, etc., d'Horace,' par Le Baron Walckenaer.—Paris 1858.

'Biogr. Dict.' and 'D. of Antiqq.' are those published by Dr. W. Smith.

CARMINUM LIBER I.

CARM. I.

1. Atavis is here taken generally for 'ancestral.' Its exact meaning is seen in a line of Plautus, Pers. l. ii.: Pater, avos, proavos, abavos (=quartus pater in Virg. Æn. x. 619, and Pers. Sat. vi. 57), *atavos*, tritavos. The corresponding order in descent would be,—filii, nepos, pronepos, abnepos, adnepos, trinepos.

8. The sentiment of this ode is summed up in two lines, Sat. II. i. 27, 28; and in Hom. Od. §. 228. Comp. Pers. Sat. v. 52—62:

Mille hominum species et rerum discolor usus:
Velle suum cuique est nec voto vivitur uno:
Mercibus hic Italis mutat sub sole recenti
Rugosum piper et pallentis grana cumini;
Hic satur irriguo mavult turgescere somno;
Hic Campo indulget, &c.
At te nocturnis juvat impallescere chartis.

Compare also Virg. Georg. ii. 503—512.

—Curriculo. "*Curre potius quam in stadia*." Cp. Ov. Trist. iv. viii. 36. [O.]

4. Fervidia. Cp. Virg. Georg. iii. 107. Æn. xi. 195. [O.]

—Meta evitata. Cp. Hom. Il. ψ. 339—341.

6. Terrarum dominos is in apposition with Deos. Ovid has borrowed the phrase, Ex. Pont. l. ix. 36: *Terrarum dominos* quam colis ipse Deos. [O.]

8. Honoribus. This has sometimes been explained as a dative case; but that it is an ablative is clear from the parallel phrase in Sat. i. vi. 11. (See note on C. II. vii. 16.)

15. Icaris. κύματα μακρὰ θαλάσσης
πόντου Ἰκαρίοιο. Hom. Il. β. 145. [M.]

... Icarium, lapsas ubi perdidit alas

Icarus, et vastæ nomina fecit aquæ. Ov. Fast. iv. 283. [D.]

20. Demere, etc. Orelli connects this with the subsequent rather than the preceding context, and explains it of *sleeping*. "*Italico more meridiari*." (He objects that tempestiva convivia "*domi non sub dio celebrabantur*."") But a comparison of C. II. iii. 6—13, though not excluding this, is against its being the leading idea.

25. Ὀγρευτῆς . . .

στρίβη καὶ νιφετῷ κεχαρημένος. Call. Ep. 32. [M.]

29—36. The sense is,—Poetic studies are the charm of my life, and elevate it above the vulgar; and if you allow my claim to the name of poet, I shall be at the summit of my hopes.

36. Cp. Ov. Met. vii. 61: Quo conjuge felix

Et Dīs cara ferar, et vertice sidera tangam.

Cp. Virg. Æn. iv. 322, and Herod. iii. 30, and Wesseling's note.

CARM. II.

Orelli fixes the date of this ode for B. C. 29; and the feeling at Rome, and the honours lavished on Octavius in that year, accord with its general tenor, and the hopes implied in it. See Merivale, Hist. Rome, ch. xxx. p. 401, and note, p. 470.

1. Nivis. "Recordemur necesse est in meridionali Italia *nivem* prodigii instar esse." [O.]

2. Rubente. Cp. Δία . . . φοινικοστερέων. Pind. Ol. ix. 6 [O.], and coruscâ Fulmina molitus dextrâ. Virg. Georg. i. 328. The combination of lightning, hail, and snow in one description occurs in Homer, Il. κ. 5—7.

3. So Ovid, Am. III. iii. 35: Jupiter ipse suos lucos jaculatus et arces. Cp. Cicero's verses, De Div. ii. 20 (34).

9. Cp. Ov. Met. i. 296.

13. Tiberim v. undis. These inundations, though not uncommon, were the objects of superstitious regard at Rome. Cicero, describing one, (*Ep. ad Quint.* iii. 7) plays upon the feeling, and quotes Homer, Il. π. 385—9.

14. Litore Etrusco. It is questioned whether these words mean *the shore of the Etruscan* (i. e. Mediterranean) *sea*, or, *the Etruscan* (i. e. the right) *bank of the Tiber*. The majority of commentators adopt the first meaning: Gesner prefers the last. We may conjecture from its use in Carm. Sæc. 38, that *Etruscum litus* was sometimes taken popularly to express the border of Etruria on the side of the river, as well as of the sea; it is in fact a natural association, when river and sea are united, to include them in one term. The rest of the sentence certainly suggests rather *the rebound of a furious flood from a jutting bank in the bend of a river*, than *the reflux of a tide of twenty miles*. *Retorqueo* signifies a sudden rapid turn (as *contorqueo*, in Virg. Æn. iii. 562). Moreover,

if the flood were caused by the meeting of the waters at the mouth, the retort would come not from the coast, *litore*, but from the sea, *æquore*. Furthermore, if *litore* be understood of the right bank, we have the direct antithesis in v. 18, *sinistrâ ripâ*, and in the latter word a reason for the adoption of *litore* in this sense, (authorised as it is in reference to the Tiber, by Virgil, *Æn.* viii. 83) viz. that it avoids tautology. I prefer this interpretation, and I see it favoured in Merivale's *Rome*, ch. xli. p. 533. His description is as follows: "The masses of water brought down from above (see Tac. *Ann.* i. 79), were flung off from the right bank, where the high grounds descended directly into the stream, and driven with increased violence against the left, just at the point where nature had left an opening into the heart of the devoted city."

25. 'Whom shall the people invoke for the safety of the sinking state?' The dative after *vocat* is peculiar, though to be classed under the general rule of *dativus commodi*. It occurs in Tibull. ii. i. 83:

Pecorique vocatæ

Voce: palam pecori, clam sibi quisque vocet.

31. Cp. Ov. Met. xxii. 598.

38. Glamor is personified in Pindar, *Fragm. Inc.* 187: κλυθ' Ἀλαλὰ πολέμου θύγατερ.

38. *Leves*. Mitsch.; cp. Statius Theb. ii. 710, describing a trophy:

Huic *leves* galeas *perfoassaque* vulnere crebro

Inserit arma furens; huic *truncos ictibus* enses

Subligat, et *fractas* membris spirantibus hastas.

"Unde apparet, *galeas leves* esse telorum ac gladiatorum ictibus detritas." (Eng. 'battered.') *Levis* may very well be synonymous with *detritus*. See Ov. Met. xiii. 792: *Levis* assiduo *detritis* æquore conchis. Where is it used in the signif. 'burnished, bright'? In the only passages where Virgil uses it of armour, it appears to mean, *non asper*, i.e. without graving or device. See *Æn.* vii. 626, 634, 789; viii. 624. *Levis* in C. ii. vii. 21 is explained by O. as "*detera ac polita*," by M. as "*exple levis, ut superficies levis sit*," i.e. fill up to the brim; but the word is a simple epithet of metal.

39. Cavalry are mentioned, as dismounting on an emergency in battle, in Livy ii. 20; iv. 38 and 40 ("equitem ad pedes deduxeris"). So Virg. *Æn.* x. 366. So Herod. i. 80.

44. Cp. Ov. Fast. iii. 710.

50. Pater. Cp. Ov. Fast. ii. 127 (and see Paley's notes):

Sancte Pater Patriæ, tibi plebs, tibi Curia nomen

Hoc dedit, hoc dedimus nos tibi nomen eque.

Cp. Sueton. Oct. C. 58.

— Princeps. Ov. Fast. ii. 142,—

Tu (sc. Romulus) domini nomen, principis ille tenet.

Cp. Tac. *Ann.* i. 1: "Cuncta discordiis civilibus fessa nomine Principis sub imperium accepit." [O].

CARM. III.

2. Cp. Ov. Fast. v. 720: *Utile sollicitæ sidus uterque rati*; and Eur. Orest. 1636, where Helen is joined with her brothers as *παιδῶν σωτήριος*. (Cp. also v. 1689.)

The Dioscuri seem to have often supplied a name and figurehead for ships, e.g. on S. Paul's voyage, S. S. Acts xxviii. 11.

5—8. Navis . . . animæ dimid. Comp. Call. Fr. 114. [M.]

6. Debes. Cp. *debent hæc pignora Daphnim*, Virg. Ecl. viii. 93.

8. Call. Ep. 42. [M.]

13. *Decertantem* de in composition means *down*, and so *to the end through or thoroughly*, or *constantly*, e.g. *delitigo*, *depugno*, *debello*, *decoquo* (Sat. ii. i. 74), *decanto* (C. i. xxxiii. 3), *decoloro* (C. ii. i. 35).

18. *siccis*. As Æsch. S. C. Th. 696, *ξηροῖς ἀκλαστοῖς δμμασι* (quoted by Orelli). Tears in the ancient poets betoken not compassion chiefly as in modern writers, but fear or horror. See Eur. Herc. Fur. 1354: *ὄφρ' ἄν' ὀμμάτων ἔσταξα πηγὰς* . . . Bentley reads '*rectis oculis*,' quoting many parallel instances; to which Porson, in *Addendis* on Hecub. 966, has added several more.

— *monstra*. Juven. xiv. 283: *Oceani monstra et juvenes vidisse marina*.

21. *abscidit*. Ov. Met. i. 22.

27. Cp. Hesiod.: *ἔργα κ. ἡμ.*, 50. [O.]

30. *Ibid.* v. 102.

34. *vacuum*. So *vacuo* *quicquid in orbis patet* (i.e. 'in the air'), Ov. F. i. 494.

CARM. IV.

2. *Trahunt*. Conversely Musæus (Hero. 298) indicates the approach of winter by *ἦδη νῆα μέλαιναν ἀνέγκυσε διχθᾶδι χέρσφι*.

5. Cp. Lucret. v. 736. [O.]

7. *dum graves*, etc. 'Vulcanus nempe dum uxor ejus adest in terris et omnia vi suâ fecundat . . . suo quoque operi intentus est.' [Doer.] [O.] quotes a scholiast, 'Vulcanus procudit fulmina Jovi quæ in æstate mittat.'

8. *officina*. An abbreviation from *opificina*, properly an adj. form: compare *tonstrina*, a barber's shop. So *pistrina*, *medicina*, *carnificina*.

11. *Fauno*. Ov. Fast. ii. 193. [O.]

16. *fabulæ* = *res nihili*. [O.] quotes *ὃ Χαρίλα τί τὰ νέρθε; Πολὺς σκότος· αἰὲ ἄνοδοι τί; Ψεῦδος· ὃ δὲ Πλούτων; Μῦθος*. Call. Ep. 14.

Cinis et manes et fabula fies ('a heap of dust, a shade, an empty sound,' Gifford transl.). Pers. v. 152.

17. *exilis*. [B.] explains this as "poor, i.e. poorly furnished," as in E. l. vi. 45. For the double epithet he compares E. ii. i. 157, and Virg. Æn. x. 408: *Horrida per latos acies Vulcania campos*.

17. Cp. Theogn. 973 (P. Gr. p. 143):
*οὐδὲς ἀνθρώπων δς ἐπεὶ ποτὲ γαῖα καλὴν
 εἰς τ' Ἑρῆος καταβῆ δῶμά τε Περσεφόνης
 Τέρπεται κ.τ.λ. [O.]*
18. *talia*. I.e. *by the dice*: see the word 'Tali' in Dict. Antiq. (and note on C. III. xxiv. 58).

CARM. V.

Cowley has paraphrased this Ode.

1. Cp. Aristoph. Fragm. *Æol.* 116: *ἐν ἡδυόμοις στρώμασι παννυχί(ων)*. Martial. VIII. lxxxvii. 2: *Liber, in æternâ vivere digne rosâ.* [O.]
5. *munditiis*. Cp. 'Munditiis capimur,' Ov. A. A. iii. 133, and ii. 677. Gr. *καθαριότητι*, Xen. Mem. II. i. 22.
11. *auræ*. 'Incerta Cupidinis aura,' Ov. Am. ii. ix. 33. [O.] [M.] compares, generally, the description of Helen, as *φρόνημα νηνέμου γαλάρας*, Æsch. Ag. 740.

CARM. VI.

1. *Vario . . . alita*. With this construction [O.] compares E. r. i. 94. Add C. II. iv. 10, 'Thessalo victore.' Paley's note on Ovid, Fast. ii. 85 may be referred to.
5. 'Fortia Mæonio gaudent pede bella referri,' etc., Ov. R. Am. 373. So Call. Fr. 165.
6. *nescit*. So also Ov. Her. xii. 49, 'succumbere nescia somno;' and in prose, Liv. ix. 3, 'quiescere nesciat.'

CARM. VII.

For the supposed political reference of this ode see Merivale, Hist. Rome, ch. xli. vol. iv. p. 595. For an account of Plancus see Biogr. Dict.

2. *bimaria*. A word occurring in no other good writer except Ovid, Her. xii. 27: *Hic Ephyren bimarem*. Met. vi. 419: *bimari clauduntur ab isthmo*.

5. *intactæ*. I.e. 'virginæ,' as in Virg. *Æn.* i. 345.

6. *perpetuo*. Ov. Met. i. 4: 'Ad mea *perpetuum* deducite tempora carmen.' Cp. 'perpetua historia,' Cic. Fam. v. 12.

7. *Undique decerpam*. Bentley and others explain this of a worn-out hackneyed subject, an olive tree stripped of its leaves by every poet: 'plucked on all hands.' So Conington. So, 'des rameaux de l'olivier tant de fois cueillis,' Walckenaer, livre v. s. 25. I prefer Orelli's interpretation, which is given in the foot note, as more natural in construction, more in agreement with the epithet of v. 6. A continuous comprehensive poem would gather up the traditions of every period, and the associations of every spot around.

— *olivam*. The wreath for literary merit was properly of *ivy*, as in C. i. i. 29. Here it is supposed to be of *olive*, as being conferred by Pallas, or derived from her. Similarly the muse of the love-poet is crowned with myrtle (as sacred to Venus) in Ov. A. A. i. i. 29.

10—11. Cp. Pind. Pyth. x. 1: ὀλβία Λακεδαιμῶν μάκαιρα Θεσσαλία.

12. Walckenaer (liv. v. s. 25) says on this: 'La grotte retentissante (*resonantis*, cp. Virg. Æn. vii. 83) de la nymphe Albunée est ou la grotte dite de Neptune, ou le temple dit de la Sibylle, dont on voit les ruines; l'eau du fleuve, encore aujourd'hui, bouillonne autours de sa base et s'échappe en cascades.'

15. *Albus*. Ovid uses the Gr. name *Argestes* for the N.W. wind, in Fast. v. 161.

23. *populeæ*. Sc. *magni memor Herculis*, as in C. iv. v. 36. "*Herculi vago* (C. iii. iii. 9) *potissimum libat*." Cp. τῷ ἡγεμόνι Ἡρακλεῖ, Xen. An. vi. ii. 9. [O.] So ἡγεμόνῳ are offered to Hercules, Xen. An. iv. viii. 25.

CARM. VIII.

2. *properæ*. I have followed Orelli's reading, out of regard both to MS. authority and Latin usage: others read *properas*; and in v. 6, 7, *equilet, temperet*.

4. *patiens solis*. Cp. Gr. ἡλιωμένος, and its opposite, ἐσκιατροφηκός.

CARM. IX.

— *Thaliarchus*. The office implied in this name was a Greek innovation upon that of '*pater cœnæ*,' Sat. ii. viii. 7. See Merivale, Hist. Rome, ch. xli. p. 554, who quotes '*magisteria a majoribus instituta*' from Cic. Senect. 14.

7. *quadrimum*. τετραῖνες δὲ πίθων ἀπελύετο κρατὶς ἔλειψαρ, Theocr. vii. 147.

9. From Archilochus Fr. 51:

τοῖς Θεοῖς τιθεῖν ἅπαντα· πολλάκις μὲν ἐκ κακῶν
ἔνδρας ὀρθοῦσιν μελαίνῃ κειμένους ἐπὶ χθονί. [M.]

Cp. Æsch. Pers. 229: πάντα θήσομεν θεοῖσι.

CARM. X.

4. The *Palæstra* of the ancients might (as in Geaner's note) be paralleled with our *dancing school*, and Johnson's sarcasm on 'the manners of a dancing master' has a counterpart in Cicero's (*De Off.* i. 36) '*palæstrici motus*.'

10. *Per dolum*. Ov. Met. ii. 686. [M.]

11. *dum terret*. In calling *terret* an *historic* present, I mean that it is a present tense used of past time. It is to be observed that *dum*, 'while' (i.e. when expressing simultaneous coincident action) is properly followed by a present indicative, without regard to the tense of the lead-

ing verb. See for instance C. III. vii. 18, III. xi. 24; S. I. v. 72; A. P. 465. A good example of the construction after an imperfect is in Tac. Ann. i. 75: 'dum veritati consulitur libertas corrumpēbatur' ('while the interests of truth were promoted liberty was being undermined'). Cp. Virg. G. iv. 560. So after a pluperfect, Ov. Fast. iii. 40: 'implērat dum sua visa refert.' Cp. Virg. Ec. vii. 6. The exceptions to the above rule are few, and may be explained. In Tibull. II. iii. 21, 'caneret dum' is probably a false reading (see Bach's note) for 'quum.' In Sallust, Cat. 7, 'dum . . . faceret,' the reading is doubtful, but the present tense could not stand in a sentence so indefinite; in Livy xxiv. 40, 'dum . . . inspiceret' is=quoad, expressing *continued action*. So in Hor. C. I. xxxvii. 6; in Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 'dum . . . erat occupatus,' the particle seems not to express *time* but rather *cause*; not, *while he was*, but, *owing to his having been preoccupied*. (So, perhaps, Ad Att. I. 16, 'dum veritus est.') In Virg. G. iv. 457, 'dum' is=dummodo, expressing *cause or purpose*. In Cic. Fin. ii. 13, 'dum . . . voluerunt,' it may be stated as a rule that the *perfect with have* follows the construction of the present tense, but there is a distinction in meaning; 'dum volunt' would be=in *laying down this principle*, 'dum voluerunt' is=in *having laid it down*. (See Madvig, Gr. a. 336, obs. 2.)

18. *virga aurea*. So Ov. Her. xvi. 64. Cp. Spenser's (F. Qu. II. xii. 41) description of "Caduceus, the rod of Mercury," &c.

CARM. XI.

1. On the usage of the imperative 'ne' see C. xxxiii. 1.

2. *Babylonios*. Compare S. S. Isaiah xlvii. 13.

7. Cp. Juv. ix. 126; Pers. v. 153. [D.]

— *Dum loquimur*. So Ov. Pont. iv. iii. 58: *Dum loqueris, fieri tristia posse puta*. [O.]

CARM. XII.

19. Cp. Virg. Ecl. iii. 60.

19. Comp. Hes. Theog. 896; Call. Lav. Pall. 133 [O.], and Pind. Fragm. 10: *ἔγγιστα δεξιὰν κατὰ χεῖρα πάρος ἴστα*.

22. *inimica belluis*. *θηροκτόνος*, Eur. Iph. A. 1570.

27. *alba*. Admisso Lucifer *albus* equo, Ov. Trist. III. v. 56. [O.]

34. *superbos*. Sc. *magnificos et terrorem incutientes*. . . *Fasces autem isti . . . perquam apte hic commemorantur siquidem Tarq. Priscus eos ex Tarquiniiis Romam intulisse ferebatur*. [O.] Some have thought that there is a double allusion here (a question which arises also on C. iv. viii. 17), and that a reference to the title of the second Tarquin is included.

35. *Catonis*. "Neque hic nec, Od. II. i. 24. Horatius audacior fuit Virgilio, Æn. viii. 670: *Secretosque pios, his dantem jura Catonem*." [O.]

36. Cp. Cic. ad Fam. ix. 18 [O.], also ad Att. xii. 4, and Tusc. Qu. i. 30, where, though condemning suicide, he excuses Cato.

37. *animæ prodigum*: So, *ψυχῶν μήκετι φειδόμενοι*, *Tyrtæus*, vii. 14; *ψυχῆς ἀφειδήσαντε*, *Soph. Elect.* 980. [Doer.] refers to *Silius Ital.* i. 225 (*Prodiga gens animæ et properare facillima mortem*). *Stattius* uses '*largus animæ*' in this sense, describing *Capaneus* in *Theb.* iii. 603.

43. *paupertas*. '*Paupertas Romana*,' *Juv.* vi. 294; '*facunda virorum paupertas*,' *Luc. Phars.* i. 165. [M.]

45. *velut arbor*. *Pind. Nem.* viii. 40:

*αἰξεται δ' ἀρετὰ, χλωραῖς ἐέροισι
ὥς ὅτε δένδρεον ᾔσσει.* [M.]

47. *sidus*. This may be merely a metaphor as in *Ovid, Trist.* ii. 167: *sidus juvenille, nepotes*; and again, *Pont.* iii. iii. 2:

O sidus Fabia, Maxime, gentis, ades.

But it is more probably an allusion (as in *Virgil, Ecl.* ix. 47, *Æn.* viii. 681, and *Propert.* iv. vi. 59) to the comet which was seen during the games of *Venus Genetrix*, held by *Augustus* in commemoration of *Jul. Cæsar*. (*Sidus crinitum per septem dies . . . conspectum: . . . significari vulgus creditit Cæsaris animam inter Deorum immortalium numina receptam*, *Plin. N. H.* ii. 28; cp. *Sueton. J. C.* 88.) Henceforth a star was set on the forehead of *Cæsar's* statue in the Forum.

48. *inter ignes Luna m.* Compare the title of the moon, '*Astrorum decus*,' *Virg. Æn.* ix. 405.

54. *justo*. '*Regular, full, complete*,' in which senses this adj. is attached to such nouns as *exercitus, legio, acies, prælium, victoria*. Such is the sense in which '*justo Marte*' has been conjecturally (but improperly) read in *C. iv. ii. 14*.

55. *subjectos*. *Virg. G.* iii. 381: *septem subjecta Trioni Gens*.

57. *Add. Met.* xv. 858:

*Jupiter arces
Temperat æthereas et mundi regna triformis:
Terra sub Augusto: pater est et rector uterque.*

59. *parum castia*. I.e. '*profaned*.'

60. *lucois*. *Esp.* '*consecrated groves*,' so distinguished by *Tibull.* iii. 15: *nemora . . . sacros imitantia lucois*. Cp. *Virg. Æn.* v. 761; *Hor. C.* iii. iv. 6.

CARM. XIII.

2. So *Virg. Æn.* i. 402: *rosæ cervice refulsit*. [M.] Cp. ἡ ροδόχρως Ἑλένα, *Theocr.* xviii. 31.

6. The quotation in the foot-note from *Alcectis* is made by *Porson* on *Hec.* 86. Instances of ἡ . . . ἡ followed by a plural are found in *Hom. Il.* v. 138, *Æsch. Suppl.* 727. As an instance of *Horatian* usage, comp. *C. iii. x. 16*, '*curvat*.'

— *manēt*. See *C. ii. xiii. 16*, and note. (In *Lucr.* v. 1049 *Munro* maintains *sciret* against *Lachmann's* conjecture *scirent*.)

12. Cp. *Tibull.* i. vi. 14: *livor* (i.e. '*the livid mark*') *abiret quem facit impresso mutua dente Venus*. *Ov. Am.* i. viii. 98. [O.]

15. *Catul.* xcix. 2: *Saviolum dulci dulcius ambrosiâ*.

CARM. XIV.

1. These naval metaphors are drawn out to great length in Shakespeare's Henry VI. Pt. III. Act v. Sc. 4:

"What though the mast be now blown overboard,
The cable broke, the holding anchor lost,
And half our sailors swallowed in the flood,
Yet lives our pilot still". . . .

10. *df. Scil. tutelares.* Cp. Ov. Epist. xvi. 112: *accipit et pictos puppis adunca Deos.* Cp. also Pers. Sat. vi. 30:

*Jacet ipse in litore, et una
Ingentes de puppe Dei.* [O.]

20. Virg. *Æn.* iii. 126:

*Sparsasque per æquor
Cycladas et crebris legimus freta concita terris.*

CARM. XV.

1. *Pastor.* Virg. *Æn.* vii. 363. [O.]

2. *traheret.* "Frequens de feminis raptis verbum ut *ἔλκειν*, Tac. Ann. ii. 13." [O.]

6. Cp. Ov. Epist. v. 91.

— *Quam*, 'one whom,' a harsh construction.

7. *rumpere.* An instance of zeugma; for the construction, comp. Virg. *Geor.* i. 280: *conjuratos cælum rescindere fratres.*

9. *equis . . . viris*, 'horse and foot,' used as proverbial by Cicero: 'viris equisque ut dicitur . . . decertandum est,' Off. iii. 33.

20. Add Pind. *Nem.* i. 68.

22. *respiciat.* Cf. Virg. *Æn.* viii. 697: *Necdum etiam geminos a terge respicit angues.* This usage of 'respicio' is strikingly poetic; it accords, however, with the ordinary Greek usage of *ὀπίσω* to denote future time.

27. *Nosces.* So Hom. *Il.* σ. 270: *εἰ νό τις αὐτὸν γνῶσεται.*

28. Add Hom. *Odyss.* β. 277: *παῦροι δέ τε πατρὸς ἀρείους.*

29. *cervus . . . lupum.* Hom. *Il.* π. 352.

CARM. XVI.

3. *flamma . . . mari.* Cp. Tibull. l. ix. 49. [O.]

8. Cp. Lucret. ii. 619, 637. [O.]

14. Cp. *πλάσματα πηλοῦ*, Arist. *Av.* 686. So Call. *Fragm.* 133.

18. Eur. *Arch.* fr. 36: *πολλοὺς δ' ὁ θυμὸς ὁ μέγας ἔλεσεν βροτῶν.*

20. *imprimeret.* Cp. 'pressit aratro,' Prop. iii. vii. 41.

22. Soph. *Antig.* 718: *ἀλλ' εἶκε θυμῷ καὶ μετέσταςιν ἰδοῦν.*

— *me quoque*, etc. Archiloch. Fr. 68: *Ἥμελακον καὶ ποῦ τιν' ἄλλον
ἦδ' ἄλη κίχιστατο.* [M.]

CARM. XVII.

9. *Martiales*. Sacred to Mars. Cp. Virg. *Æn.* ix. 566.
 10. *fistulâ*. Sc. Fauni.
 18. *Teia*, 'on an Anacreontic string,' i. e. in a love song. *Ἀνακρέων δ Τήιος*, Aristoph. *Thesm.* 161; *Lyrici Teia musa senia*, Ov. *Trist.* ii. 364. So Sappho *Fragm.* 30 (in P. Gr. p. 134).
 21. See Virg. *Geor.* ii. 90.
 26—7. Allusions to violence of this kind are seen above in C. i. xiii. 9; Propert. ii. v. 21; Ov. *Am.* i. vii. 3; Tibull. i. x. 55—61. [O.]

CARM. XVIII.

3. *Siccis*. 'Abstemious;' cp. *Pers.* v. 16. '*Sicci*' and '*vinolenti*' are contrasted in Cic. *contra Rullum*, l, and *Acad.* ii. 27.
 — *neque . . . aliter*. *Οὐδ' ἔστ' ἄλλο φάρμακον πόνων*, Eur. *Bacch.* 283. [M.]
 7. Cp. (Dr. Badham's reading of) Eur. *Bacch.* 860:
 Διόνυσον δς πέφυκεν, ἐν τέλει θεὸς
 δεινότατος, εὐνοοῦσι δ' ἡπιότατος.
 10. *libidinum* is by some connected primarily with '*avidi*;' it perhaps depends on both '*fine*' and '*avidi*.'
 12. *quatiam*. This verb would literally be used of the instruments of the *Bacchantes*, the *thyrsi*, or *tympana*, as in Catull. *lxiv.* 257; Ov. *Ibis*, 458, or *images*, as the scholiast says: here it is transferred to the god himself.
 12. *obsita fr.* Cp. Eur. *Hel.* 1360.

CARM. XIX.

2. *Semeles*. "*Codicum consensus favet formæ Semeles.*" [O.]
 4. *Alcman Fragm.* 20. [O.]
 6. Cp. *marmoreâ cervice*, Virg. *G.* iv. 523; Ov. *F.* iv. 135.
 8. *v. lubricus*. This is explained as 'a face one look on which *makes me glide into love*;' in *Art of Latin Poetry*, Cambr. Chatterton translated this line, by 'the softness of each frequent smile,' as though '*lubricus*' could mean the changeful lively play of features. [M.] inclines to this interpretation, quoting "*oculos lubricos et mobiles*" from Cic. *N. D.* ii. 51. Martial has borrowed the word from Horace, "*dum vultus lubricus*," ix. *lvii.* 11, probably in the sense of '*smooth*.'
 9. *tota ruens*. Similar constr. Sat. i. vii. 28, and Virg. : *magnumque fluentem Nilum*, *G.* iii. 28.
 10. *Cyprum*. *Alcman Fr.* 10.
 11. Virg. *G.* iii. 31 (comp. the descr. of Camilla, *Æn.* xi. 654); Ov. *Fast.* v. 591; A. *Am.* i. 210.
 14. *Verbenas*. Virg. *Ecl.* viii. 65.

CARM. XX.

1. Vile Sabinum. Vinum Tiberi devectum, Juv. vii. 121 (where see Mayer's note).

2. Cantharis. Virg. Ecl. vi. 17.

5. paterni, 'ancestral,' alluding to Mæcenas' Etruscan origin. Tuscus is the epithet of the Tiber in C. iii. vii. 28, and Virg. G. i. 499.

7. Vaticano. The second syllable of this adj. is long (and rightly so) in Juv. vi. 344; Mart. i. 19. Horace has shortened it, "non, ut inepte dicit Orellius, quod id a vaticiniis repeteret, sed quia vulgo ita dicebant," Lachm. on Lucr. i. 360.

CARM. XXI.

3. Αητῶ . . . Δίος κυδρήν παράκοιτιν, Hom. Od. λ. 579; ἡ Δίος δάμαρ Αητῶ, Eur. Iph. i. 385. Add Call. in Delum, 57.

7. Hom. Odys. ζ. 103. [O.]

10. Δῆλον Ἀπόλλωνος κουτροφόρον, Call. in Delum, ii. 276.

13. lacrimosum. δακρυόεντα, Hom. Il. ε. 737; πολύδακρυον, Il. θ. 515; lacrimabile, Virg. Æn. vii. 604. [O.]

14. et principe. "Scaliger delendum censuit et . . . sed Codicum lectio teneriorem præbet sensum quia Cæsar ita cum pop. Romano artissime conjungitur." [O.]

CARM. XXII.

1. Comp. the constr. in Tacit. Ann. xiv. 40: 'nec morum spernendus.'

6. Virg. Æn. iv. 366: cantibus horrens Caucasus.

17—24. Thus paraphrased by Cowper in Table Talk:

"Place me where winter breathes his keenest air,
And I will sing if Liberty be there;
And I will sing at Liberty's dear feet
In Afric's torrid clime, or India's fiercest heat."

Ovid has described the zones, Met. i. 45.

CARM. XXIII.

4. Virg. Æn. ii. 728; Gray's Ode on Eton College, 39.

5. inhorruit.

Ἐψίκομον παρὰ τάνδε καθίζω φωνήεσσαν
φρίσσουσιν πυκνοῖς κῶνον ὑπὸ ζεφύροις.

Plato, Epigr. (P. G. p. 163). [O.]

9. Ov. Met. i. 504.

10. frangere persequor. Cp. Virg. Æn. iii. 31: lentum convellere vimen Insequor.

CARM. XXIV.

5. ἀτέρμονα νήγρετον ὕπνον, Mosch. in Bion. 112. Gray ("Each in his narrow cell for ever laid") has been blamed for adopting the classical phrase without qualification.

6. Just. soror. Cp. Cic. Partit. 41: justitia . . . creditis in rebus fides . . . nominatur, Off. i. 7: Fundamentum autem est justitiæ fides. With the whole passage compare Ov. Am. i. iii. 13.

11. non ita er. 'Entrusted to them not so (i.e. not with any expectation of such bereavement), but with the confident hope that they would protect him;' cp. below, l. xxxvi. 3. Others take it, 'lent to you by them not so (i.e. not as if their claim to dispose of him was surrendered), but as a loan to be resumed.' With the latter int. we might compare the metaphor in Cic. Tusc. Q. i. 39: usuram vitæ nullâ præstitutâ die. Quid est quod querare si repetit cum vult? The first int. has some analogy to Virg. Æn. ii. 51: nil jam cælestibus ullis Debentem, i.e. owing them nothing, as no longer dependent on their care; having, as we say, 'paid the debt of Nature.'

13. Cp. Eur. Iph. Aul. 1211. [M.]

15. Æsch. Agam. 1019; Eum. 647; Eur. Suppl. 776. The sentiment, clothed in another metaphor, is in Shakesp. Othello, Act v. Sc. 2: "once put out thine," &c.

16—18. Pind. Ol. ix. 33:

βρότεια σάμαθ' ἔκ κατάγει
κόλιν πρὸς ἀγνὴν θνασκόντων. [O.]

18. compulerit. This verb is specially used in reference to flocks, as in Virg. Ecl. ii. 30,* and vii. 2. So in prose, pecora atque homines . . . compellebat, Cæsa. B. G. v. 19; the dative (gregi) follows it as naturally as it might follow conjunxerit or addiderit. 'Whom Mercury has once driven among, or with, his flock.' But [O.] explains 'gregi' as = ad, in umbrarum gregem, and compares Sat. II. v. 49 as if it were a dative of place.

19. Cp. Hdt. i. 35.

CARM. XXV.

1. See Becker's Sallus, Exc. i. Sc. ii. Cp. Theocr. ii. 127. (P. Gr.)

7. Me tuo. Cp. Ov. Ep. v. 4: Læsa queror de te, si sinis ipse, mea.

* *Viridi compellers hibisco*. For the proof that *hibisco* is a dative, I should rest on the epithet *viridi*, which marks the plant as edible; just as, when its pliancy or fitness for weaving is the prominent idea, the adjective *gracili* is chosen, Ecl. x. 71.

CARM. XXVI.

1. *amicus*. Used passively, as in the Gr. *Molsaus φίλος*. Cp. C. III. iv. 25.

2. *Tradam . . . portare*. Comp. (for the constr.) Virg. *Æn.* i. 319: *dederatque comam diffundere ventis*; (for meaning) Eur. *Troad.* 419: *ἀνέμοις φέρεσθαι παραδίδωμ*.

11. *sacrare*. We may transl. 'immortalise.' But the figure is founded really on the idea of poetry being the work of the Muses, and divine. So [M.] compares Pindar, *Isthm.* vii. 60: *θεῶν διδόμεν*. Cicero has 'literis consecrata' in *Tusc. Qu.* v. 4 (11). Comp. 'consecrat' in C. iv. viii. 27, where the verb, however, may mean 'represent under a sacred character.'

CARM. XXVII.

12. *Vulnere*. Virg. *Æn.* iv. 2: *vulnus alit venis*. [O.]

15. Οὐ γὰρ ἐπ' αἰκελίῳ παιδί θαμείς ἐφάνης, Theogn. 1344.

19. Anaxilas apud Athen. xiii. p. 558:

τίς γὰρ ἢ δράκαιν' ἕμικτος ἢ χίμαιρα πυρπνός
ἢ χάρυβδῖς ἢ τρίκρανος Ἀκύλλα ποντία κύων
Σφίγξ, Ἴδρα, Λέαν', Ἐχιδνα, πτηνὰ δ' Ἀρκυνῶν γένη
εἰς ὑπερβολὴν ἀφίεται τοῦ καταπύστου γένους; [O.]

19. *laborabas*. To these references add from Homer, *Il.* η. 31: *φίλον ἔπλετο*; θ. 163: *γυναικὸς ἅρ' ἄντι τέτυξο* ('You are, I see, no better than a woman'); φ. 281: *εἰμαρτο*, 'Now I find I am destined,' &c. (Compare Badham, note on Eur. *Iph. T.* 342.)

24. Cp. Eur. *Ion.* 202.

CARM. XXVIII.

1—4. *Pulveris . . . munera*. Gesner supposes this to mean "the withholding of a little dust" (i.e. the want of burial) "restrains you from passing the Styx," alluding to the ancient notion of the disabilities imposed upon the unburied. But the mariner either supposes Archytas to have had the rites of burial, or else he overlooks the consideration of them: what he pities is the fact of death. With 'cohibent,' as a proper term to express the effect of death, compare C. II. xx. 8, and III. iv. 80; and 'coercet,' C. II. xviii. 38; and the Homeric *γαῖα κατέσχε*, *Od.* λ. 548; and *γῆ φυσίχους ἦτε κατὰ κρατερὸν περ ἐρύκει*, *Il.* φ. 63.

5. *Ov. Fast.* i. 298; *Cic. de Fin.* ii. 34: 'omne cælum . . . mente complexum.'

6. Add to the quot. from Homer, *Il.* ο. 129; *Lucret.* iii. 1038—58; Virg. *Æn.* x. 470.

8. Eur. *Troad.* 855; Homer, *Hym. in Ven.* 161; *Mimnerm.* (P. G. p. 43); *Propert.* II. xviii. 7.

14. Cp. *Hdt.* iv. 95: *Ἑλλήνων οὐ τῷ ἀσθενεστάτῳ σοφιστῇ Πυθαγόρῃ.*

17. Cp. Simonides, Amorg. Fr. i. 12 (P. Gr. p. 145):

τοὺς δὲ δύστηνοι νόσοι
 φθείρουσι θνητῶν, τοὺς δ' Ἄρει δεδμημένους
 πέμπει μελαίνης Ἀΐδης ὑπὸ χθονός·
 οἱ δ' ἐν θαλ' ὄσση.

20. nullum caput is perhaps merely = *neminem*. Or it may contain allusion to the offering due to Proserpine mentioned in Virg. *Æn.* iv. 798.

— *fugit*, used like a Gr. aorist, as in C. xxxiv. 16.

21. Orionis. Theocr. vii. 54. [O.]

25. quod. minabitur. See A. P. 350. There, however, [O.] explains the construction as elliptical, with *ferire* understood. Here 'quodcunque' must be taken with the intransitive 'minabitur,' according to the ordinary use of neuter pronouns.

28. tibi destinat. *ἐς τὴν καταβέει*, Theocr. i. 5. [D.]

28. Ab Jove. Jupiter is invoked as the giver of wealth by Callim. H. ad Jov. xci. 94.

29. Tarenti. Neptune was the tutelæ god of Tarentum, being reputed the father of its mythical founder, Taras.

30. immeritis nocituram. Cp. Solon, xii. 31:

... αἷτις ἀνάτιοι (where Bergk reads καὶ ἀντίτα) ἔργα τίνουσιν
 ἢ παῖδες τούτων ἢ γένος ἐξοπία.

Cp. also Hom. Od. λ. 72; Eur. Phœn. 934; Hippol. 831; and Æsch. Suppl. 433. [M.] Add Juv. xiii. 206.

CARM. XXIX.

7. Puer ex aulâ. Cp. Liv. xlv. 6: *pueri regii . . . principum liberi ad ministerium regis electi*. Juv. ix. 46: *puerum . . . dignum cyatho* [O.]. Add Juv. v. 56: *Flos Asiæ ante ipsum, etc.*

8. Ad cyathum. So Juv. xiii. 44: *ad cyathos*. So 'servus ad manum' = *amanuensis* in Cic. Or. iii. 60. By later writers the prep. *a* is used to denote *officio*, as *a manu*, *ab epistolis* (a secretary), *a rationibus* (an accountant).

11. Cp. 'Your mountains shall bend and your streams ascend,' in W. Scott's Lay, i. 18.

14. Panætî. See Cic. Ac. Qu. ii. 2 (5), and ii. 33 (98).

CARM. XXX.

Aleman Fr. 10. [O.]

5. solutis zonis. I.e. *disincte ludentes*; unrestrained, sportive, and free. Commentators quote Seneca de Benef. i. 3.

7. Juventas. Ἥβη, who is reckoned as an attendant on Venus, in Hom. Il. ad Apoll. 195. [O.]

8. *Mercurius*. "Quod Amor disertus faciat; seu quia per disertam orationem solet amor conciliari." Unde *Ov. A. A. ii. 123*:

"Non formosus erat, sed erat facundus Ulysses,
Et tamen sequoreas torait amore Deas." [D.]

So in the cestus of *Venus*, *Hom. Il. ξ. 216*, among the *θελεκτήρια πάντα* this is mentioned:

ἐν δ' ὀφειστὺς πάρφασις ἦτ' ἐκλεψε νόον. [M.]

CARM. XXXI.

This Ode was composed upon the dedication or opening of the new public library on the Palatine in *B.C. 28*. See note on *E. i. iii. 17*.

3. *Non*, etc. *Ov. Am. i. xv. 35*:

Vilia miretur vulgus, mihi flavus Apollo
Pocula Castaliæ plena ministret aqua.

6. *ebur Ind.* *Ovid Medic. Fac. 10*. [M.]

8. *Mordet* . . . *taciturnus*. τοῖχον ὑποτρώγων ἡσύχιος ποταμός,
Call. Ep. xlv. 4.

15. *Cp. Alcman Fragm. 17*; *Eur. Fr. Inc. 111*. [O.]

16. *malva*. *Cp. Hesiod 'Erg. ημ. 40* (in praise of contentment):

οὐδὰ ἴσασιν ὅσῳ πλεόν ἡμῖν παντός,
οὐδ' ὅσον ἐν μαλάχῃ τε καὶ ἀσφοδέλφ' ὄνειρα.

Malloes are mentioned as a last resource in *S. S. Job, xxx. 4*.

18. *Letoë*, from the *Gr. form Λητώος*. So in *Ov. Met. vii. 384*.
Letoides; *viii. 15*, *proles Letoia*. [O.]

20. *Cp. μή ζήην μετ' ἀμονσίας*, *Eur. H. Fur. 676*.

Μήποτέ μοι μελέδῃμα νεώτερον ἄλλο φανεῖν
'Αστ' ἀρετῆς σοφίης τ', ἀλλὰ τόδ' αἶν' ἔχων
Τερπνοίμην φόρμυγι· καὶ ὀρχηθμῷ καὶ αἰοιδῇ
Καὶ μετὰ τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἐσθλὸν ἔχοιμι νόον.

Theogn. 789. [O.]

CARM. XXXII.

1. *Poscimur*. So '*Poscimur, Agonides*,' *Ov. Met. v. 333*; and

. . . *Palilia poscor*;

Non poscor frustra, si favet alma Pales;

Fast. iv. 721. (Quoted by Bentley, who reads, however, '*Poscimur*.')

2. *Lusimus*. *Cp. also 'Iudicra*,' *Virg. E. i. 10*; *Geor. iv. 565*;
and *Ov. Trist. iv. x. 1*: *tenerorum lussor amorum*. [M.] compares *Pind.*
Ol. i. 16: *οἷα παίζομεν*.

13. *Cp. Pind. Nem. v. 24*; and *φόρμυγξ δαιτὸς ἐταίρη*, *Hom. Il. Merc.*
31. [M.]

CARM. XXXIII.

1. *Ne doleas*, a dependent construction, 'that you may not grieve, observe the instances of *Lycoris Cyrus*, etc.' See *Madvig, L. Gr. § 386*;

who points out the extreme rarity or the archaic character of *ne* used prohibitively with the second sing. praes. subj. act. He quotes *ne* as the only instances *ne conferas*, from Ter. Eun. II. iii. 97; *ne sis*, Hor. S. II. iii. 88; the deponent *ne pigresce*, Cic. Att. xiv. 1. (It may be so used in hypothetical sentences, as *quum absit ne requiras*, Cic. Senect. 33.) The correct idiomatic usage is the futurum exactum, as in Cic. Div. II. 127 (61): *Hoc facito, hoc ne feceris*. The poets, however, admit the imperative, see note on C. I. xi. 1. This rule does not apply to the third person; e.g. *ne careat*, C. I. xxxvi 10; *ne pudeat*, Virg. G. i. 80; *ne transieris Iberum*; *ne quid rei tibi sit cum Saguntinis*, Liv. xxi. 44; nor to the particles *nec*, *neu*, *nihil*, Cp. C. II. xi. 4: *nec trepidas*; Ov. Ep. i. 2: *nū mihi rescribas*.

CARM. XXXIV.

5. *Diespiter*=Jupiter. The two names are akin and in real meaning the same. The Latin *Ju* and *Jovi*, the Gr. *Zeus*, the Sanskrit *Dyaus* or *Dyu* (meaning both *sky* and *day*) point to a common root signifying *bright*. These derivatives, then, form a natural first term to express the idea of God—the author of light, the Lord of heaven. (See the history of this name and its forms in Max Müller's Tenth Lecture on Language, 2nd Series.) In the Vedas the combination *Dyauspitar* (=Sky Father) is as frequent as Jupiter in Latin.

6. *Igni*. Such is the constant form of this ablative. Cp. C. I. iv. 3; Sat. I. v. 72; Virg. G. i. 234; and Wagner's note and references.

7. *per purum*. For the phrase, cp. Virg. G. ii. 364; for the idea, Hdt. iii. 86: *ἀστυρή δὲ αἰθέρης καὶ βροτῆς*.

13. *Conentitur*. Lucret. vi. 358.

13. Cp. Hom. Od. π. 211; Hesiod *Ἔργ. ημ. 5*; Eur. *Fragm. Andr. 23*. [M.]

14. *Obscura*. Neut. for masc. see E. I. ix. 4, and note; cp. Virg. *Æn. vi. 170*.

15. Cp. *δὲ ἐν λεληκὸς*, Hom. II. χ. 141.

CARM. XXXV.

1. *gratum*. "Sc. tibi ut C. I. xxx. 2, dilectam Cypron." [O.] Those who construe it 'pleasant' quote Cic. Att. iv. 8: *Antio nihil quietius, nihil alaius, nihil amcenius*.

2. *Τύχη γὰρ ὀρθοῖ καὶ Τύχη καταρρέπει
τὸν ἐδυσχούοντα τὸν τε δυστυχούοντ' αἶει.*

Soph. Ant. 1158, and cp. Virg. *Æn. xi. 426*.

4. *funer. triumphos*. Compare in Livy. xlv. 41 the speech of Cæm. Paulus, "spectaculo vobis nunc triumphus meus nunc funera liberorum meorum fuerint . . . triumphus meus velut ad ludibrium casuum humanorum duobus funeribus liberorum meorum est interpositus." [Ch.]

5. Cp. Eur. Suppl. 552 :

τρυνῆ δ' ὁ δαίμων, πρὸς τε γὰρ τοῦ δυστυχοῦς
ὥς εὐτυχήσῃ τίμιος γεραίρεται,
δ' τ' ἐλβιδὸς νῦν πνεῦμα δειμαίνων λυπεῖν
ὀψήλδον ἀφρεί.

9. Cp. Liv. ix. 16: 'Fortuna per omnia humana maxime in res bellicas potens.'

13. μή . . . ἀντρέψῃ ποδὶ δάβον, Æsch. Pers. 165.

14. columnam. This has been supposed to refer to Dolabella's overthrow of J. Cæsar's column: 'eversio illius execratæ columnæ,' Cic. Phil. i. 2. Cp. ad Attic. xiv. 15: 'columnam tollere.'

15. Cp. Ov. Met. xi. 377; xii. 241 [O.]. [M.] quotes Bacchylides, Fr. 34, very appositely.

— frequens. So 'frequentioris populi,' in Cic. pro Sest. 59. [B.]

18. trabales. Virg. Æn. xii. 294. 'Cl. tr.' is used as a proverb, Cic. Verr. v. 21: ut hoc beneficium, quemadmodum dicitur, *clava trabali* figeret.

22. abnegat. Ov. has the same construction. Signa repugnârat nimium, comitemque negârat, A. Am. i. 127. [M.] quotes Val. Flacc. iii. 695: an *esse comitem* tam tristibus actis *abneget*.

25. Pind. Nem. x. 78. (So Theogn. 79. M.)

28. jugum. Theocr. xii. 15. [O.]

'Quid agam, si proxima quæque relinquunt?

Subtrahis effracto tu quoque colla iugo?'

Ov. Trist. v. ii. 39 [M.]

39. diffingas. 'Recoquunt patrios fornacibus enses,' Virg. Æn. vii. 636. [O.] προχαλκεύει δ' Αἴσα φασγανουργός, Æsch. Choep. 647. [M.]

— retusum. So, Virg. G. ii. 301; Ov. Am. ii. 9. [B.]

CARM. XXXVI.

10. Gr. notâ. This custom is ascribed to the Thracians in Plin. vii. 40. Comp. Catull. lxix. and cviii.; also Mart. xii. 34 sqq., and ix. 52. [B.]

14. Threic. . . . am. Call. Fr. 109.

16. apium. Virg. Ecl. vi. 68. [O.]

17. putres oculos. Cp. Theocr. i. 38: οἱ δ' ὅπ' ἔρωτος Διὸς κυλοῖ-
διδώντες.

20. Eur. Hec. 398: ὁποῖα κισσὸς δρυὸς ὅπως τήσδ' ἔξομαι. So Catull. lxi. 34.

CARM. XXXVII.

3. pulvinar, used sometimes for the ceremony itself; as by C. Nepos, in Timotheo 2: 'ei Deæ (sc. Paci) *pulvinar* sit institutum.' Cp. 'pulvi-
naribus altis Dignior' (i.e. worthy of divine honours), Ov. Met. xiv. 827.

7. *dementes* = "dementer cogitatas; fere ut, Virg. *Æn.* ii. 576, *sceleratas . . . poenas.*" [O.]

17. *accipiter* *velut*. Hom. *Il.* φ. 493, χ. 139; *Æsch.* P. V. 857; Virg. *Æn.* xi. 721; Ov. *Mét.* v. 606; Eur. *Andr.* 1141.

22. *nec muliebriter*. Cp. Ov. 'animi matrona virilis,' F. ii. 847.

24. Perhaps the simplest and best construing will be, 'nor did she provide herself a fresh retreat,' *latentes oras* = *latebras*.

— *reparo* in C. I. xxxi. 12 is to *gain in exchange*; here, to gain anew. The propriety of the perfect tense expressing the simple fact may be noted. Merivale, *Hist. Rome*, vol. iii. ch. xxviii. p. 332, says: "She had undertaken . . . to sail far away to some secure regions beyond the reach of the conqueror, whose pursuit she dreaded." Had the imperf. (*nec reparabat*) been used, it would have meant she did not purpose or attempt to fly; which would have been untrue.

26. The mode of Cleopatra's death was never ascertained. The tradition is discussed in Merivale, *Hist. Rome*, ch. xxviii. pp. 343, 344.

32. 'T. Livius refert illam (sc. Cleopatram) . . . identidem dicere solitam *ὁ θριαμβεύουσαι.*'—Schol. Porphyz.

CARM. XXXVIII.

2. *philyra*. Ov. *Fast.* v. 337.

4. *rosa sera*. Cp. *Martial*: *hibernas . . . rose*, iv. xxix. 4; vi. lxxx.

2. [M.]

5. *allabores curo*. *Curo* has the same construction (a subj. without *est*) again in S. II. vi. 38.

CARMINUM LIBER II.

CARM. I.

1. Q. Cæcilius Metellus Celer was consul with Lucius Afranius in B.C. 60. For an account of Pollio see Merivale, *Hist. Rome*, vol. II. ch. xxi. p. 442.

2. Cicero (*de Cl. Orat.* xvi. 829) speaks of '*belli civilis causas in privatorum cupiditatibus inclusas*;' and in *Ep. Fam.* iv. 7: '*neque te consilium civilis belli ita gerendi neque copias Cn. Pompeii nec genus exercitus probare.*' (This second passage rather favours the first-mentioned interpretation of the *verae*.)

6. Cp. Eur. *Rhes.* 446: *πίπτεis κυβεύων τὸν πρὸς Ἀργείους Ἀρη.* And *Ib.* 183: *ἐν κύβοισι.* See Elmal. on *κίβδονος πίπτειν*, Eur. *Heracl.* 149.

7. *per ignem*. Suidas, ἐν πυρὶ βίβηκας. [O.] Add from Suidas also, ἔσθραξί: βαλεῖν ἐχθροὺς ἐν πυρὶ βλάδην. Homer expresses extrication from imminent danger by καὶ ἐκ πυρὸς αἰδομένοιο νοστήσασμεν, II. κ. 246.

12. Cp. 'cothurnato vate,' Ov. Am. II. xviii. 18. (For a full description of the *κόθορνος* or cothurnus, see Donaldson, in Theatre of Gr. Ed. vii. pp. 245—8.)

13. *præsidium*. Cp. . . . 'Cotta . . . Pieridum lumen præsidiumque fori,' Ov. Pont. IV. xvi. 42. [M.]

18. [O.] says: *Perstringere* de auribus acuto vel terribili sono percussis (i.e. to deafen); *Præstringere* de oculis subito splendore vel fulmine prope cæcatis" (i.e. to dazzle). The distinction is, no doubt, true; *per* denoting what penetrates to the remoter or inward sense, the hearing or the mental faculty; *præ* action upon what is forward or in front, as the eyesight. Yet the words have been constantly confounded, as may be seen in Gesner's note on Quintilian, l.c. See also Cic. Divinatio, 14: 'præstringat aciem ingenii.'

22. 'Arctoi formosus pulvere belli,' Mart. VIII. lxxv. 3. [M.]

26. *cesserat*. Cp. Virg. Æn. ii. 351.

29. *pinguior*. Virg. G. I. 492; Ovid, Ep. i. 54. So, Æsch. Pers. 806, φῖλον πλάσμα Βοιωτῶν χθονί, and S. C. Theb. 587. [O.]

37. *ne* may be taken as dependent on 'quære modos.' See on I. xxxiii. 1.

38. As instances of the force of *re*, observe Virg. Æn. iii. 383: '*reddita*' cessat. Engl. *reverted* to (there is no idea there of *restoration*). Æn. vi. 819: *fascos* '*receptos*,' *gained over to the cause of freedom*, or, simply, *transferred*. Georg. iv. 424: '*resistit*,' *removes or stands aloof*. Æn. viii. 503: '*resedit*' is = *concedit* with the idea of a check or repulse.

38. *nænia*. Cp. Quintil. x. i. 64: *Simonidis* poetæ tenerrimi præcipua in commoventâ miseratione virtus. Cp. Catull. xxxvi. 8. [O.] And so Wordsworth, "one precious tender-hearted scroll of pure Simonides."

40. Cp. 'Cecini plectro graviore Gigantas . . . Nunc opus est leviores lyrà,' Ov. Met. x. 150. [O.]

CARM. II.

The sentiment of this Ode corresponds to, and is, perhaps, taken from Theocr. xvi. 22 sq. It is a question whether it contains more of irony or counsel, or praise. The subject of it (C. Salustius, great nephew of the historian) is once mentioned elsewhere (Sat. I. ii. 48 sqq.) as an extravagant profligate. In the period intervening between that poem and this (about sixteen years), he may have grown wiser; perhaps '*modeste munificus*.' We learn from Tacitus (Ann. iii. 30) that he was fond of, or at least affected, luxury and elegance (the means for which he had in the wealth left him by his great uncle, who had died B.C. 34); but that he was really a man of energy as well as influence. During the lifetime of Mæcenas he ranked next to him, after his death he succeeded him in his place in the counsels of Augustus. He died A.D. 20.

2. *Abdito terra*. Sallust had valuable copper mines among the Centrones (in Centronum alpino tractu, Plin. H. N. xxxiv. 2), to which some have thought allusion is here made.

8. Cp. Virgil's 'Famam extendere facta,' *Æn.* x. 468.

9. *regnes*. This potential mood expresses less a fact, than a wish or possibility. For the sentiment cp. Milton, *Par. Reg.* ii. 466.

13. *hydrops*. This comparison, of covetousness to dropsy occurs in Polyb. *Hist.* xiii. 2. [M.]

— *indulgens sibi*. Juv. xiv. 139: *crescit amor nummi quantum, etc.*

21. *diadema*, the ensign of royalty, 'trabeam et diadema Quirini,' Juv. viii. 259; it was a linen fillet ('fascia candida,' Suet. J. Cæs. 79), not to be confounded with 'corona,' a garland, or conqueror's wreath. (See Trench's Synonyms, p. 91.)

23. *irretorto spectat*. The wise man can look steadily at, can face them, 'cogitans cum Socrate *quam multa non desidero*' [G.]. Ovid, *Met.* x. 696, uses 'retorsere oculos' for, turned away their eyes; 'nec vultum avertit,' lb. vi. 642, expresses firm resolution. Consult Bentley on *rectis oculis* (*ὀρθοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς*, Soph. *Œd.* T. 1885), C. i. iii. 18. Cicero, *ad Brutum*, Ep. 18, has this metaphor: 'splendore falsi honoris objecto aciem boni ingenii præstringi posse confidunt.' Orelli (quoting *φῆναι ἀμετροστέφανοι*, from Plato, *Legg.* ix. 854, C.) gives a different explanation: 'sapiens adeo contemnit thesauros, æquo et tranquillo animo eos præteriens et videns, ut ne retorquere quidem oculos ad illos . . . dignetur.' So Dillenb., who refers to Cic. *Cat.* ii. i. 2. [M.] adduces passages bearing on each interpretation; the most decisive is in favour of the first: 'ut non magis auri fulgor quam gladii præstringat oculos meos; ut ingenti constantiâ, quod omnes optant, calcem,' Seneca, *Ep.* 48. To the second interpretation, it may be objected that no direct parallel has been produced to support the peculiar construction it involves, and that it seems to overlook the emphatic meaning of *spectat* as if it were a mere synonym for *videt*.

CARM. III.

1. *Æquam mentem*. Cp. Archiloch. *Fr.* 60; Lucet. v. 1116. [O.] Sq Eur. *Fr.* Inc. 170. Ovid borrows the phrase, *A. A.* ii. 438.

4. *moriture*. Cp. *οἱ θανούμενοι βροτῶν*, Eur. *Heracl.* 594.

7. *bearia*. Cp. 'hilarans convivia Baccho,' Virg. *Ecl.* v. 69.

9. Cp. 'opportuna sua blanditur populus umbrâ,' Ov. *Met.* x. 555.

10. Cp. Milton:

" . . . To lodge

Under the spreading favour of these pines . . .

To bring me berries or such cooling fruit

As the kind hospitable woods provide."

Comus, 184—7. See also *Parad. Reg.* ii. 262.

So Shelley:

"The woods to frame a bower

With interlaced branches mix and meet."

Revolt of Islam, Dedication.

15. *res et ætas*. 'Quia res, ætas, usua, semper aliquid apportet novi,'
Ter. Ad. v. iv. 2. [O.]

16. *Fila atra*. Mart. iv. lxxiii. 3:

'Ultima volentes orabat pensa sorores
Ut traherent parvâ *stamina pulla* morâ.'

Comp. Juv. iii. 27. [O.]

21. Pind. Nem. vii. 19:

ἀφνεὸς πενιχρὸς τε θάνατον παρὰ
θαμὰ (= ἄμα) νέονται.

Cp. Isthm. vi. 42. [M.]

24. *nil miserantia*. νηλεὲς ἦτορ ἔχων, Hes. Theog. 456; Hom. Il. i. 158. [O.]

25. Ov. Met. x. 33.

28. *symbæ*. Eur. Alc. 252:

δρῶ δίκαιον δρῶ σκάφος νεκρῶν δὲ πορθμεύς
ἔχων χέρ' ἐπὶ κόντι Χάρων μ' ἤδη καλεῖ. [O.]

Add Æsch. S. C. Theb. 858: τὰν ἕστονον μελὰγκροκον ναύστολον
θεωρίδα.

CARM. IV.

1. *ancillæ*, transl. *a captivæ* ('fingit amicum veluti heroicis temporibus amare captivam,' O.). Cp. Hom. Il. i. 842:

ὥς καὶ ἐγὼ τὴν (sc. Briseida)
ἐκ θυμοῦ φίλεον δουρικτητὴν περ ἐοῦσαν.

Ov. Am. ii. viii. 11: 'Thessalus ancillæ facie Briseidos arsit.'

2. *insolentem*. Cp. A. P. 122 [O.], but is it not used in its proper sense here, 'not wont to be moved?' *insolenti* lætitiâ, above, iii. 3, is unwonted, i.e. extravagant; in C. iii. xxix. 50, *delighting in change*; in Ep. xvii. 75 *insolentia* is paraphrased in Orelli's note '*insolitis artibus*.'

10. *ademptus Hector*. Add to the instances of this construction, C. iv. viii. 16, Virg. Æn. xii. 280, post Eruta Pergama; Ov. F. i. 453, *defensa Capitolia*. In the passage of Thuc. referred to (iii. 36), I perceive that Dr. Donaldson has received into his text (Ed. Cantab. Deighton, 1859) the plural *προσξυνεβάλοντο*. In Livy, ix. 5, the edd. place a stop after 'lictōres abire jussi paludamentaque detracta; but the verb, 'miserationem fecit,' must be referred to that clause for its nom. case.

11. Cp. Hom. Il. ω. 243; Virg. Æn. ix. 155.

— *leviora*. Hom. Il. χ. 287 (Hector ad Achill.): καὶ κεν ἐλαφρότερος πόλεμος Τρώεσσι γένοιτο σείο καταφθιμένοιο.

24. *Claudere*, i.e. to close. '*Claudere* dicit non *condere lustrum* censoriâ formulâ consulto abstinens,' [O.] The one phrase may remind us of the other, but could not, perhaps, be substituted for it. *Condere lustrum* (as we may infer from Livy, i. 44) meant seemingly 'to offer a lustration by way of completing, or in accompaniment of, the census,' and then, becoming a recognised term for 'facere' or 'instituere lustrum,' would naturally be restrained to that sense.

CARM. V.

— *ferre jugum*. Catull. 68 : 'indomitam ferre jugum docuit;' *Plantas* Curcul. i. i. 50 : 'jamne ea fert jugum?' Cp. the Gr. epithets *ἀζίζε*, *ἀδμήξ*, *ἀδμητος*, as in Eur. Bacch. 694; Soph. El. 1239. [M.]

— *comparis*, 'yoked together;' *μεταρῆ*. 'a consort.' Cp. Gr. *σέζε*, *σέζυγος*, as in Eur. Alc. 342.

5. Eur. Bacch. 866 : *ὡς νεβρὸς χλοερῶς ἐμπαίζουσα λειμακος ἡδοναῖς*; Theocr. xi. 2 : *μόσχω γαυροτέρα*. [M.]

6. *juvenescens*. Soph. Trach. 539 :

*ἀπὸ μητρὸς ἔφαρ βέβαιον
δοτε πόρτις ἐρήμα.* [O.]

7. *Solantia*. 'Proprie *solamur* animum; tum dolorem, tum mala et malorum causas: h. e. *solando minimus*,' Heyne ad V. Æn. i. 238.

10. *Imm. unæ* = *γλαυκῆς ὀπώρας* (i. e. the uncoloured grape), Soph. Trach. 703.

11. *Autumnus*. Pindar, Isthm. ii. 4, describes youth as *Ἀφροδίτης εἰθρόνου μωδότευραν* (i. e. wooing, inviting) *ἄδισταν ὀπώραν*.

12. Imitated by Ov. Met. iii. 484, and Prop. iv. ii. 13. Cp. Hesiod. Sext. Herc. 399 : *θέρει . . . ὅτ' ὀμφακας αἰόλλονται*. [M.]

CARM. VI.

1. Compare Catull. xi. 1—14. [M.]

10. Virg. G. ii. 197 :

*Sin armenta magis . . .
Saltus et saturi petito longinqua Tarenti.*

— *Galsesii*. Virg. G. iv. 126 (where compare also '*Æbalie turribus*' with '*regnata Laconi arva*'), Martial, viii. xxviii. 4. [M.]

14. *Hymetto*; *Venafrō*. Sc. melli *Hymettio*; *baccæ Venafranae*. Cp. C. ii. xiv. 28 : *cœnis* = *cœnarum mero*. So C. iii. vi. 46 : *avis* = *avorum* *ætate*. So C. iv. x. 5, and L. i. 23. So S. ii. iv. 3. So Cic. de Orat. i. 4 (15) : *ingenia . . . nostrorum hominum multum cæteris hominibus . . . præstiterunt*. Ib. i. 6 (23) : *eorum . . . auctoritatem Græciis anteponom*. Tusc. Qu. i. 2 : *neque cum Græciâ, etc.*; and, *virtus . . . cum majoribus nostris comparanda*. So in Greek, Hom. Il. p. 51. (See Hensinger's note on Cic. De Off. i. 22).

17. Cp. Virg. G. ii. 149 : '*Hic ver assiduum*,' etc.

23. *debitâ lacrimâ*. [M.] Cp. Liv. xxv. 26 : *lacrimis justoque comploratu prosequerentur mortuos* (not, however, as an *exacot* parallel).

CARM. VII.

1. *Tempus ult.* Catull. lxiv. 151, 169. [M. O.]

3. *redonavit*. An amnesty is recorded (Vell. Pat. ii. 77; Dio. xlviii. 36) as proclaimed in the year B.C. 39, peace having been made with

Sext. Pompey. All the proscribed, except Cæsar's assassins, had liberty to return to Rome. This Ode is mostly referred to that occasion, but [O.] places it after Actium.

8. Malobathro may be translated 'with Syrian cinnamon;' Gr. *μαλόβαθρον*, "perhaps the betel or areca nut," *Lid.* and *Sc. Lex.* (But the *betel* is a creeper, with a succulent aromatic leaf, used, as in Ceylon, for chewing.) [O.] explains it to be the oil of 'Laurus cassia,' i.e. *cinnamon*; adding, that the form of the word is a corruption of the Indian *Tamalapatram*.

10. *relictâ parmulâ*. Archilochus, Anacreon, and Alcæus were all remarked as *βυδάσπιδες*. See Archil. Fr. 5 (quoted in Aristoph. Pac. 1298); Anacr. Fr. 27; Alcæ. Fr. 32. The story of the last is related in Herod. v. 95. '[O.]

11. *minaces*. Virg. *Æn.* x. 817.

12. [O.] objects to the common interpretation, "*nec turpe per se significare potest 'cruore pollutum,' nec mentum poni pro ore*. Idcirco ad alteram expl. redeo propositam jam ab Acrone: *Turpe solum* quo turpiter prostrati precarentur nam ut antea post aciem Pharsalicam teste Cæsare: B. C. iii. 98, Pompeiani *passis palmis projecti ad terram stentes ab eo salutem petierunt*, sic etiam post Philippensem multi victoris clementiam supplices implorârunt."

13. Eur. *Hel.* 243:

τὸν ἐκτόπουν ἔπεμψε Μαλαδος γόνον
δι' με . . . ἀναρπάσας δι' αἰθέρος . . . ἔθετα.

14, 15. Cp. Eur. *Herac.* 427—430:

οἵτινες
χειμῶνος ἐκφυγόντες ἄγριον μένος
ἐς χεῖρα γῆ ξυρήσαν εἶτα χερσὶθεν
προαῖσιν ἠλάθησαν ἐς πόντον πάλιν. [M.]

resorbens. Cp. Virg. *Æn.* xi. 627. [M.]

17. *obligatam*, 'bound on you,' i.e. imposed on you as a debt. The partic. occurs again in *Epod.* xvii. 67.

19. *Depono*. Virg. *Æn.* vii. 107. [M.]

— *lauru*. In C. iii. iv. 19, 'lauro.' See Forbiger on Virg. *Ecl.* vii. 83.

21. *oblivioso*. *οἶνον λαθικέδεα*, Alcæ. 41. [M.]

25. *Venus*, 'the highest throw on the dice;' the lowest was 'canis,' *Propert.* iv. viii. 45; *Ov. A. A.* ii. 205. Or *vulturius*: *jacit vulturios quatuor (he throws four aces)*, *Plaut. Curc.* ii. iii. 78. (See note on C. iii. xxiv. 58.)

CARM. VIII.

10, 11. Cp. Virg. *Æn.* ix. 429: *cælum hoc et conscia sidera testor.* [M.]

13. *Bidet hoc*. *Tibull.* iii. vi. 49.

24. *Aura*, a metaphor for *influence*. Critics compare *Propert.* ii. xxvii.

15. [O.] connects the term with the metaph. 'juvencis' (v. 21), and

interprets it according to the usage in Virg. G. iii. 251 : *notas odor attulit auras*. The latitude with which the poets used the word is evident from Virg. *Æn.* vi. 204, where it is applied to *sight*, '*auri per ramos aura refulsit*.'

CARM. IX.

Ad Valgium. '*Valgius, æterno propior non alter Homero*,' Tibull. iv. i. 180. He was consul suffectus B.C. 12.

1. Cp. Ov. *Fast.* i. 495; Eur. *Herc. Fur.* 102.

2. Why this mention of the Caspian, and Armenia, rather than of the Adriatic and Thrace, with which Horace most familiarly associates his ideas of storms and cold? Probably at this time Rome was full of the *nova tropæa* (v. 18) and descriptions of the East. The date usually assigned to the Ode is B.C. 20.

10. **Vespero.** Milton, P. L. v. 166 :

'Fairest of stars last in the train of night
If better thou belong not to the dawn,
Sure pledge of day——'

So Spenser, F. Q. ii. xii. 65 :

'That faire starre, the messenger of morne.'

'*Stella Veneris quæ φέσφορος* Græce, Lucifer Latine dicitur cum antegreditur solem; cum subsequitur autem Hesperos,' Cic. N. D. ii. 20.

12. **rapidum.** '*Solitum apud poetas Solis ἐπιθετον . . . propter celerrimum cursum*,' [O.]

So in Ovid : *Placat equo Persis radiis Hyperiona cinctum
Ne detur celeri victima tarda Deo.*

But it is also used of his *unchecked scorching* heat, as in Virg. G. i. 92. Cp. *rapidus ignis*, Virg. G. iv. 425, and *Ecl.* ii. 10, with Conington's note.

— **fugiente.** Eur. *Ion*, 84 :

ἄστρο δὲ φεύγει· πρὸς τῷ δ' αἰθέρος
ἐς νότον ἵπταν.

16. **Trollon.** Cp. Cic. *Tusc. Q.* i. 39: '*Multo sæpius lacrimasse Priamum quam Troilum*.'

17. **Desine** governs an acc. c. in Virg. *Ecl.* v. 19, and viii. 61. So in Ov. *Met.* vi. 215: '*desine . . . querelas*.'

20. **Niphaten**, erroneously spoken of as a river by the later poets, Lucan. iii. 245; Silius, xiii. 765; Juvenal, vi. 409. [O.]

22. **vertices.** "*Hanc formam non vortices videtur prætulisse etiam Virgilius*." Cf. Wagner, ad G. i. 481. [O.] So Conington, *ib.*

CARM. X.

See Cowper's translation of this Ode and reflections. Cp. Eurip. Antiop. Fr. 36:

οὐτε ναύτιλον φιλῶ
τολμῶντα λίαν οὔτε προστάτην χθονός.

Cp. Gray, Ode for Music, stanza 8.

2. *urgendo*, nearly = *sequendo*, as above *wrzes fled. modis*.

5. *Auream*. Cp. Lucian, Nectom. 4 (Scr. Gr. p. 227, l. 2).

— *mediocritatem*. 'Quæ est inter nimium et parum, Cic. Off. i. 25,' [O.] Cp. Eurip. Med. 125—30: τῶν γὰρ μετρίων, κ.τ.λ.

6. *obsoleti sord.* 'Simili verborum compositione Cic. pro Sestio, 28; *virtus . . . neque alienis unquam sordibus obsolescit.*' [O.]

10. Cp. Lucian, Charon, 14 (Scr. Gr. p. 256, 10); Eurip. Fr. 181; Juv. x. 107; and Hannibal's Speech in Liv. xxx. 30: 'quanto altius elatus erat' (sc. A. Regulus) 'eo fradus corruit.'

13. Cp. Soph. Trach. 297: ταρβείν τὸν εἰ πρόσσοντα μὴ σφαλῇ ποτέ. So Eur. Iro, Fr. 21. Also φόβος συμπαρομαρτῶν, Xen. Cyrop. viii. vii. 7 (Scr. Gr. p. 119, 12).

14. *Alteram*. 'Similiter apud Gr. ἄτερος δαίμων. Pind. Pyth. iii. 34; Call. Fr. 91.' [O.] Add Eur. H. F. 1238, and Livy, ix. 16: 'nondum alteram fortunam expertus' (i. e. *a reverse of fortune*).

15. 'Jupiter omnis tempestatis arbiter, C. l. xii. 15; adde Arist. Av. 1502.' [M.]

18. Cp. Ov. ex Ponto, iv. 8.

19. *Suscitat*. Cp. Pind. Ol. ix. 47: ἔγειρ' ἐπεὶ σφιν οἶμον λιγύν. Isthm. vii. 1; Lucr. ii. 412. [O.]

21. Cp. Soph. Elect. 916:

ἀλλ', ὃ φίλη, θάρσυνε· τοῖς αὐτοῖσί τοι
οὐχ αὐτὸς ἀεὶ δαίμωνεν παραστατεῖ.

23. Ov. Trist. iii. iv. 43.

CARM. XI.

3. *objecto*. Cp. Virg. G. iv. 503.

9. Cp. Ov. A. A. ii. 115. See Wordsworth; Poems on the Affections, xii.:

"Look at the fate of summer flowers,
Which blow at daybreak, droop ere evensong," &c.

13. *platano*. Ministrantem platanum potantibus umbras, Virg. G. iv. 146. [M.]

21. *devium*. "Apud Ov. Trist. iii. vii. 30, *devia femina* de meretrice." [D.]

— *scortum* . . . *cum lyra*. Comp. Ter. Ad. Act v. Sc. ix. 7: cum fide scortum adducere. (Where consult by all means W. B. Marriott's note, 964.)

23. Bentley reads incomptam . . . comam religata nodo, and so Doering.

CARM. XII.

2. *durum*. On the propriety of this epithet Orelli quotes Quintil. viii. ii. 9. Bentley reads 'durum,' for the sake of the antithesis to 'mollibus' (as in C. iv. i. 7), with the support of many good MSS., but their authority is outweighed by Quintilian's.

12. Cp. *Consolatio ad Liviam*, 278, [O.] *Propert.* ii. i. 33; *Ov. Trist.* iv. ii. 45. [M.]

15. *bene*. [O.], connecting this adv. with *maius*, quotes Cic. ad Att. xiv. 7: *literæ bene longæ*. *Tusc.* ii. 19: *dolor bene plane magnus*.

19. This mention of a sacred ceremony and Licymnia's part in it is adduced by Orelli as internal evidence that she was a Roman lady (*matrona non libertina*). Cp. A. P. 232, and C. iv. vi. 31.

21. *Eur. Herc. F.* 643. [M.]

26. *Ov. A. A.* iii. 579. [D.]

CARM. XIII.

1. Cp. *Ov. Am.* i. xii. 15 sqq.

6. *Fregisse*. So used in Sallust, *Cat.* 55; Cic. *Verr.* v. 42. [M.]

16. *timet*. So above, C. ii. vi. 14, *ridet*; and i. iii. 36, *perrupit*; S. ii. 47, *erāt*. See also C. i. xiii. 6. These are by some considered to be not so much instances of the power of *cæsura* as of archaism, and the retention of the ancient quantity. See Key's *Grammar*, § 412, and note; and his fuller exposition in the *Journal of Education*, vol. ix. p. 40. He refers there to Ritschl's *Plautus*, *Prolegom.* p. 82, for statements and authorities. Lachmann discusses the question in his notes on *Lucr.* i. 11, and ii. 27. He allows that the final *t* was common in Ennius. In this passage of Horace he reads '*timetve*.'

17. *sagittas*. "Vere sublimi imagine eundem Israelitarum timorem a pharetratis Assyrii expressit Jeremias v. 16. 'Ἡ φαρέτρα αὐτῶν ὡς τόφος ἀνεργμένος.'" [O.]

21. *furvæ*, an old word used esp. as an epithet of the regions of death, cp. *Ov. Met.* v. 541; said to be akin to 'fuscus' and 'uro,' and, therefore to signify *burnt brown, dusky*. But Lidd. and Scott's *Lex.* seems to connect it with *ὄφρωνς* and *ἐρφεω*.

26. Cp. *Ov. Ep.* xv. 30; *A. A.* i. 206.

27. *aureo plectro*. Pind. *Nem.* v. 24; *Eur. Herc. F.* 351, [O.] Quintilian assigns rather a fanciful emphasis to the adjective, *Lib.* x. i. 63.

28. *d. fugæ mala*. Virg. *Æn.* iii. 160: *longumque fugæ ne linque laborem*.

25. Sappho and Alcaeus (see the *Biogr. Dict.*) were the two great leaders of the Æolian school of lyric poetry. Sappho calls her house *μουσόπολον οἰκίαν*; it is conjectured that she was the centre of a literary society, in which she may have had rivals. Gorgo and Andromeda are mentioned as *ἀντίτεχνοι*. The imputations brought against her by the

comic poets (cp. Ov. Ep. 15), and sometimes implied in the explanations of this passage, are refuted by Welcker; and see Muller's *Literature of Greece*.

30. tyrannos. These are probably the leaders of the popular party, as Myrsilus (see note on C. I. xxxvii. 1), Megalagyrus and the Cleonastides, by whom Alcæus, who was on the side of the nobles, was exiled. Pittacus also, when invested with supreme power (B.C. 689—579), was attacked by the poet in his odes. Melanchius, however, a former tyrant of Lesbos, is praised by him in *Fragm.* 21. (On the origin and age of the word *τύραννος*, see the Greek argument to the *Œdipus Tyrannus*.)

33. Virg. *Geor.* iv. 471; Ov. *Met.* x. 41 sqq.

34. centiceps. 'Αἶδω κύνα χαλκεόφωνον πεντηκοντακέφαλον. Hesiod. *Theog.* 312. Αἶδον τρίκερον σκύλακα. Soph. *Trach.* 1098.

36. int. angues. *Æsch. Cho.* 1049; Virg. *G.* iv. 482; Catull. lxxv. 193. [M.]

40. lynceus. Virg. *G.* iii. 264.

CARM. XIV.

2. Labuntur. Ov. *Met.* xv. 179; *Fast.* vi. 771. [M.]

— nee Pistas, etc. Ov. *Am.* III. ix. 37. Cp. Solon, xv. 9:

οὐδ' ἂν ἄποινα διδούς θάνατον φόβοι οὐδὲ βαρύναι
νόστους οὐδὲ κακὸν γῆρας ἐπερχόμενον.

So Minnervus, *Frag.* v. 6. [M.]

4. indomitæ. Αἰθῆς τοι ἀμελίχως ἢδ' ἀδάμαστος, Hom. *Il.* ι. 158.

So *Æsch.* Niobe, *Fragm.* 147. [M.]

5. trecentis. '300 bulls (three hecatombs) every day.' [O.] compares the vow mentioned in Livy, xxii. 10: 'bubus Jovi trecentia.' Lucian (in his apparent reference to this passage, *θεῶν ἐκκλ.* 13; *Scr. Gr.* p. 349, 10) seems to have understood it thus. There is some question whether the line does not mean *one victim offered every day all the year round*, 300 being put as a round number for 365. (Mr. Conington in his translation quotes, and approvingly, Ritter as suggesting this.) But the adoption of the distributive 'trecentis' is against it.

— quotq. e. d. Compare the Homeric phrase for *δοσημέραι*, *Odyss.* ξ. 98.

7. ter amplum. Lucret. v. 28: tripectora tergemini vis Geryonai.

9. composcit. = coercoet in Virg. *G.* iv. 480. *Comp. C.* II. xx. 8, and xviii. 38.

— omnibus. 'Αἶδα παγκόλου λίμνας, Soph. *Elect.* 138. [M.]

14. fractis fluctibus. Virg. *Æn.* i. 165; x. 292.

18. Cocytus. Virg. *Æn.* vi. 132; *Geor.* iv. 478:

"Cocytus named of lamentation loud
Heard on the rueful stream."

Milton, *P. L.* ii. 579.

27. Cic. *Philipp.* ii. 41: 'natabant pavimenta vino.' [O.]

28. Pont. cœnis. Martial. xii. xlviii. 12. [M.]

CARM. XV.

1. In illustration of the extravagance and extent of Roman villas at this time Cicero is quoted, *Pro Milone*, 20 and 31: *substructionum insanis molibus*. Ep. ad Quint. III. i. 5: *villarum insaniam*. Sallust, Cat. B. 13, illustrates also the concluding reflections of this Ode: *operæ pretium est cum domos atque villas cognoveris in urbium modum exædificatas visere templa Deorum, quæ nostri majores religiosissimi mortales fecere*. [M.] quotes also Plin. Ep. ii. 17, but his later date must be remembered. [O.] quotes Tac. Ann. iii. 53. On the luxury of the age, and the *placina* of such men as Lucullus and Hortensius, see Merivale's Rome, vol. i. c. ii. p. 89. (His anecdote from Velleius Pat. is in Scr. Rom. p. 261: sect. 'Lucullus'.)

5. *platanus*. Pliny, xii. 1. [D.]

6. *Myrtus*, nom. plural; declined acc. to the 4th declension. "Numero multitudinis ut Virg. Georg. ii. 64, *Paphisæ . . . myrtus*." [O.] See Forbiger, note on Virg. Ecl. vii. 6.

— *narium*. This word is common in Satiric, *but not in other*, poetry as applied to persons. Used of animals it occurs frequently in the Georgics. In construction the genitive is *objective*.

7, 8. Quintil. VIII. iii. 8. [M.]

10. *ictus*. *ἡλίου βολαί*, Eur. Bacch. 458; *θέρμ' ἡλίου τοξέματα*, Incert. ap. Stob. Flor. Grot. 393; *ictus, verbera solis*, Lucret. v. 486, 612, etc. [M.]

11. *intonsi*. Cp. C. i. xii. 41. "Anno demum v. c. 454 (= B.C. 300) tonsores e Sicilia Romam venerunt. Plin. H. N. vii. 59." [O.]

16. *Porticus*. Juv. vii. 178—183, and Ov. A. A. i. 67. The *public* porticoes were numerous at Rome. See E. i. i. 71, and vi. 26.

17. Or. F. i. 203. [O.]

CARM. XVI.

3. *certa sidera*. Tibull. i. ix. 19. [M.]

9. I.e. neither wealth nor power can calm disquietude.

14. *Pera*. iii. 25. [O.]

17. *jaculari*. 'Plane ut Gr. *τοξεύειν*, Eur. Hec. 603; Suppl. 745.' [M.] Soph. Œd. Tyr. 1196. [O.]

20. Lucret. iii. 1081. [D.]

27. *nihil . . . beatum*. Cp. Eur. Sthenob. Fr. 1: *οὐκ ἔστιν ὅστις πάντ' ἀνὴρ εὐδαιμονεῖ*. [M.] Bacchylides, Fr. 1. [O.]

35. *equa*. 'Equabus in primis, non equis, utebantur in certaminibus, Virg. G. i. 59.' [O.]

37. Cp. Bacchyl. Fragn. 28. [M.]

39. *non mendax*. 'Sure; unfailing in the fulfilment of their decrees.'

Cp. 'veraces,' C. *Secul.* 25, and Persius, v. 48: *Parca tenax veri*. So Orelli.

Genius is represented as the gift of Fate in Pind. *Ol.* ix. 26—28; also in *Nem.* iv. 41—43, where the poet infers from it his own eventual triumph over detractors; as Horace may be said to do here.

CARM. XVII.

1. *exanimas*. Cic. *Pro Milone*, 34 (93): *Me quidem exanimant et interemunt hæ voces Milonis*.

3. *mearum rerum*. 'My prosperity,' or more simply = *mei*, as in Gr. τὰ ἐμὰ = ἐγώ. But cp. E. *L.* i. 103, and *Juv.* vii. 22.

9. *Ducet r. Ruinam . . . trahit*, Virg. *Æn.* ii. 465. [M.]

11. *supremum c. iter*. τὰν νεκρῶν ὁδὸν στείχουσιν, Soph. *Antig.* 807. [M.]

17. *Libra . . . Scorpium . . . Capricornus*. For mention of these as Zodiacal signs, see Virg. *G.* i. 208, and i. 33; and Cicero's transl. of Aratus in *Nat. D.* ii. 44. For their astrological character, cp. Manil. *Astron.* iv. 548 (as quoted by O.), where the description under *Libra* may probably be a reference to Augustus. (See Heyne on Virg. *G.* i. 33.)

17. *adspicit*, i. e. as the star of my horoscope: an ellipse to be supplied from the following clause.

20. *Hesperias*. The influence of Capricorn is placed by the poets in the West, Manil. iv. 794; Propert. *iv.* i. 86. [D.] But 'the western wave' here, as in *i. xxviii.* 26, simply means the seas round Italy.

22. *Jovis . . . Tutela*. Cp. 'prosperus et salutaris fulgor qui dicitur Jovis,' Cic. in *Somn. Scip.* 4.

28. Add to the instances of this construction given in the foot note, Virg. *Æn.* viii. 522, xi. 112 and 115. The usage which first attracts attention in such passages as these, viz., the adoption of an indicative for a potential mood, is common in Greek and English also. (See the note on Scr. Gr. p. 5, li.; Hdt. i. 39.) See on *Sat.* ii. i. 7. But the idiom of 'nisi' is to be remarked. Here it is an equivalent for—'But Faunus intercepted the blow.' In *Æn.* viii. 522, the sense is, 'they were thinking over . . . or beginning to do so. . . But Venus gave a sign to cheer them.' The *imperfect* or *incomplete* idea is more marked in Virgil's 'putabant,' but it exists here in 'sustulerat.' (So esp. in Tac. *Ann.* iii. 14, quoted by O.) In Cic. *Ep. ad Fam.* iv. 5: 'Malum; nisi hoc pejus sit,' means, *It is painful; yet this would be more so*. Compare the frequent 'nisi forte,' as in Cic. *Parad.* 4: *yet you thought perhaps*, is 'nisi forte . . . arbitrabare;' or *perhaps he can*, is 'nisi forte . . . potest.' This last usage takes an indicative.

CARM. XVIII.

1. *ebur*. Bacchyl. Fr. 27: χρυσὸ δ' ἀλεφαντὶ τε μαρμαίρουσιν ὄλοι.
Cic. Parad. 1: Marmoreis tectis ebone et auro fulgentibus. [M.] 'Ebur'
is int. as = eburneum by the Schol.; if so, we may compare 'aurum'
for carrus aureus in Virg. *Æn.* v. 817.

2. *renidet*. Lucret. ii. 27. [M.]

3. *trabes*. 'The architraves' (Epistylia, see Dict. of Antiqq.). Cp.
Senec. Thyest. 646: auratas trabes Variis columnæ nobiles maculis
ferunt. Cp. Beck. Gallus. [O.]

— *Hymettias*. L. Crassus orator (see the Life in the Biogr. Dict.)
primus peregrini marmoris columnas habuit in eodem palatio Hymettias.
Plin. xxxvi. 3; lb. 6: M. Lepidus primus omnium limina e Numidico
marmore in domo posuit magnâ reprehensione. [D.]

4. *recisas*. Is this compound used simply for excisas, 'hewn out,' or in
its more exact sense (as M. explains it), *rounded off, shaped, polished?*

7. Bacchyl. Fr. 28 (an invitation to the Dioscuri):

οὐ βόαν πάρεστι σάματ' οὔτε χρυσός, οὔτε πορφύρεαι τάπητες,
ἀλλὰ θυμὸς εὐμενής,

Μοῦσά τε γλυκεῖα καὶ Βοιωτίοισιν ἐν σκύφοισιν οἶνος ἡδύς. [M.]

9. Cp. Ov. Am. i. iii. 7—11.

11. *Me petit*. Cic. ad Fam. xiii. i. 1. [O.]

19. Cowley:

"Why dost thou build up stately rooms on high,
Thou who art underground to lie?
Thou sowest and plantest but no fruit must see,
For Death himself is reaping thee."

21. *Ceruleæ mole* fugantur aquæ, Ov. A. A. iii. 126.

22. *continente*, i.e. the main land, or continent.

23. *usque* marks the *continual* encroachment.

24. Cp. Goldsmith's Traveller:

'Opulence, her grandeur to maintain,
Lead stern depopulation in her train, &c.'

And the Deserted Village:

'The man of wealth and pride
Takes up a space that many poor supplied.'

— *Revellia*. This passage is quoted and adapted by Quintil. Decl.
xiii. 2: Lex Numæ extat, 'Qui terminum exarasset ipsius (? ipseus) et
boves sacri sunt.' [M.]

25. This crime was denounced by the Twelve Tables: 'Patronus si
clienti fraudem fecerit, sacer esto.' Yet that it was not uncommon, see
Sal. Jugurtha, 41. [O.]

30. Mr. Conington's note gives a lucid and convincing paraphrase of
this: 'The rich man . . . makes contracts which he may never see

executed (v. 17); meantime Death, more punctual than any contractor, more greedy than any encroaching proprietor, has planned with his measuring line a mansion of a different kind, which will infallibly be ready when the day arrives.'

34. *satelles*. Sc. *ὀπί κέπη ψυχοπομπὴς . . . Χάρων*, Eur. Alc. 361 and 440. [M.]

36. hic. "Orcus," non "Sat. Or." Charon. [O.]

CARM. XIX.

1. Cp. Pratinas, Hyporch. 1:

*ἔμδς ἔμδς ὁ βρόμιος,
ἐμὲ δεῖ κελαδεῖν, ἐμὲ δεῖ παταγεῖν
ἀν' ὅρεα σόμενον μετὰ Ναϊάδων.*

For a description of the exploits of Bacchus, compare Ov. Met. iv. 11 sqq.; Trist. v. 3. [O.]

3. Soph. Trach. 216 sq.:

*ἀέρομ', οὐδ' ἀπώσσομαι
τὸν αἰλὸν . . .
ἰδοῦ μ' ἀναταράσσει
εὐοῖ μ' ὁ κισσὸς ἔρτι βακχίαν
ὀπιστρέφων ἑμιλλαν.*

7. *Fas vidisse fuit, fas sit mihi visa referre*, Ov. Her. xvi. 63. [O.]

23. See Eurip. Ion. 216.

28. *Ἀρεὸς τε μοῖραν μεταλαβὼν ἔχει τινα*, Eur. Bacch. 302. [M.]

— *medius*. 'Cum gen,' a Gk. construction = in the midst of, i.e. involved in, taking part in, surrounded by. The phrase is represented in Spenser, F. Q. II. ix. 4.

CARM. XX.

2. Cp. Cic. Tusc. Q. i. 30 (59): 'cygni . . . Apollini dicati,' and the allusion in Call. Apoll. v. So Theogn. 231: *σοὶ μὲν ἔγθ' πτέρ' Ἰώκα* κ.τ.λ. So Pind. Pyth. v. 107: *ποταρός*. [M.]

4. *inv. major*. Cp. G. Withers (Shepherd's Hunting):

*'So . . . shall it be
With Detraction's breath and thee;
It shall never rise so high,
As to stain thy poesy.'*

13. *odor Icaro*. Bentley finds fault both with the metre and the meaning, and proposes *tutior*. Comparing Ov. Trist. iii. 4:

*Quid fuit ut tutas agitârit Dedalus alas,
Icarus Icarias nomine signet aquas.*

Lachmann (on Lucr. iii. 374) approves the conjecture in these words: "Sententia unice postulat Bentleianum *tutior*."

14. *gementis*. *Gemerentque repleti Amnes*, Virg. Æn. v. 806. [O.]

22. *turpes*. Cp. *deformis*, Ep. xiii. 18. [O.] quotes Ov. A. A. i. 534: *Nec facta est lacrimis turpior*.

CARMINUM LIBER III.

CARM. I.

2. Arist. Ran. 353: εὐφημεῖν χρή κἀξίστασθαι κ.τ.λ. [O.]
3. sacerdos. Cp. Virg. Æn. vi. 645, and Ov. Am. iii. viii. 23. [D.]
So Virg. G. ii. 476.
7. Cp. Call. H. in Jov. 3: πηλογόνων ἐλατῆρα.
9. Est ut, etc. Eur. Med. 1229.
- ordinet. Virg. G. ii. 277.
11. descendat. This is the exact verb to express a contest: *to descend into the arena*. So in E. L. ix. 11. (In Liv. xxvi. 18, the phrase is used of the citizens attending: 'civitas . . . in campum descendit.') Cp. Æsch. Choep. 455: καθήκειν. Soph. Trach. 504: κατέβαν. Thucyd. vi. 16.
18. Compare Lucret. iv. 1127.
27. Arcturi . . . Hædi, mentioned together in Virg. G. i. 204. [D.]
— sæv. Impetus. Cp. στυγνὸς ἐπ' Ἀρκτοῦρου νάταϊς πλόος, Epigr. Alcæi. [M.] quotes Plant. Rud. 70:
'Arcturus signum sum omnium acerrimum,
Vehemens sum exoriens, cum occido vehementior.'
28. Hædi. Cp. Theocr. Id. vii. 53. [O.] Add Call. Ep. 19.
37. Sed Timor, etc. Cp. 'Metus hominum curæque sequaces,' Lucret. ii. 47—51. [O.]
45. novo ritu. See Paley's note on Ov. Fast. i. 135.

CARM. II.

1. Virg. Æn. ix. 607. Cp. Eurip. Fr. Alex. 15:
κακὸν τι βούλευμ' ἦν ἄρ' εἰς εὐανδρίαν
ὁ πλοῦτος ἀνθρώποισιν αἶ τ' ἔγαν τρυφαί·
πενία δὲ δόστηνον μὲν, ἀλλ' ὅμως τρέφει
μοχθοῦντ' ἀμείνω τέκνα καὶ δραστήρια. [M.]
- Where note the correspondence with Shakespeare's
'Sweet are the uses of adversity.'
- Cp. also Fr. Inc. 30, ending with: οἱ γὰρ πόνοι τίκτουσι τὴν εὐανδρίαν.
7. Virg. Æn. xi. 475, 877.
13. decorum. 'Pulchrumque mori succurrit in armis,' Virg. Æn. ii. 317. Cp. Ib. ix. 401.
17. Cp. Cic. ad Fam. i. 5: nec siquid non obtinuerimus repulsi esse videamur. Tuae sapientiæ magnitudinisque animi est, omnem amplitudinem et dignitatem tuam in virtute . . . positam existimare.
18. Cic. pro Sest. 28: lucet (sc. Virtus) in tenebris, splendetque per se semper, neque alienis unquam sordibus obsolescit. [M.]

19. Cic. de Off. i. xix. 12: Qui ex errore imperitæ multitudinis pendet, hic in magnis viris non est habendus.

20. pop. auræ. Cp. Liv. xxx. 45: militaris favor an popularis aura; and xxii. 26: auram favoris popularia. So Cic. de Harusp. 20: longius quam voluit popularis aura provexit.

25. fideli s. Virg. Æn. iii. 112. [O.]

27. sub *isd.* tr. etc. Call. H. in Cer. 118: *ἐν, μὴδ' ὁμότοιχος*. Xen. Cyrop. viii. i. 25: *πλεῖν . . . μετὰ τῶν εὐσεβῶν*. [O.]

31. Cp. *ὑστερόποιον* . . . *Ἐρωίν*, Æsch. Ag. 58; *ὑστερόφθοροι*, Soph. Antig. 1074. [M.] So Eurip. Hec. 1194.

32. Deseruit. Deserere, *to lag behind*, is opposed to *præcurrere*, *to outstrip*, in Cic. Off. i. xxix. 2.

CARM. III.

1—8. "Octo hos versus inter eculei tormenta recitavit magnus ille Batavus Cornelius de Witte." [O.]

1. Cp. Cic. Off. i. xxxi. 7.

3. Cp. Juv. viii. 81: Phalaris licet imperet ut sis Falsus, etc. [M.] Compare the story of Theodorus, in Cic. Tusc. i. 43.

4. *Mente . . . solidâ*. All the commentators quote Simonides here. He describes in *ἔρινυκ.* 8 (a passage famous among the ancients, see Plato, Protag. lxxii. p. 339, and Heindorf's note), the perfect man as:

χρῆσιν τε καὶ ποσὶ καὶ νόφ' τετραγώνον;

a metaphor, like Tennyson's for the Duke of Wellington:

"A tower

That stood foursquare to all the winds that blew."

Cp. Virg. Æn. vii. 586: 'Ille velut pelagi rupes immota, etc.'

7. Theognis, 869. [M.]

8. *ferient*. *Feriant* would give a more regular construction. Cp. Wagner's note on Virg. Æn. i. 372—4. But the rule (that in these conditional sentences, as e.g. below in v. 65, the tenses should correspond) is not necessarily, nor always observed. See Forbiger's note, *ibid.* (cp. Ep. xi. 18). A mixed construction of the reverse kind, in Æn. xii. 40, 42, is commented on in Madvig's *Opusc.* vol. ii. p. 99.

9. Soph. Phil. 726 (de Hercule): *ὁ χάλκασπις ἀνὴρ θεοῖς πλάθει πᾶσιν, θείῳ πυρὶ παμφαῆς*.

10. *igneas*. Cic. de N. D. i. 37 (103); Ov. Met. i. 26. Cp. Milton's phrase, 'The empyrean.'

12. *Purpureo ore*, sc. *labris*. Simonid. Fr. 72; Virg. Æn. ii. 593. [O.]

16. "Simile est deorum consilium apud Eur. Hel. 878." [O.] Compare generally Juno's speech in Virg. Æn. xii. 820—8.

25. *Laccenæ* ad. [M.] and others take this for a *dative* case, [O.] more simply as a *genitive*.

28. Cp. Virg. Æn. xi. 289; ix. 155.

30. *recedit*. Cp. '*resides viros, animos*,' Virg. *Æn.* vi. 814, vii. 693.
44. *dare jura*. Virg. *G.* iv. 562.
48. *Nilus*. The Nile is used proverbially for the most distant part of the world in Eur. *Androm.* 650.
51. *hum. in usus*. Is this accusative to be joined with '*cogere*' or with '*rapiente*?' [O.] takes it with the latter for the sake of the opposition, "*inter humanos usus et sacrum quod cum deorum sit exemptum est usui humano*." In that case '*humanus*' (which is properly the opposite of '*divinus*' or '*caelestis*') will be put for '*profanus*,' thus creating a difficulty, alight, perhaps, yet requiring some examples or explanation to be adduced. I think that to punctuate after *usus* (as Geaner does) suits the order of words better, also that '*rapere*' is more properly constructed by itself. The whole verse (52) is simply = *sacrilegâ manu*, as in *C. II.* xiii. 2. [O.] quotes *Plant. Trin.* iv. iv. 36: *rapere properant qua sacrum qua publicum*; which is a good example of the independent force of this verb and phrase.
53. Cp. Virg. *Æn.* i. 278.
66. *Anst. Phœbo*. *Pind. Ol.* viii. 31; Virg. *G.* iii. 36. [O.] So *Ovid*, as quoted on *C. IV.* vi. 25.

CARM. IV.

2. *longum m.* may be translated '*a sustained melody*,' but it is enough to understand it (with O.) as a mode of saying: '*Come and leave me not hastily or soon*.' Does it express *ωλυμελὲς αἰδῆς μέλος*, *Alcm. Fr. 1*? *Alcm. Fr. 29* is always quoted as corr. to this stanza?
3. *Seu . . . seu*, i. e. '*vel tibiâ vel asâ voce vel denique lyra*.' [O.] Mr. Conington "believes, with Ritter, that the alternative is between the pipe as accompanying the *vow acuta*, and the lyre as accompanying the *vow gravis*. Horace has specified the *vow acuta*, and left the *vow gravis* to be inferred."
10. *Altricia*. Homericè *κουρότροφος*.
14. *nidum*. "Imitatus est Ciceronem (sc. de *Orat.* i. 44) qui *Ithacam asperimis locis tanquam nidulum affixam dicit*," Landinus, ap. Gean.
19. *Lauro*. On this form, and *laurus* as in *C. II.* vii. 19, see Forbiger on Virg. *Ecl.* vii. 83.
20. "Sleep as sound as careless infancy," *Shakesp. Merry Wives*, Act v. Sc. 5.
21. *Vester*. "Under your protection."
22. *Tollor*. Used of mounting a height in *Ov. Met.* vii. 779. [O.]
28. *Palinurus*. It is something more than a plausible conjecture that the danger here spoken of was incurred in the Sicilian expedition against S. Pompeius in B.C. 36, when the fleet of Octavian was caught in a heavy storm. (See *Class. Museum*, vol. ii. p. 206, Essay by T. Dyer.)
30. *Insanientem*. '*Insani . . . fluctus*,' Virg. *Ecl.* ix. 43. [O.] So below, *C. VII.* 6.
44. *caduco*. *καταβάτης κεραυνός*, *Æsch. P. V.* 359.

45. inertem. Cp. terris et inerti sede, Ov. Met. xv. 148.

48. *αἰνῶς*, i.e. as a monarch. ἀφήμενος, Hom. Il. ε. 106; θεῶν ἄντρον ἡμενον ἑλλων, Il. ε. 753. Comp. Æsch. Suppl. 592—7. Compare also the remarkable distinction in Xen. Mem. iv. iii. 13: 'Ὁ τὸν ὅλον κόσμον συντάττων τε καὶ συνέχων.

56. See Eurip. Ion, 209.

57. *αἰγίδα*. Ibid. 996: ἦν αἰγὶς ὀνομαζοῦσι Παλλὰδος στολήν;

— *sonantem*. Observe the force of this, and cp. Virg. Æn. x. 568: streperet clipeis. So Æn. xii. 712.

58. *αἰνῶς*. "λιλαίωμενος πολέμοιο. Il. v. 36, "Ἡφαιστος . . . σθένει βλεμεαίνων." [O.] Yet the epithet may be chosen also as distinctive of the god of fire.

63. *silvam*. 'In Cyntho, Deli monte.' [O.] Observe the correspondence of the epithets and the descriptions—*Patavens* answering to *Lyciæ d.*, *Deliæ* to *nat. silvam*.

66. *Vim temperatam*. Cp. Tac. Ann. i. 67: 'ea (sc. arma) consilio temperanda.'

67. *odera*. Eur. Hel. 903: μισεῖ γὰρ ὁ θεὸς τὴν Βιδν. [O.]

74. *partus*. Virg. G. i. 278.

78. *additus*. [O.] quotes from Lucilius, xiv. 6: si mihi non prætor siet additus, atque agitet me; and, in the same sense, *appositus*, Suet. Tib. 22: tribunus militum custos appositus. [M.] refers to Drakenborch on Silius, ii. 595; and to Tacit. Ann. iv. 67.

CARM. V.

1, 2. Cp. Ov. Fast. ii. 131; Trist. iv. iv. 19. [M.]

3. Cp. Ovid, A. A. i. 177:

Ecce parat Cæsar domito quod defuit orbi

Addere; nunc, Oriens ultima, noster eris:

Parthe, dabis pœnas; Crassi gaudete sepulti. [M.]

Add especially Fast. v. 580—590.

5. *conjugæ b. t. m.* Cp. E. ii. ii. 72, and note; also E. i. xv. 12. See Wagner on Virg. Æn. iv. 517: "Ablativus in his indicat habitum quendam vel modum nec statuenda, ut fieri solet, ellipsis præpositionis cum." [O.] takes the abl. simply to depend on 'maritus,' as in Ov. Her. iv. 134: fratre marita soror.

8. *socerorum*. Cp. Soceros, Virg. Æn. ii. 457, x. 79.

10. Imitated by Florus, iv. 11: Qui (i.e. M. Antony) patriæ, nominis, togæ, fascium oblitus, totus in Cleopatram ut mente ita animo cultuque desciverat. [M.]

— *togæ*. Virg. Æn. i. 282.

11. *Vestæ*. Virg. G. i. 498.

12. *Inc. Jove* = salvo Capitolio, Sch. [O.]

17. *periret*. On the lengthening of the last syllable see note at C. ii. xiii. 16: 'perirent' has been suggested as a correction, but seems to be

(see Orelli) against the genius of the language; unless, as Bentley further suggests, we also read 'im miserabiles,' as a plur. n. with 'pubes' in apposition: 'perires' is proposed by Lachmann on Lucr. i. 11.

19. *Affixa*. θεοῖς λάφυρα . . . ἐπασσάλευσαν, Æsch. Ag. 578; illustrated by Stanley 587, or Blomf. 561. [M.]

22. Cp. Ov. Am. i. ii. 31. [O.]

26. *Flag. damnum*. Eur. Rhea. 102. [M.]

30. I. e. 'cannot be restored to cowards; *lit.* those who have deteriorated.'

37. *sumeret*. This *may* stand for *sumere deberet*, but need not. It may be taken simply, as 'from whence, or what, he took his life,' i.e. on what he depended for life and safety.

41. *conjugia*. Sc. Marcæ.

42. Cp. Liv. xxii. 60. [M.]

45. *labantes*. Cp. 'labantia corda,' Virg. Æn. xii. 223.

CARM. VI.

1. *Delicta*, properly 'neglecta,' 'things left undone,' used in S. i. iii. 79, 141; A. P. 442. 'Deliquit,' S. i. iii. 84. With the sentiment comp. Eurip. Fr. Alcm. 17: τὰ τῶν τεκόντων ὡς μετέρχεται θεός μίσματ'. [M.] [O.] quotes as from Eur. Fr. Inc. 133 (a verse which I cannot find): τὰ τῶν τεκόντων σφάλματ' εἰς τοὺς ἐκγόνους οἱ θεοὶ τρέπουσι.

2. *templa ref.* The care of Augustus for these works is mentioned by Suetonius, Aug. 30: Ædes sacras vetustate collapsas aut incendio assumptas refecit, etc. Ovid affirms the same, Fast. ii. 59—63. [M.] No doubt, by his frequent recurrence to this subject, as well as to the other reforms attempted at this period, Horace designed not to please or compliment Augustus so much as to influence public opinion in support of his administration, and of the measures which promised any hope of recovering the country from its demoralisation, or infusing a generous and patriotic spirit among the ruling classes.

5. [O.] quotes Cic. Nat. D. iii. 2: 'quæ (sc. civitas) nunquam profecto sine summâ placatione Deorum imm. tanta esse potuisset;' and, de Harusp. resp. 9. [M.] quotes from Camillus's speech, Liv. v. 51; and from Appian's, vi. 41.

6. *Hinc, huc*. Respectively used in connection with words of *beginning and ending*. (See a note in our extracts, Scr. Gr. p. 200 l. 8.)

10. *Non auspicatos*. Livy. vi. 41 (referred to on v. 5) expresses the Roman estimate of 'auspicia': "auspiciis hanc urbem conditam, auspiciis bello ac pace domi militiæque omnia geri quis est qui ignoret?" Esp. Cic. Divin. i. 18: Nihil . . . nisi auspicato: . . . M. Crasso quid acciderit videmus, dirarum obnuntiatione neglectâ. [D.]

21. *Ionicois*. The Ionians were looked on as effeminate even in Greece. (See Grote's Hist. vol. iv. ch. 35.) Ἴωνικῶς is = ἄβρως in Arist. Thesm. 163. So in Propert. i. vi. 31: mollis Ionia; and, perhaps, in Ov. Ep. ix. 73, 'Ioniacas puellas' involves the same allusion. In

Aristoph. l. c. (see Toup's note) the verb *διακλῶντο* gives at least some reason for reading here 'frangitur artubus.'

21. *Motus*. Virg. G. i. 350: det *motus* incompósitos. With the sentiment compare that implied in Sallust, B. Catil. 25: *psallere et saltare elegantius quam necesse est probæ*.

24. *de t. ungui*. It is objected that this, as usually construed, is inconsistent with *matura*, v. 22; and Unger (in Orelli) plausibly interprets the phrase as = *penitus, ex imis medullis*. So it is in Plaut. Stich. v. v. 20: *usque ex unguiculis*. And so it may very well be in Cic. Fam. i. vi. 2: *præsta te eum qui mihi a teneris, ut Græci dicunt, unguiculis es cognitus*. (There seems no doubt that the Greek term might be used in either sense.)

37. Cp. Virg. G. ii. 167: *Hæc genus acre virum, Marsos pubemque Sabellam, etc.*; and *Æn. ix. 603* sqq. [M.]

43. Ov. F. v. 497: *Tempus erat quo versa jugo referuntur aratra*. Apoll. Rh. iv. 1629: *ἤμος δ' ἥλιος μὲν ἔδν, ἀνὰ δ' ἥλυθεν ἀστὴρ ἀβλῖος* (cp. Milton's *Comus*) *ὅς τ' ἀνέπαυσε διζυροῦς ἀροτῆρας*. [M.]

46. *avis* = *avorum ætate*. C. II. vi. 14, note.

46. Cp. Hom. Od. β. 276. [M.] A constant decay and degeneracy of the world was an Epicurean doctrine; Lucr. ii. ad finem. See Conington on Georg. i. 497, and the curious patristic passages cited in Hakewell's *Apology*, lib. i. pp. 56—60, and 64.

CARM. VII.

1. *cand. Favonii*. These winds are mentioned not as favourable to a voyager from Bithynia, but as indicating open weather. (In C. iv. xii. 1, the N. winds are spoken of under the same character.) So Meleager, cx. 9, in his description of Spring:

*ἦδη δὲ πλώουσιν ἐπ' εὐρέα κύματα ναῦται
πνοιῇ ἀπημάντω Ζεφύρου λίνα κολπώσαντες*. [M.]

Cp. Plantus, Merc. v. ii. 35:

*Hic Favonius serenus est, istic Auster imbricus,
Hic facit tranquillitatem, iste omnes fluctus conciet.*

Cp. Plin. ii. 47: *ver aperit navigantibus maria, cujus in principio Favonii hibernum molliunt cœlum*. [D.]

3. *Thynâ*. See Plin. v. 32: *Thyni ex Europâ transiere, a quibus appellantur Bithyni. . . . Tenent oram omnem Thyni, interiori Bithyni*. [D.]

6. *Capræ*. Ov. F. v. 113: *Oleniæ (i.e. Cætolian) signum pluviale Capellæ*.

13. Cp. Ov. Trist. ii. 397; Juv. x. 328. [M.]

17. This story is related in Pind. Nem. v. 26 sqq. [M.]

18. *dum fugit*, a present depending on the past tense *datum*. See on i. x. 11.

— *abstinens*. Contr. *incontinens*, C. III. iv. 77.

21. *Icari*. "Genit. v. *Icarium*, non v. *Icarus*." [O.] This would imply

that *Icarium* may be looked on and declined altogether as a substantive. (It is used like a subst. in Ov. F. iv. 283.) Lachmann, however, (on Lucr. v. 1006) ridicules the contracted form as simply a solecism.

25. *flectere*. 'Ov. Ep. iv. 80, A. A. 384: in gyros ire coactus equus.' [O.] Cp. Virg. G. iii. 115.

28. *Tusco*. Virg. G. i. 499.

31. I. e. 'though he reproach you for harshness remain inaccessible.'

CARM. VIII.

1. *acerra*. Virg. *Æn.* v. 745, and Forbiger's note.

5. Cp. et linguas edidicisse duas, Ov. A. A. ii. 123; and, utrisque literis, Cic. Fin. i. 11.

10. Cp. *πίθων ἀπελόμεν κρατὸς ἑλκίφαρ*, Theocr. vii. 147.

11. *fumum*. Ov. F. v. 518: promit fumoso condita vina cada. [O.]

13. *cyathos amici*, i. e. in honorem amici. The same construction of the genitive occurs again, C. III. xix. 9.

— *Sospitia*, i. e. having escaped the danger mentioned, v. 8.

— *centum*. Cp. Ov. Fast. iii. 531:

annosque precantur

Quot emant cyathos, ad numerumque bibunt. [B.]

17. *super urbe*. Mæcenas was invested with the supreme civil authority in Rome and Italy, Tac. Ann. vi. 11. (See the nature of his authority discussed and explained in the Dict. Biogr. art. 'Mæcenas'.)

26. *privatus*, i. e. 'cum sis privata.' Cp. Velleius, ii. 88: Mæcenas non minus Agrippæ Cæsari carus, sed minus honoratus, quippe vixit angusti clavi sine contentus; i. e. though in fact a viceroy, he held no regular or recognised magistracy. [O.] Why may it not mean simply 'like a private person,' 'laying aside the statesman for a time?'—"ita lætitiæ vaca, ut si privatus essea." [D.]

27. *cape*. Al. 'rape,' in confutation of which see Bentley. Bat comp. Ep. xiii. 3: 'rapiamus.'

CARM. IX.

2. *potior*. Cp. Plaut. Cas. i. 24:

Tunc illam ducas? hercle, me suspendio;

Quam tu ejus potior fias, satius est mortuum. [M.]

6. *Lydia*. The name occurs in the First Book, Odes 8, 13, and 25. If a real person, the distinctive epithet given to Ilia shows that she was not a Roman.

9. *Thressa*. Compare the feminine forms, Magnessa, Cressa, Phoenissa.

13. *torret facie m.* Cp. Soph. Fragm. *Ænom.* 421:

τοίαν Πέλοψ ἔγγαθηρατρίαν

ἔρωτος ἀστρατὴν τιν' ὁμμάτων ἔχει,

ἐνθάλλεται μὲν αὐτὸς ἐξοπτᾷ δ' ἐμέ. [M.]

15. Eur. Or. 1116: *ὅς θανεῖν οὐχ ἄζομαι*. [O.]

20. *patet j.* Tibull. i. ii. 9. [M.]

CARM. X.

2. *asp. fores.* So Ov. Am. II. xix. 21:

Et sine me, ante tuos projectum in limine postes,
Longa pruinosâ frigora nocte pati.

Bentl. conj. 'projectum' here.

4. *Florares.* Plaut. Aul. II. iv. 29: aquam hercle plorat cum lavat profundere. [D.]

8. *Ventis.* Bentl. conj. 'sentis' to avoid the zeugma, by which *glaciet*, as well as *remugiat*, depends upon *audis*.

— ut *glaciet*, i. e. 'You see how the clear sky is freezing the lying snow.' [M.] quotes Soph. Fragm. Achill. 162: *παύου φανέντος αἰθέρου*.

— *numine* Inasmuch as 'Jupiter' is used for 'Æther,' *numen* is drawn into the same metaphor, and becomes a descriptive term.

9. Cp. Eur. Hippol. 6; Tibull. I. viii. 69. [M.]

10. Or. cites Aristid. Panath. p. 118:

πάντα ὥσπερ κάλου ραγέντος ἐχώρησεν ὀπίσω.

(*κάλου* is for *κάλω*: Arist. was a rhetor of the 2nd cent. A.D.)

15. *Pierîâ.* Pierian, i. e. *Macedonian*. The northern Pierians introduced and spread the worship of the Muses in Greece, and accordingly this adj. became their descriptive epithet; but in this place it has its first and proper sense as a geographical term.

17. *Parcas.* This is usually taken as an entreaty, and [O.] explains it thus: 'quanquam *humani* nihil te flectit tamen veluti *dea* miserere,' not quite satisfactorily. Mr. Shilleto, I understand, proposes to make it a dependent verb: "curvat ut *parcas*," i. e. 'induces you to listen to me;' which makes better sense, if it were preceded by 'quando' instead of 'quamvis.'

CARM. XI.

3. Sappho, Fragm. 70: ἄγε δῖα χελύνη λέγε, φωνῶσσα δὲ γίνεο.
[O.]

- 9—14. Comp. Shakesp. Merchant of Venice, Act v. Sc. 1:

"Do but note a wild and wanton herd
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts
Fetching mad bounds, &c.

... Therefore the poets
Did feign that Orpheus drew trees, stones, and floods."

17. This stanza has been condemned as spurious by many great critics, yet it is necessary as an explanation of the indefinite term 'Janitor aulae.' (Consult Orelli's excursus in defence of it.) 'Ejus' is objected to as unpoetical; and Bentley's conjecture 'exeatque,' supported as it is by Ovid (Trist. IV. iii. 41; v. vi. 20, etc., see his note), is at least plausible.

21. *Quin et* = *quinetiam*, as in C. I. x. 13; II. xiii. 37. 'Et' in the sense of *both* should not be answered by 'que.' (Yet there are difficult exceptions to this rule in Virg. Æn. XI. 2, 50.)

22. *Risit*. Observe the singular n. So in C. i. xxiv. 8: 'inveniet.'
— *paulum* = *paulisper*. C. ii. i. 9; and perhaps so Sat. i. ix. 38.
36. *inane d.* Shakesp. *Cymb.* Act i. Sc. 7:
"That tub both filled and running."
See Lucian, *Timon*, 17. (Scr. Gr. p. 276, 3, and *note*.) 'In *pertusum ingerimus* . . . *dolium*' is a proverb in Plautus, *Pseud.* i. iii. 135. So Lucret. iii. 936.
27. *pereuntis*. In Lucret. iii. 940, the verse
'*Sin ea, quæ fructus cumque es, periere profusa*'
may be said to indicate both the first and second senses of this verb. *Quære*? is 'pereundi,' Livy, *Præf.* L. 1, (*pereundi perdendique omnia*) transitive or intransitive? If intransitive, then there is an antithesis, but one which is imperfect in itself, and wanting particles to mark it; the simple copula *que* being used instead of *vel*—*vel* or *tum*—*tum* or *cumque ac*.
33. *Pind. Nem.* x. 6. [M.]
35. *Sp. mendax*. *Soph. Phil.* 108, 109. [M.] To the instance of *oxymoron* in the foot-note add *Ov. Ep.* xii. 129: *pietate nocentes*. *Ov. Met.* viii. 477: *Impietate pia est*. *Ib.* iii. 5, and vi. 474.
49. I.e. 'Fly how and whither you can.' Cp. the Greek phrase δ $\pi\acute{o}\delta\epsilon\varsigma$ $\delta\gamma\omega\gamma$, Theocr. xiii. 70, and xiv. 42; and in Scripture (1 Sam. xxiii. 13), "went whithersoever they could go."

CARM. XII.

1. *amori d. lud.* [O.] cites $\psi\upsilon\chi\eta\nu$ $\delta\iota\delta\acute{o}\nu\tau\epsilon\varsigma$ $\eta\delta\omicron\nu\phi\iota$, *Æsch. Pers.* 841; and *Cic. pro Cæl.* 12; *Plaut. Bacch.* iv. x. 9. Some (but not so well) take the phrase to mean, 'to be the Sport of Love;' as in *iii. xxvii. 69*: 'lusit;' and $\delta\mu\alpha\chi\omicron\varsigma$ $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\pi\alpha\iota\zeta\epsilon\iota$ *θεὸς Ἀφροδίτα*, *Soph. Antig.* 800.
4. *patruæ*. See *Jahn* on *Pers.* i. 11.
- 11, 12. *segni* may be taken with both 'pugno' and 'pede.' The ablative probably signifies the cause, "by reason of slow fist or foot," i.e. inferiority in boxing or racing.
13. *alto fr.* $\beta\alpha\theta\epsilon\iota\eta\varsigma$ $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa$ $\xi\upsilon\lambda\acute{o}\chi\omicron\iota\omicron$, *Hom. Il.* λ. 415. See *Bentley's* note, illustrating both 'alto' and his own reading 'arto.'

CARM. XIII.

2. *d. mero*, i.e. 'worthy of an offering of wine,' etc. Such offerings as these were made to the 'Fontes,' and their festival ('Fontanalia') was celebrated on the 13th October. Cp. *Fonti* rex *Numa* *mactat ovem*, *Ov. Fast.* iii. 300; and the mention of a 'Fontis delubrum' in *Cic. N. D.* iii. 37. Sacrifices to rivers are mentioned in *Homer, Il.* φ. 131; ψ. 147; and *Herod.* vii. 113: where see *Larcher's* note, and observe the contrast between *Horace's* 'inficiet tibi rivos,' and the *Persian's* care not to stain the stream with blood.

15. *loquaces*. Cp. *garrulus . . . rivas*, Ov. *Fast.* ii. 316, and Theocr. vii. 137. [M.]

— *loq.* "Cave construas *lymphae loquaces tuæ*, quod proream orationem sapit, et in hac structurâ Poeta dixisset *tibi non tuæ*." [B.]

CARM. XIV.

8. *Supplices vittâ*. Cp. Virg. *Æn.* iv. 637; vii. 237. "Pontificium harum vocum nomen *supplicia* servavit, Sallust. *Jug.* 46." [O.]

14. *Eximet*. See note on C. iv. xv. 18.

18. *Cum timuit socias anxia Roma manus*, Ov. *Am.* iii. xv. 10.

CARM. XV.

There is a free paraphrase of this Ode by Parnell.

13. *Te lanæ*. Cp. Hom. *Il.* ζ. 480 :

τὰ σαυτῆς ἔργα κόμιζε
ἰστόν τ' ἡλακάρην τε.

11. *facce tenuis*. Theocr. vii. 70: *κυλίκεσσι καὶ ἐς τρύγα χεῖλος ἐρείδων*. [D.]

CARM. XVI.

1. *Soph. Antig.* 946:

ἔτλα καὶ Δανάας οὐράνιον φῶς
ἔλλαξαι δέμας ἐν χαλκοδέτοις Αὔλαις.

'The story of Zeus descending as golden rain into the prison of Danae, was meant for the bright sky delivering the earth from the bonds of winter, and awakening in her a new life by the golden showers of spring.'—M. Müller, *Lect. x* 2nd. series.

2. *vigilum*. Cp. *Lucr.* v. 862: '*levisomna canum fido cum pectore corda*.'

3. *Tristes*. Cp. Hom. *Il.* κ. 183: *κύνες . . . δυσωρήσονται*.

12. Cp. Ov. *Nux*, 110. "Fundus fabulæ, Hom. *Od.* λ. 326." [O.]

14. Compare the saying of Philip, quoted in Cic. *ad Att.* i. 16. [M.]

18. *Majorum fames*. Theocr. xvi. 65: *πλεόνων ἕμερος*. [M.]

19. *Late c.* Cp. 'late spectabilia,' Ov. *Ep.* ix. 127.

23. *castra*. An image already used by Cicero (*Ad Fam.* ix. 20), where see also Grævius's citation of Seneca, *Ep.* 2: "Soleo enim et in alia castra transire, non tanquam transfuga."

25. Compare Burns (in his *Vision*):

Then never murmur or repine;
Strive in thy humble sphere to shine,
And, trust me, not Potosi's mine
Nor king's regard
Can give a bliss o'ermantling thine;
A rustic Bard.

CARM. XIX.

6. *aquam temperet*, i. e. for the bath. Cic. Fam. ix. xvi. 9. [O.]
9. *Lunæ*, genitive case. So in Greek, Call. Ep. xxx. 1: *ἐγγχει καὶ πάλιν εἰπὲ Διοκλέος*. [M.]
15. *tres supra*, i. e. 'more than three,' according to the choice given in v. 11. (But [O.] understands it as *tres supra novem*, i. e. "duodecim vel quod idem est merum nullâ prorsus aquâ dilutum," i. e. the poet will choose the nine cyathi, but not exceed them. This seems forced and unsuited to the preceding context.)
20. *pendet*, i. e. hung up untouched. *πασσάλοφι κρέμασε*, Hom. Od. θ. 67.
26. *similem Vespero*. Diomed is compared to Sirius in Hom. Il. ε. 5; Pallas to Lucifer in Virg. Æn. viii. 589. [M.] compares Plato, Ep. 21.

CARM. XX.

14. *Odoratis humeros perfusa capillis Mæonis*, Ov. Fast. ii. 309. [B.] Cp. Theocr. v. 91. [M.]

CARM. XXI.

6. *bono dia*. Ov. Fast. i. 72. [M.]
9. *Soer. sermonibus*. A phrase borrowed by Plin. Ep. iii. xii. 1. [O.]
11. *prisci*, i. e. the *elder* Cato. Some explain it as a synonym for *severi*, and suppose Cato Uticensis to be meant; to whom the allusion (if it were anything but a jest) would be more strictly applicable. See authorities in [O.] and [D.].
24. *fugat*. Cp. Eur. Ion, 84, *ἄστρο δὲ φεύγει*; and 1158, *ὥς διώκουσ' ἄστρον*. So Virg. Æn. iii. 521; Ov. Am. I. xiii. 28.

CARM. XXII.

2. The phrase is borrowed by Ov. Am. II. xiii. 18. [M.]

CARM. XXIII.

1. *supinas manus*. *ἐπ' ὀπίσθας χερῶν*, Æsch. P. V. 1026. [M.]
4. *avida p.* Ov. Fast. i. 319. [M.]
7. *Robiginem*. Ov. Fast. iv. 911. [O.]
14. *Tentare . . . coronantem*, i. e. *tentare* (cp. 'tentare precando,' in Virg. Æn. iv. 113) *et coronare*.
15. *marino rore*. Ros maris, Ov. A. A. iii. 690.
17. Cp. Pers. ii. 71 sqq., who bids the worshippers bring the blended offering of justice and faith, holy thoughts and manly truth. E contr.; Non bene cælestes impia dextra colit, Ov. Ep. vii. 130.

CARM. XXIV.

4. *Apulicum*. This word is suspected. The copies have several variations for it. Lachmann (on *Lucr.* i. 360) argues forcibly for reading 'Terrenum omne tuis et mare publicum,' 'Publicum' is the reading of the best MS. (with the addition of *late patens* as a gloss). 'Terrenum,' a generic technical term for *land*, and so used in *Liv.* xxiii. 19, 'Herbidi terreni,' is a conjectural correction, necessary if 'publicum' is read. 'Publicus' was the legal phrase for things ('*naturali jure omnium communia*') free and common to all, and of no private right; and would, therefore, be fitly antithetical to 'occupes,' you seize or invade aggressively, *usurpingly*. While there are these positive arguments in favour of Lachmann's reading, there are the following objections to the old line. The order of words is awkward, so is the addition of the adj. 'omne' (we might expect rather 'Tyrrhenumque'). Further, though the two adjectives ('Tyrrhenum et Apulicum') taken together in poetic hyperbole stand for *the whole of the coast*, it is obvious to remark that 'Apulia,' whether coast or country, was never a favourite resort ('*inanisima pars Italiae*,' *Cic.* ad *Att.* viii. 3; cp. *H. Epod.* iii. 16; and *Sat.* i. v. 78). Nor again does this name ever occur for the 'superum mare.' Lachmann also objects to the form 'Apulicum' that it is never used, and that the *A* cannot be short (on which ground he rejects 'Apulia,' *C.* iii. iv. 10). Certainly 'Apulus' is the form constantly found, though the other would as legitimately correspond to 'Apulia' as 'Getulicus' to 'Getulia;' and properly 'Apulus' is the name of the people, but used also generally as 'Colchus' for 'Colchicus,' 'Rætis' for 'Ræticia,' *C.* iv. iv. 17.

6. *Summis verticibus*. 'On the topmost summits.' The sense is, 'Vast as your plans and works may be, there is a Destiny above all, from whose overwhelming power you cannot be secure.' [O.] says: "Explica de verticibus, fastigiis, ἀετώμασιν ædium . . . Ἀνάγκη clavos . . . in ædium culmine figit domino velut acclamans Hucusque nec ultra." We may compare *Lucian*, *Charon*, 17: ὁ τὴν οἰκίαν σπουδῇ οἰκοδομοῦμενος . . . ὁ δὲ ἄρτι ἐπιθεὶς τὸν ὄροφον ἀπλοῖ τῷ κληρονόμῳ καταλείπων. . . . Somewhat analogous is the description of impending retribution in *Æschylus*, of an avenger whose crushing weight or force no roof can resist, *Suppl.* 647:

πρόκτορα . . . ὅν οὐ τις ἀν δόμος ἔχει ἐπ'
ὀρόφων μιλωντα, βαρὺς δ' ἐπίσει.

Some, however, connect the phrase with the subsequent rather than the previous context, interpreting it of *the heights of pride and prosperity* (as 'Jani' int.), or of *the owner*; as if for *vertice* in the sense of *capite*, with the plural for the singular, perhaps as being more comprehensive, and also avoiding any tautology with *caput* in v. 8. The first-mentioned way seems the safest; but if the last were sufficiently approved, the whole sentence with its peculiar metaphor (*clavos*), and its indefinite equivocal expression (*verticibus*), might take its place beside Shakespeare's allegory (*Rich. II.* Act iii. Sc. 2) of Death, who, seated

"Within the hollow crown . . .

Comes at the last and with a little pin
Bores through his castle walls."

8. *laqueis*. Æsch. Ag. 358:

ἦτ' ἐπὶ Τροίας πύργοις ἔβαλες
στεγανὸν δίκτυον, ὥς μήτε μέγαν
μήτ' οὐν νεαρῶν τιν' ὑπερτελέσαι
μέγα δουλείας
γάγγαμον ἄτης παναλώτου.

Cp. Pr. V. 1078.

9. *melius* = *felicius* rather than *rectius*, as in Sat. I. iv. 135. Cp. 'bene esse' in C. III. xvi. 43; Sat. II. ii. 120; E. I. i. 89.

14. Compare Cæsar's account of the Suevi, B. G. iv. 1, and Tac. Germ. 26. [O.]

19. *dotata*, etc. Plant. Anlul. III. v. 61; Asin. I. i. 74. [D.]

21. Cp. Plaut. Amphitr. II. ii. 207 sq. [D.]

22. *alterius viri*. ἐπακτὸν ἄνδρα, Soph. Aj. 1296.

24. *pretium emori*. This reading seems certainly to be preferred (Gesner has a good note in support and explanation of it). The vv. 21—24 form one sentence and sentiment, and *est* is not therefore to be repeated: *e* in 'emori' may be understood emphatically of *utler instant death*, as a privilege and relief under the shame of what is intolerable. If 'est mori' is adopted, there must be a stop after 'castitas,' and a break in the context. Bentley says of the omission of *est*: "Non incommode: quanquam vulgata lectio non est culpanda."

32. Soph. Ag. 962:

κ' εἰ βλέποντα μὴ 'πόθουον θανόντ' ἂν οἰμώξειαν.

Cp. Plaut. Capt. I. ii. 33 sqq.; and Shakesp. Much Ado . . . Act iv. Sc. 1:

"For it so falls out

That what we have we prize not to the worth
Whiles we enjoy it; but being lack'd and lost
Why then we rack the value; then we find
The virtue that possession would not show us
Whiles it was ours . . ."

— *querimus*. Querere, ut ζητεῖν, desiderio persequi, Mart. v. x. 5. [M.]

— *invidi*. Cp. 'etiam quos invidia erga viventem movebat,' Tac. Ann. ii. 71. So Corn. Nepos in Dione, 10.

41. *vincunt*. 'Evincitque fretum,' Ov. Met. xv. 706.

43. Cp. 'et facere et pati fortia Romanum est,' Liv. ii. 12 (Sc. R. p. 153). Comp. Liv. xxiii. 9 (Ib. p. 213).

46. *Ex gr.* compare Liv. iv. 59 (ad fin.) 60.

47. Imitated by Lucian, Timon 55; and partly in Vitarum Auct. 9.

49. S.S. I Tim. vi. 10.

54. *equo hære*. This construction may be varied. Cp. 'hære in eo,' Cic. pro Deiot. 10. [O.] With the reproach expressed compare C. I. viii. 5—8. Among Augustus's attempts to revive manly sports (Romana militia, S. II. ii. 10) was the institution of a sort of tournament, 'Ludus Trojæ.' See Virg. Æn. v. 550—602.

62. *properet*. Make gain *rapidly*, i.e. dishonestly.

63. Goldsmith's Traveller :

"Hoards after hoards his rising raptures fill,
Yet still he sighs, for hoards are wanting still."

CARM. XXV.

For true lyrical spirit this Ode is unrivalled. We may, perhaps, except the 3rd of Book iv.; but this is bolder and more passionate in character. Its structure is abrupt, consisting of short, rapid, nervous sentences; a thing to be considered in determining the question disputed at v. 12. I have decided on retaining the punctuation of Gesner and the older editors, on poetic as well as grammatical grounds.

2. *quæ nemora*. On the ellipse of 'in' in the first member of the sentence see Blomf. Call. H. in Ap. 8. Bentley quotes Virg. *Æn.* vi. 692.

3. *Velox* answers to '*rapis*,' v. 1; so again '*devio*' in v. 12.

8. *Non secus*, etc. The sense is: "I am entranced as the Erias is entranced, gazing over the wild waters and heights of Hebrus and Rhodope." But it may be doubted whether '*in jugis*' expresses place (i.e. of the Bacchanal standing *on the heights*) or object, so as to depend on '*stupet*' (as in Sat. i. vi. 17). The former construction seems preferable, as the *objects* are mentioned in v. 10; and it seems confirmed by Ovid's imitation, *Trist.* iv. i. 41:

Utque suum Bacchis non sentit saucia vulnus
Dum stupet Edonis exululata jugis:
Sic ubi mota calent viridi mea pectora thyreo,
Altior humano spiritus ille malo est.

12. *Ut mihi*, i.e. "how enrapturing is the scene!" Orelli has taken away the stop after '*Rhodopen*,' and makes '*ut*' dependent upon '*non secus*.' Yet the construction, if allowed, is absolutely *εναξ λεγόμενον*; no authority whatever has been adduced for it, and the analogies supposed to authorise it are defective. For instance, the fact that *ut* as well as *ac* is found after *perinde* and *pariter* is not sufficient: these words coincide nearly in meaning with *non secus*; but they do not coincide in construction, for they cannot take *quam* after them; nor could *non secus* be substituted for *pariter* in such passages as Virg. *Æn.* i. 714; ii. 729. The proper word to compare with *secus* is *aliter*. Again, Hor. C. i. xvi. 7—9 is quoted as *æque ut*, but the quotation is inexact, for *ut* follows *sic* in v. 8. On the other hand, *non secus* may stand by itself, with the answering clause or particle suppressed; for it does so C. ii. iii. 2.

13. *Ripas*. Bentley '*rivos*.' Gesner quotes C. iv. ii. 31, as showing that the authentic reading is equivalent to it in meaning. Others have read '*rupes*.' '*Ripas*' is more expressive of the poet's wandering.

CARM. XXVI.

5. *marines*. *Venus orta mari*, Ov. Ep. xv. 203; cp. Fast. iv. 62. Walckenaer (lib. xii. § 17) affirms that among all the appellations of *Venus*: "celui de *Marine* servait surtout à la caractériser comme déesse de la volupté."

9. O quæ. This Ode contains a sort of satire (as does the 11th. Epode) on lovers' inconsistencies. He exemplifies his own description in Sat. II. iii. 261: hæret invisus foribus; and S. II. vii. 91: eripe turpi colla jugo; Liber liber sum dic age; Non quis; urget enim, etc.

CARM. XXVII.

1. parræ. "Parra" est rendu en italien par 'parruza' qui en lombard-venétien est l'effraie. Voyez le *Opere di Orazio de Fabrizi*, Venet. 1669, p. 226." This is Walckenaer's note, vol. ii. p. 67.* Vanderburg was the first to maintain this interpretation. His arguments are clear and probable (they may be seen at length in Bothe's edition). He shows that not only in the Venetian dialect, but in the country language of the Campagna, 'parra' has passed into the form 'parruza,' and signifies the common or barn owl. Pliny mentions the 'parra' (N. H. xviii. 69) without describing it; and appears to use 'œnanthe' (x. 45) as another name for it, which would probably indicate (see Lidd. and Scott in v. *οἰδύνη*) its downy feathering. I find it asserted that 'parra' in the Linnæan classification stands for *lapwing*; this is erroneous; 'tringa' is the *lapwing*, 'parra' the *jacana* (a tropical and non-European bird), but in many points of habit and description corresponding to the other, and belonging to the same order, viz. the '*Grallæ*' or Stilt birds, but of a distinct family.

—recinentis. *Re* may have here the sense of repetition. As an epithet it makes against the identification of 'parra' with 'picus,' which some incline to.

2. Ducat. Accompany.

7. cui. Some take this interrogatively; some read 'cur' with the stop after 'auspex.'

12. Solis ab ortu. This is used not of the time of prayer, but of the position of the devotee, who would look to the East for a favourable omen. That was the propitious quarter observed alike in offering prayer or in expecting auguries. See Virg. *Æn.* xii. 172: 'ad surgentem conversi lumina solem.' Hence with Roman augurs, (who, in consulting the aspect of the heavens, turned their faces southward, and consequently had the East on their left) the signs on the left hand were lucky. So in Virg. *Æp.* ii. 693: 'intonnuit lævum.' Ov. *Trist.* I. ix. 49: 'tonitruve sinistri.' See Cicero upon this subject, de *Div.* ii. 39. But this technicality became the cause of much confusion in Latin usage; since, owing perhaps to natural associations of ideas, but mainly, it is said, to imitation of the Greeks (who in taking omens looked northward, and so had the East to their right), '*dexter*' came to be used in a good sense (Virg. *Æn.* ii. 388; viii. 302), '*sinister*' in a bad one (V. *Ecl.* ix. 15); so '*lævus*' here in v. 15. See note in [D.], and Plant. *Aulul.* iv. iii. 1, coll. vi. 3, and *Asin.* II. i. 12.

* I have omitted two words in it, which seem to involve a mistake. The note runs thus: *est l'orfraie ou l'effraie*; but the two birds ought not to be (as, I understand, they often are) confounded. The first is '*the osprey*,' the latter '*the owl*.'

15. *picus*, 'the green woodpecker.' "Pici (Fr. *picus*) Martis cognomine (cp. Ov. F. iii. 37) insignes, et magni in auspiciis," Plin. xviii. 20. [D.]
18. *Ego . . . novi*. This emphatic expression seems to convey the idea of, *I know by experience*. Cp. the probable allusions to a shipwreck in C. II. xvii. 20, and C. III. iv. 28.
25. *Europe*. Cp. Ov. Am. I. iii. 23.
34. *Creten*. "Est Gortynæ in insa. Cretâ juxta fontem platanus, insignis utriusque linguae monumentis et nunquam folia dimittens: statimque ei Græciæ fabulositas adfuit, Jovem sub eâ cum Europâ conædisse," Plin. xii. 1. [D.]
35. *Filiæ*. Dative or genitive? It may be taken as the latter, "the name of daughter which I have forfeited;" but it is better to construe it as a dative, and take 'nomen' in apposition with 'Pater,' "a name abandoned by your daughter, i. e. which I have lost the right to use." So Ov. Ep. x. 69 (quoted among other instances by Bentley):
- Nam pater, et tellus justo regnata parenti,
Proditæ sunt factæ nomina cara meo.
46. *dedat . . . enitar*. See on C. III. iii. 8.
50. *Oreum moror*. Cp. the opposite phrase, 'vitam moror,' Virg. Æn. xi. 177.
60. *lædere*. Bentley, 'elidere.'
69. *Abst. irarum*. "Homericum est ἀγρεῖ χόλοιο." [G.]
74. Compare Eur. Ion. 650: *παῦσαι λόγων τῶνδ', εὐτυχεῖν δ' ἐπίστασο*. (The meaning may be disputed. Some refer *εὐτυχεῖν* to Creusa; in which case the likeness of the passages is merely verbal. I understand it, 'Learn to acquiesce in your good fortune.')
75. *tua nomina*. See Herod. iv. 45.
76. Compare the consolation of Palinurus, Virg. Æn. vi. 383: *gaudet cognomine terrâ*.

CARM. XXVIII.

1. *Die Neptuni*. I. e. decimo Calendas Sextiles, July 23.
3. *strenua*. Compare the Homeric epithet, *δῆρην ταιμήν*, Il. ζ. 381; Odyss. α. 109.
4. *Inclinare*. "In prosâ orat. *se inclinare*, ut Liv. ix. 32, *sol meridie se inclinavit*." [O.] Cp. Virg. Æn. viii. 280: 'devezo . . . Olympo.'
5. *stet*. Tibull. I. iv. 27 (Lachmann's reading, see note, Lucr. iii. 1042):
- At si tardueris errabis: transiet ætas.
Quam cito non segnīs stat remeatque dies.
8. *Bibuli Cons.* Bibulus was Consul, B.C. 59, with J. Cæsar; a consulate characterised by the epigram (Suet. J. C. 20):
- 'Non Bibulo quidquam nuper sed Cæsare factum est;
Nam Bibulo fieri consule nil memini.'

(A jest of the same kind was passed on his ædileship six years before, lb. 10.)

16. **Nox.** [O.] refers to Pausan. i. xl. 6, for mention of a *Nυκτὸς μαντείον* at Megara; also to C. iii. xix. 10. 'Nox et Venus' are joined together in C. iii. xi. 50. Cp. C. i. iv. 5; and Eur. Hippol. 106, *νυκτὶ δαυμαστός*. (Class. Journ. xxi. p. 252.)

— **nenia.** This word is said by Cicero to be of Greek origin. "Honoratorum virorum laudes in concione memorent easque etiam cantu ad tibicinem persequantur: cui nomen *nenia* quo vocabulo etiam Græcis cantus lugubres nominantur," De Legg. ii. 24. It is conjectured by Pott to be akin to *νηέω*; if correctly, we may infer that the proper radical notion of it was not *mourning*, as is commonly represented, but *accumulation* or *repetition*. And this notion is common to all its meanings, however varied or disconnected they seem. For *repetition* forms the character and essence whether of a funeral eulogy (as in Cicero *l. c.*), or of a lament or dirge (as in C. ii. xx. 21), or of pathos in poetry (as in C. ii. i. 38), or of a soothing evening lullaby (as here, according to [O's] explanation, "cantilenâ . . . ad somnum invitante"), or of a proverbial saying or 'old song' (as in E. i. i. 63).

CARM. XXIX.

4. **balanus.** 'Glans Latinis, *βάλανος* Græcis,' [D.] Persius has an adj. formed from it, 'balanatum gausape' (a well oiled beard), S. iv. 37.

8. Cp. Ov. Fast. iii. 92; iv. 71. [M.]

— **parricidæ.** The cyclic legend related that Telegonus, having set out in search of his father, was thrown upon the coast of Ithaca by storms, and, upon being attacked by Ulysses, slew him without knowing who he was. His spear is said to have been pointed with a fish-spine or prickle (a kind of weapon common at this day in the South Seas).

10. Nero is said by Suetonius (c. 38) to have looked on the burning Rome 'e turri Mæcenatiana.' [D.]

15. **auleis.** Virg. Æn. i. 697. [O.]

— **ostro.** Ib. 700. [M.]

16. **expl.** Cp. Expurge frontem, Ter. Ad. v. iii. 53.

17. This argument for *summer* recreation is in Alcæus, Fr. 39. Cp. Theogn. 1039. [O.]

— **Andromedæ.** "Nec stellatus Cepheus cum uxore, genero, filio traderetur, nisi cælestium divina cognitio nomen eorum ad errorem fabulæ traduxisset," Cic. Tusc. Q. v. 8.

18. **ostendit.** Virg. Geor. iv. 232. [M.]

— **Procyon.** "Ante Canem Graio Procyon qui nomine fertur," Cic. Nat. D. ii. 87.

21. Cp. Virg. Ecl. ii. 8—10; Pers. S. iii. 6 [M.]; and Geo. iv. 402: Cum sitiunt herbæ et *pecori* jam gratior umbra est.

26. Compare Œdipus, saying

ἢ δ' ἐμὴ
ψυχὴ πόλιν τε κἄμὲ καὶ σ' ὁμοῦ στένει.—Soph. Œd. T. 62.

32. quod adest componere. Cratinus, Fr. ap. Suidam: ἄδρας σοφοῦς ἐχρῆν τὸ παρὸν πρᾶγμ' εἰς δύναμιν θέσθαι καλῶς. [M.]

33. Cp. Ov. A. A. iii. 62 sq.

34. medio alveo cum pace delabentis. For *alveo* Orelli reads *æquore*. It is very difficult to decide which word has the best claim to be admitted into the text. The best MSS. are quoted for *alveo*; several have *æquore* with *alveo* written over as a V. L., others *alveo* with *æquore* as a V. L. Orelli prefers *æquore* as the more difficult reading, involving a rarer usage; and, therefore, as the less likely to have been accidentally introduced, and the more likely to have been explained; and he conceives *alveo* to be a gloss. To this it may be objected that *alveo* is not a natural gloss for *æquore*; it is not synonymous with it. 'Alveus' is the *channel* or *bed of the river*, not the river itself. I can find but one passage (and that not recognised in any dictionary) where *alveus* exchanges its proper sense of *channel* for that of *stream*, viz. in Q. Curt. v. iii. 2, *clementiore alveo*. Though I allow that in the one other passage where the word occurs in Horace, 'Tusco denatat alveo,' C. III. vii. 28, the two meanings are combined, and *alveo* becomes poetically a substitute for *flumine* or *æquore*. (We may even add Virg. G. i. 203.) But considering the extreme rarity of this usage, it is as likely that *æquore* might be added as a gloss to *alveo* (however incorrectly) as the contrary. I say incorrectly, for I conclude that 'med. alveo' here means simply *down the mid channel*, and admits of no such poetic enallage as 'Tusco alveo' does. Another supposition is perhaps admissible, viz. that the poet himself hesitated between the two words (there are two instances of such 'curæ secundæ' in Eurip. Medea, 300, and 1314), between *æquore* as the more poetical, and *alveo* as the more correct phrase. In Virg. Æn. viii. 86 and 96, which Orelli quotes in support of his reading, the context supplies a special ground for the adoption of *æquor*, which would not apply here. Tiber is there represented as calming his swelling tide, for Æneas' sake, to the stillness of a lake: 'in morem stagni placidæque paludis sterneret æquor aquis,' and the boat glides on 'placido æquore.' No other substantive would so fitly express the waveless level of the stream. 'Æquor' is doubtless a *surface* or *level*, whether of land or water. So 'æquora ponti' and 'campi.' So 'æquore aperto' (without the addition of *campi*), Virg. Æn. xii. 333; xi. 599; and 'aperta æquora,' Geor. iii. 195, Æn. vii. 738. So 'scindimus æquor,' the surface of arable land, Geor. i. 50. So 'æquor saxi,' Lucr. iii. 905; 'speculorum æquor' (a mirror), Lucr. iv. 107. But neither by the predecessors nor by the imitators of Horace is the word used of a river. (I infer that it seemed to them to express properly *breadth* and *expanse*.) Bentley reads *alveo*, and quotes in support of it Q. Curt. v. iv. 8: 'amnis presso in solum delabitur alveo' (i.e. glides down a deep indented channel); and Ov. Am. II. xiii. 9: 'Nilus lato delapsus in alveo,' where, however, the reading *delapsus ab alveo* is perhaps better. 'Medio alveo' occurs in Ov. F. v. 637. 'Alveus' is a word in constant use with Virgil, as Æn. vii. 33, 436; and Ovid, as Met. i. 343, 'plenos capit alveus amnes.' Cp. Ib. viii. 558; Am. III. vi. 86. Among later editors Dillenburger adheres to the old reading.

35. Etruscum. Cp. the metre in C. iv. i. 35.

36. For descriptions of inundations see Lucr. i. 283 sqq.; and Virg. Æn. ii. 305. [D.] For more references see Heyne's note there.

41. Cp. Cowley, in his Essay, 'Of Myself.'

42. So Eur. Bacch. 916:

τὸ δὲ κατ' ἡμᾶρ θνητὸς βίωτος εὐδαίμων μακαρίζω.

46. So Homer, Il. i. 249:

οὐδέ τι μῆχος
ρεχθόντος κακοῦ ἐστ' ἄκος εὐρεῖν.

So Cicero, De Orat. iii. 4: "hæc jam neque in integro nobis esse possunt." We may observe here the difference of the secondary meaning in 'retro,' and the Gr. *ὀπίσω*. *ὀπίσω* is used only of *future* time, not of *past* time.

48. *vexit*. This is usually understood as = 'avexit.' Mr. Conington compares Virg. G. i. 461, and translates thus:

'What once the flying hour has brought.'

50. *Ludum*. Quoties voluit Fortuna joculari, Juv. iii. 40.

53. *celerēs pennas*. Comp. τοῦ μὲν (sc. πλούτου) ὥκεῖα πτέρυξ, Eurip. Fr. Meleag. 12; and Eur. Elect. 944, ἐξέπτατ' οἶκων, where the comparison is between *ἄλβος* and *φύσις* in the sense of virtue, or force of moral character. *φύσις βέβαιος* οὐ τὰ χρήματα ἢ μὲν γὰρ αἰεὶ παραμένοντος αἰρεῖ κᾶρα. [M.]

58. *ad m. p. decurrere*. Herod. i. 116: καταβαίνειν ἐς λιτὰς. Virg. Æn. v. 782. [M.] So Ov. F. iii. 593:

Vincitur ars vento, nec jam moderator habenis

Utitur, at votis vix quoque poscit opem.

— *miseras*. So, votum miserabile, Juv. iii. 276.

CARM. XXX.

1. *monumentum*. Pindar has the same metaphor for poetry, Nem. iv. 81:

στάλῳ θέμεν Παρίου λίθου λευκοτέραν. [M.]

Compare below, C. iv. ii. 19.

— *ære* = *æreis statuis*. (For general resemblance to this exordium compare Prop. iii. 1; Martial, viii. 3; x. 2; and Ov. Am. i. 13 ad fin.)

10. *quæ violens*, etc. This clause is not so much dependent on 'dicar' (as if Apulia were the chief scene of his glory) as upon 'deduxisse,' etc. *I shall be said to be the first of that race and country.* [O.] supplies the construction thus: "ibi natus quia Aufidus obstrepit." Might not the clause depend on 'ex humili potens,' raised to eminence from that rude or narrow vale —? Bentley would understand 'potens' of Daunus, who obtained the kingdom, "ex homine privato princeps, ex exule tyrannus." But a description of Daunus is inappropriate in a mere reference to the country, nor in such Odes as this should the separate clauses be allowed to diverge needlessly from the main subject. 'Potens' is an epithet of poets in C. iv. viii. 26.

CARMINUM LIBER IV.

CARM. I.

Suetonius (in *Vitâ Horatii*) asserts that the composition of this Fourth Book of Odes was due to the request of Augustus, who desired a poetic celebration of the triumphant career of the young Nero. Odes 4 and 14 (each, it may be observed, followed by one in praise of Augustus himself) form the answer to the request and the nucleus of the *whole* book.

2. [M., quotes Alc. Fr. 55: δέξαι με κυμάσδοντα, δέξαι, λίσσομαι σε, λίσσομαι.

6. Cp. Ov. Trist. iv. viii. 33:

Decem lustris omni sine labe peractis
Parte premor vitæ deteriore meæ.

8. *revocant* = *alio vocant*. See on C. II. i. 38.

11. *Comissabere*. See Donaldson on the κῶμος. Theatre of the Greeks, p. 71.

12. *jeour*. Gr. ἡπαρ, used synonymously for the *heart*, but esp. when violences of passion, jealousies, and the like are intended. So in C. I. xiii. 4; I. xxv. 15; Sat. I. ix. 56. So in Juv. i. 45. On the other hand, it may be conjectured that the description of Ἔρως δραπετής in Moschus, ἐπὶ σπλάγγχοις κέθεται, refers to his power over the softer feelings, according to our saying that 'Pity is akin to love.' In Æsch. Eum. 859, σπλάγγχων νέων means *young hearts*; and so, *tender, untouched as yet by fierce and evil passions*.

18. *Largi*. This reading is maintained by [O.] and [B.], the latter quotes Cic. de Off. ii. 16.

20. Cp. Virg. Catal. vi. 9:

Marmoreusque tibi, dea, versicoloribus alia,
In morem pictâ stabit Amor pharetrâ. [M.]

22. *Duces*. So Ov. Trist. iv. viii. 25: peregrinum ducere cælum.

— *lyræ* . . . *tibiæ*. Bentley, with great reason, follows the oldest MS. in reading *lyrâ* . . . *Berecyntiâ* . . . *tibiâ*. [O.], reading '*lyræ*,' takes it for the dative, quoting Æp. ix. 5.

30. *credula*. So Milton, P. Reg. ii. 166:

"Draw out with credulous desire."

35. *decore*. The last syllable is elided as in C. III. xxix. 35. It has been noticed that in this and the 3rd Ode of this book there is a *συνάφεια* not observed in the earlier books; and that the last syllable of the short lines is not common but long. This theory makes the elision more natural. (Lachmann (on Lucr. iv. 98) lays it down as a rule, "in quarto Carminum libro vocales longas non elidi." See, however, C. IV. vi. 11.)

CARM. II.

Iulus Antonius, himself an author, is supposed to have called on Horace for a Pindaric Ode in praise of Augustus. The poet excuses himself (as in C. I. vi.); but after characterising the poetry of Pindar, covertly passes on to sketch the eulogy desired.

3. *Nititur*. Ov. Pont. II. vii. 27: 'aves motis nitantur in aera pennis.'

5. *velut amnis*. This metaphor is in Pindar himself, Ol. xi. 9; and is fully drawn out by Gray, as referred to on C. III. xxix. 33.

— *imbres*, etc. Hom. Il. λ. 492:

πλήθων πόταμος πέδιλονδε κάτεισι

χειμάρρους κατ' ὄρεσφιν, ὅπαζόμενος Διὸς ὄμβρον. [M.]

7. Quintil. x. i. 61: 'Novem Lyricorum longe Pindarus princeps, spiritûs magnificentiâ, sententiis figuris, beatissimâ rerum verborumque copiâ, et velut quodam Eloquentiæ flumine; propter quæ Horatius eum merito credidit nemini imitabilem.' [M.]

10. *dithyrambos*. Pind. Ol. xiii. 18: *βοηλάτα . . . Διθυράμβω*. (Where the student of this subject may consult Cookeley's note with advantage.)

14. *justâ*. This reading has been changed by some editors into 'justo Marte,' a neat but needless conjecture. (It was so printed in my first edition by oversight, not intentionally.)

23. *aureos*, i.e. his noble character; like Shakespeare's 'Golden opinions,' Macbeth, Act i. Sc. 7.

25. *cyenum*. Cp. Pope's Temple of Fame:

"Four swans sustain a car of silver bright
With heads advanced and pinions stretched for flight;
Here . . . Pindar rode."

59. *duxit*. One MS. has 'traxit,' with which may be compared Ille Numantinâ traxit ab urbe notam, Ov. F. i. 596. *duxit*, "æque si non magis elegans locutio est." So Prop. i. v. 16. So 'duceret . . . colorem,' Virg. Ecl. ix. 49. [B.]

CARM. III.

2. With the poets *the look* implied *the favour* of the divinities. So Pind. Ol. vii. 11, *ἐκπτεύει* [O.]; where Cookeley quotes Virg. G. i. 96. So Theoc. ix. 35; Call. xxix. 4. [M.]

20. *cyeni sonum*. Ov. Ep. vii. 1; Virg. Ecl. ix. 29 and 36.

23. "Respexit huc Ovid, Trist. iv. x. 50." [B.]

CARM. IV.

13. *caprea*, the roe deer.

17. *Rætis* = Ræticia, Bentley's correction for Ræti. Rætia in its widest sense comprised Vindelicia; Ræ. Propria or Prima contained the E. of Switzerland and the Tyrol. The war celebrated in this Ode is

related in Merivale, *Hist. Rome*, ch. xxxv. vol. iv. p. 202. He adds: "It is impossible not to marvel at the extraordinary power of the Roman arms, which could thus, in a single campaign, storm, rifle, and dismantle the great central fortress of modern freedom."

20. *Amaz. securi.* Ov. ex P. III. i. 95:

Non tibi Amazonia est pro me sumenda securia.

The excuse made for this somewhat awkward parenthesis is, "ut loco de Vindelicis aliquantum immoraretur" [O.]; or, that it is a sarcastic allusion to some rival poem. "Quid si mordet D. Marci poema Amazonida? in quo nimis operosum fuisse auctorem colligas ex Mart. iv. 29." [G.]

22. *nec scire fas e.* "Scaliger comparari jussit Pind. Nem. v. 16." [O.]

33. Eur. *Hec.* 600; and Cic. *Tusc. Qu.* ii. 4. [M.]

43. *ceu.* "Hoc uno loco usurpat Hor. Cp. *Hand. Turn.* xi. p. 47." [O.]

— *flamma.* Cp. Hom. *Il.* o. 605:

Μαλ' αὖτ' ὥς δ' Ἄρης ἐγγέσπαλος ἢ ὀλοὸν πῦρ
σῦρσι μάλινται βαθέης ἐν τάρφεσιν ὕλης.

And again, v. 490. So *κελαυῇ λαίλαπι ἴσος*, λ. 747. In ξ. 396 the *shout* of battle is compared to the *roar* of a forest conflagration.

44. *equitavit*, an instance of the figure *zeugma*; Engl. 'carcered.' Cp. Eur. *Phœn.* 209. [O.]

45. *see. l.* I. e. *with constant success.*

52. Cp. Vell. Pat. ii. 82.

54. Virg. *Æn.* iii. 12.

57. *ut illex.* Cp. the Boat-song in Scott, *Lady of the Lake*, ii. 19:

"Ours is no sapling . . .

Moored in the rifted rock

Proof to the tempest's shock,

Firmer he roots him the ruder it blow."

[M.] compares Liv. vi. 1, *velut ab stirpibus lætius feraciusque renatæ urbis*; and xxix. 3, *majorem semper frequentioremq; pro tot cæsis exercitibus subolescentem.*

63. *submisere.* Lucr. i. 8. [O.]

65. [O.] in confirmation of his reading *exist* quotes *exies* from Tertullian—a strange author to refer to in such a question. Bentley reads *proweist* and *gerit*. But the change of tense is not harsher than in E. l. x. 40, *vehit* followed by *serviet*; and may probably be accounted for by observing that *merces* expresses a single immediate action, *luctere* a progressive continuous conflict; to the former a present tense answers as a future to the latter. (*Transiet* appears to be used by Tibull. l. iv. 27.)

73. Orelli assigns this last stanza to Hannibal, comparing the conclusion of Pind. Ol. 4, and Nem. 1. Ritter (with Mr. Conington's approval) takes it as a recurrence to the original subject, making Hannibal's Speech end at *interempto*. Surely the first and usual interpretation (Orelli's) is more natural and more true. The prophetic compliment sounds better when put thus historically, and the structure of Lyric poetry and Horatian

usage argue still more for it. The comparison of such elaborate Odes as the 5th and 27th of the Third Book, seem to prove that Horace would not return to his subject after going off upon an illustrative history or example.

CARM. V.

4. "Retinendum *concilio*; *consilio* aptum esset prosæ orationi. Sic Cic. Catil. i. 4." [O.]

14. Cp. Apoll. R. iii. 994:

μητέρες αἶνέ ποτ' ἤδη
'Ημέας ἡδιόεσσιν ἐφεζόμεναι γούνοισι.

15. *des. icta*. Æsch. Ag. 1204: *ἡμέρῳ πεπληγμένους*.

17. The benefits of Augustus's government are similarly described in Vell. Pat. ii. 89. Cp. also Ov. Nux, 143.

23. Catull. lxi. 221. [O.]

24. Cp. Soph. Electr. 1505.

31. *alteris*. See Virg. Æn. i. 723, and Heyne's note ('*libatio* ad finem cœnæ fiebat').

CARM. VI.

2. *Tityos*. Call. H. Dian. 110: "Ἀρτεμι παρθενίη Τιτυοκτόνε. [O.] Cp. Pind. Pyth. iv. 90.

3. *pr. victor*. Virg. Æn. xii. 545: Priami regnorum eversor Achillea.

11. *late*. So Virg. Æn. xii. 543: oppetere, et late terram consternere tergo.

17. *captis*. The readings here are various, *captis*, *victor*, *raptor*. In some of the best MSS. the word is omitted: "merito colligas cum Benteio, antiquitus jam excidisse vocabulum . . . varieque esse suppletum." [O.]

34. *Lyncas*. Cp. Call. H. Dian. 16. [M.]

38. *noctilucam*. 'Varro de Ling. L. v. 68: Luna . . . dicta Noctiluca in Palatio; nam ibi noctu lucet templum.' [O.]

39. *Prosperam fr*. Cp., in a general way, Saltus reficit jam roscida Luna, Virg. G. iii. 337.

— *celerem v. m.* Virg. G. i. 6: Lumina labentem cœlo quæ ducitis annum.

41. *jam*. Gr. ἤδη, i. e. after marriage.

CARM. VII.

2. Meleager, cx. 4: καὶ φύτα θηλήσαντα νέοις ἐκόμησε πετῆλοισι.

3. *mutat t. v.* See Lucret. v. 737—747.

5. Cp. Milton, P. L. iv. 267:

"Airs, vernal airs,
Breathing the smell of field and grove, attune
The trembling leaves, while universal Pan,
Knit with the Graces and the Hours in dance,
Led on the eternal spring."

9. Soph. Aj. 670: *νιφαστιβαῖς χιμῶνες ἐκχυροῦσιν εὐκάρην θέρεϊ*.
— *proterit.* Cp. Virg. Æn. xii. 330: *agmina curru Proterit* (i.e. tramples down in advancing).

13. *reparant.* Ov. Met. i. 11. [M.]

14. We may add to the passages in the foot-note W. Scott's famous Lament over Pitt and Fox in the Introduction to *Marmion*, beginning:

"To mute and to material things
New life revolving summer brings," &c.

But the closest comparison with this Ode of Horace will be found in Young's *Night Thoughts*, N. 6 (with this difference between the ancient and the Christian poet, that the latter finds in his subject the proof of man's immortality):

"Look nature through, 'tis revolution all;
All change, no death; day follows night, and night
The dying day; stars rise and set and rise.
Earth takes the example. See the Summer, gay
With her green chaplets and ambrosial flowers,
Droops into pallid Autumn: Winter gray,
Horrid with frost and turbulent with storm,
Blows Autumn and his golden fruits away,
Then melts into the Spring: soft Spring, with breath
Favonian, from warm chambers of the South
Recalls the first. All, to reflowerish, fades;
As in a wheel all sinks to reascend:
Emblems of man who passes, not expires."

16. *Pulvis . . . umbra.* Soph. El. 1159: *σποδόν τε καὶ σκιάς ἀνταφελή.* [M.] Add Ov. Am. iii. ix. 59: *nomen et umbra.*

21. *splendida*, i. e. *august*. The choice of poetic figure, by which to enlarge the simple notion '*quum semel occideris*,' was probably suggested by Torquatus's own profession as an advocate (alluded to in Ep. i. v. 8, 9). Then '*splendida*' will mark the contrast between the *grand last doom* (as Mr. Conington translates) and the common earthly law-courts and trials.

27. *Theseus . . . Pirithoo.* Hom. Od. λ. 631 [O.]; and Ov. Trist. i. v. 19.

CARM. VIII.

1. *Donarem.* Gifts on particular and marked days, on birthdays, New Year's Day (both 'Old and New style,' for the 1st of March was the *old* New Year's Day, hence the allusion in Tibull. iii. i. 1, sq.), or the *Saturnalia*, were customary at Rome. And they are to be reckoned (see Paley's Introduction to Ovid's *Fasti*) among the influences exercised upon modern society by Roman usage. The French have even derived their term for New Year's gifts, '*étrennes*' from the Latin '*strenæ*,' for an account of which see the Dict. Antiq. *in voce* (and see Walckn. Hist. Horace, xiv. § 8).

6. *Scopas*. He was the artist engaged on the decoration of the Mausoleum, i. e. about 350, B.C.

— *protulit*. 'Bene de re novâ et admirandâ.' [G.] 'Exquisitum verbum tanquam inventor artis fuerit quam perfecisset. Eodem s. Tibull. x. 1.' [M. so O.]

10. *deliciarum*. Cicero uses this word in the same sense, Verr. iv. 23; and 'hinc Seneca, Hipp. 210: *domos delicatas* talibus refertas vocat.' [M.]

17. *incendia*. This might perhaps, as [M.] suggests, be taken for a metaphor corr. to Virgil's 'tanti incendia belli,' *Æn.* i. 556.

18. See Liv. xxx. 45: 'Africanum cognomen militaris prius favor an popularis aura celebraverit, an, sicuti Felicis Sullæ Magnique Pompeii patrum memoria, ceptum ab assentatione familiari sit, parum compertum habeo. Primus certe hic imperator nomine victæ ab se gentis est nobilitatus. Exemplo deinde hujus, nequaquam victoriâ pares, insignes imaginum titulos claraque cognomina familiæ fecere.' Ovid's list of 'agnomina' (Fast. i. 593) is worth remembering.

21. Cp. Pind. Ol. xi. 91—94. [M.] So Theocr. xvi. 42 sq.

29. *Sic J. interest*. Cp. Ov. Pont. iv. viii. 55: *Di quoque carminibus, si fas est dicere, fiunt*. [D.]

32. Theocr. xxii. 17; Eur. Elect. 990. [M.]

CARM. IX.

1. *Ne . . . credas*. See note on C. i. xxxiii. 1.

8. *Stesichorus*. His proper name is said to have been *Tisias*. He was of Himera, and his statue there is mentioned by Cicero in Verr. ii. 35. His palinode is alluded to in Ep. xvii. 44. Pliny (x. 29) has a story that 'in ore St. infantis lusciniæ cecinit.' Quintilian (x. i. 62) says of him: 'Stesichorum quam sit ingenio validus materiæ quoque ostendunt, maxima bella et clarissimos canentem duces, atque Epici carminis onera lyrâ sustinentem. Reddit enim personis in agendo simul et loquendo debitam dignitatem (*quo refertur v. graves*, O.): ac si tenuisset modum videtur æmulari proximus Homerus potuisse. [D.] On the meaning of his name, and the phrase *ιστάναι χορόν*, see Donaldson in Gk. Theatre, p. 37.

23. Cp. Andromache's Lament over Hector, Il. ω . 729:

*ἦ γὰρ δ' ὅλως ἐπίσκοπος ὥστε μιν αἰτὴν
ρύσκειν, ἔχες δ' ἀλόχους κεδνὰς καὶ νήπια τέκνα.*

27. Cp. Theocr. xvi. 48. [O.]

28. *sacro*. Ov. Am. iii. ix. 17: *sacri vates et Divum cura vocamur*. [D.]

29. Pind. Nem. vii. 12:

*αἱ μεγάλαὶ γὰρ ἄλλα
σκότον πολλὸν ὕμων ἔχοντι δέδμεναι.* [O.]

39. *consul . . . judex*. Bentley has accumulated instances where 'animus' is thus personified, e. g. 'contemptor animus,' Sal. B. Jug. 64. Cp. Virg. *Æn.* ix. 205. 'Victorem omnium voluptatum animus,' Senec. ad Marc. 23. So 'an. liberator,' 'æstimator,' etc.

CARM. X.

1. 'Idem argumentum tractavit Theognis, 1299 sqq.' [O.]
— Ven. muneribus. Hom. Il. γ. 54:
τά τε δῶρ' Ἀφροδίτης
ἦ τε κόμη τό τε εἶδος. [M.]
2. Mart. i. xxxii. 5: 'teneri sordent lanugine vultus.' [M.]
4. punices. See Lachm. ad Lucr. ii. 829.
5. Ligurinum, i. e. 'Ligurini faciem.' Another instance of the idiom noted C. ii. vi. 14.
6. alterum. So in Theocr. xi. 20, ἄλλος is used for ἀλλοῖος.
Ἐξάντας με θεοὶ βροτὸν ἄλλον ἔτευξαν. [M.]
- 8, 9. This is taken from Terence, Hecyr. i. i. 17 (as quoted by the Scholiast).

CARM. XI.

4. vis = *abundant*. So 'vim lacrimarum,' Cic. Somn. Sc.; 'vis auri argentique,' Tusc. Q. v. 32.
5. fulges. 'Enallage Temporis, pro *fulgebis*.' [G.]
6. Ridet. So in Gr. γελάω, Hom. Il. τ. 362:
γέλασσε δὲ πᾶσα περὶ χθὼν
χαλκοῦ ὑπὸ στεροπῇς.
7. immolato spargier. Ov. F. ii. 655:
'Spargitur et cæso communis Terminus agro.'
11. rotantes. Cp. Lucr. vi. 202.
16. Findit. This word seems to contain an allusion to the origin and meaning of 'Idus,' which is derived from the old Etruscan verb 'iduarē' = *dividere*.
21. occupavit. 'Occupat qui aliis præripit.' [G.]
22. To these quotations add Eur. Fr. Antiopa 18; and Call. Ep. 1.
25. ambustus. Ap. Rhod. iv. 599: ἡμιδαῆς φαίθων. [M.]
32. Finis. Propert. i. xii. 20. [D.]

CARM. XII.

Ad Virgilium. The general authority of critics is against identifying this Virgil with the poet. Bentley, indeed, in spite of his own chronology for this Book of Odes (which he dates as B. C. 17—15, i. e. three or five years after Virgil's death), seems to take the identification for granted. Mitscherlich and Dillenburger affirm it, and so does the Baron Walckenaer (livr. iii. 26), who argues that v. 25, 'studium lucri,' accords with the character of Virgil as indicated by the property and wealth he left behind him; and that the title 'ad Virgilium negotiatorem,' found in some MSS., might have been a jest upon some speculations in which at the time the poet had engaged. This supposition, however, is open to the objection that a 'negotiator' signifies more properly a *banker*, or *man*

of business, than one 'interessé dans quelque entreprise maritime.' And upon the whole Gesner, as quoted approvingly by Orelli, is right in saying that there is nothing in the Ode, "quod magis ad poetam quam ad quemvis alium Horatii sodalem pertineat."

1. *quæ m. temp.* In Horace's age no winter voyages were attempted. See C. I. iv. 2, and III. vii. 2.

2. *Thraciæ.* Hom. II. 4. 5: .

βορέης καὶ ζέφυρος τότε θρήκηθεν ἄητον.

5. *Ityn.* Hom. Od. τ. 522: παῖδ' ὀλοφυρομένη Ἴτυλον φίλον. [M.]

9. [M.] on v. 1, compares Meleager, 110:

ἤδη δὲ πλώουσιν ἐπ' εὐρέα κύματα ναῦται
πνοιῇ ἀπημάντω ζεφύρου λίνα κολλώσασσες.

So with this line, cp. sq.:

χαίρει καὶ σύριγγι νομὸς ἐν ὄρεσσι λεγαίνων.

11. E contr. Theocr. Id. i. 15.

19. *largus*, lit. 'liberal to give = when freely drawn, able to give fresh hopes.'

22. *merces.* Gr. *ἐράνη*.

26. *ignium*, sc. *rogi.* 'Sic Virg. *Æn.* xi. 186; Ov. F. ii. 559.' [O.]

CARM. XIII.

6. *virentia*, 'blooming.' Cp. 'viridi ab ævo,' Ov. Trist. iv. x. 17.

13. *Cose purp.* 'Conchylia Coa,' Juv. viii. 101.

14. *clari lapides.* Tibull. II. iv. 29:

'et Coa puellis

Vestis et e rubro lucida concha mari.'

(Bentley reads 'cari,' on which see his or Orelli's note.)

17. *Quo fugit Venus, color, motus?* With this cp. the elaborate description of Gray, Progress of Poesy, i. 3:

"Where'er she turns the Graces homage pay,
With arms sublime that float upon the air
In gliding state she wins her easy way:
O'er her warm cheek and rising bosom move
The bloom of young Desire and purple light of Love."

(Which verses, however, are a more direct imitation of Barton Booth, as shown in Mitford's note.)

21. *nota artium.* [B.] compares 'notus animi,' C. II. ii. 6.

28. *facem.* Meleag. Ep. 49:

πρὶν ποτε, νῦν δ' ἤδη θαλδὸς Ἀπολλόδοτος. [M.]

— *dilapsam.* Some copies read 'delapsam' wrongly. "*Dilabitur* quod dissipatur, *delabitur* quod decedit." [B.] (See also the note quoted by Orelli.)

CARM. XIV.

2. I. a. '*muneribus honorum, non plenis honorum.*' [O.]

4. Ov. F. ii. 15:

At tua prosequimur studioso pectore, Cæsar,
Nomina, per titulos ingredimurque tuos. [M.]

5. qua Sol. Virg. Æn. vii. 100. [O.]

7. Quem didio. q. posses. This Græcism is very rare in Latin: it is involved in the constr. of v. 15, '*Spectandus . . . quantis;*' it occurs in Liv. ii. 12, '*Semet ipse aperiret quis esset.*'

15. plus simplid. Cp. the Æschylian line, Agam. 537:

διπλᾷ δ' ἐτίσαν Πριαμίδαι θάμνηρια.

18. Devota. '*Significare videtur Gallorum Soldurios.*' [G.] (On this subject see Cæsar, B. G. iii. 22: '*devotis quos illi Soldurios appellant,*' and Long's note.)

20. prope. This qualifying term is impugned as prosaic by Peerlkamp. It might be said in answer that the softening the hyperbole did not weaken it. "*Even as the S. wind*" [O.] quotes, appositely as to terms, not as to poetic usage, Sat. II. iii. 268.

23. frementem equum. Campbell:

"Furious every charger neighed
To join the dreadful revelry."

24. medios per ignes. The proverbial and figurative use of this phrase may be seen in S. II. iii. 56; E. I. i. 46. Bentley quotes Silius, xiv. 175:

Si tibi per medios ignes mediosque per enses
Non dederit mea dextra viam.

And xv. 40:

virtus te sæva jubebit
Per medias volitare acies mediosque per ignes.

Also Virg. Æn. vii. 296: *medias acies mediosque per ignes invenere viam*,—where, however, he observes that there is no metaphor, but an allusion to the burning of Troy. He conjectures '*enses,*' but the verses he quotes in support of it have little in common with this passage, and seem to overlook its lyric character.

25. Cp. Milton's "*horned flood,*" P. L. xi. 831.

31. metendo. Cp. οἱ δ' ἔστ' ἀμνηῖρες κ.τ.λ., Hom. II. λ. 67; and Catull. lxiv. 354. [M.]

32. sine clade. Hom. II. ρ. 364, ἀναμωρῖ. E contr. '*cum clade,*' Liv. ix. 19.

34. divos. This is equivalent to '*auspicia.*' Originally the Roman commander-in-chief received them with his '*imperium,*' and battles were said to be fought '*ejus ductu et auspicio*' (see Liv. iii. 1, and xxiv. 8); hence, even in victories gained by his lieutenants, as the achievement was ascribed to the '*auspicia,*' the honour belonged to him. Under Augustus and his successors, the auspices belonged to the emperor. (This subject is touched on in note at C. III. vi. 10.)

40. *arrogavit*. "*Arrogare antiquo et docto vocabuli usu pro addere*. Cp. Liv. vii. 25, and Epist. ii. i. 35." [Jani.]

47. *belluosus*. Some take this as corresponding to Juvenal's allusion (S. x. 14):

Quanto delphinis balæna Britannica major.

CARM. XV.

3. *Ne parva*, sq. Cp. Pope's adaptation of this metaphor to poetic fame. Essay on Man, iv. 385:

"Say shall my little bark attendant sail,
Pursue the triumph and partake the gale?"

6. *nostro Jovi*, i. e. Capitolino.

7. *derepta*. '*Direpta*' is found in many or most MSS.; an evident mistake. (See note and quotations in Fea's Ed.)

8. *Postibus*. For the custom of suspending conquered spoils thus, see Virg. *Æn.* iii. 287, *Postibus adversis figo*; and vii. 183.

10. *evaganti*. Cp. Cic. Off. i. 29: *appetitus longius evagantur*. To the list of verbs in the footnote add '*Erepto*,' from Sat. i. v. 79. Observe also that these compounds cannot be used in the passive voice.

12. *veteres artes*. '*Vetuste pro antiquos mores, vel virtutes, Græcis ἀπαρχάς*.' [G.] Compare Virg. *Æn.* vi. 852:

Tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento;
Hæ tibi erunt artes.

Cp., too, Ov. F. ii. 508:

'Et patrias artes militiamque colant.'

14. *imperi majestas*. Cic. pro Rab. 7; De Orat. ii. 39; Quintil. vii. iii. 35. [O.]

15. *ortus*. Many edd. read '*ortum*' here with some MS. authority, but entirely against the usage of the best Latin authors. For with the exception of the phrase '*ab ortu*' (e. g. in C. iii. xxvii. 12), the plural is regularly used as a general term of description where the meaning is not restricted. (We may observe a parallel in the Gr. ἀντολαί.) Thus Virg. *Æn.* vi. 255: *sub lumina solis et ortus*. Geor. iii. 277: *non, Eure, tuos neque solis ad ortus*. *Æn.* iv. 118: *ubi primos crastinus ortus Extulerit Titan*. Cp. Geor. iv. 544. In Ov. Met. xiv. 386 the substitution of '*ortum*' for '*ortus*' seems unwarranted (being due, no doubt, as in this passage in Horace, to the desire for a supposed euphony, and to a want of observation of Latin idiom). But where the meaning is not local nor general, but limited,—as in C. iv. ii. 58, *Tertium Lunæ ortum* (= the third phase or quarter of the moon); or Virg. G. i. 432, '*ortu quarto*;' or G. i. 441, '*nascentem ortum*,'—the singular is, and must be, used.

16. [M.] quotes Tibull. ii. v. 57:

Roma, tuum nomen terris fatale regendis

Quaque patent ortus (cp. preceding note) et qua fuitantibus undis
Solis anhælantes abluit amnis equos.

Add also Ov. F. ii. 136:

'Hoc duce Romanum est solis utrumque latius.'

18. *exiget*. Used in the S. S. as 'exactos,' C. ii. xiii. 31. "*Eximere* (which is the word read here in many MSS.) de re molestā plerumque dicitur ut *eximere curam, metum, spinus*, atque alia ejusmodi." [B.]

19. *quæ proeundit enses*. Gr. *φασγανούργος*, Æsch. Cho. 647.

23. *Seres*. "Nota Serum legatio Augusti amicitiam petere jussa. Vide Propert. III. iv. 5." [M.]

28. Cp. 'ante Jovem supplex per vota precatus,' Virg. Æn. ix. 624.

29. *vir. functos*. Commentators quote Cic. Tusc. I. xlv. 109: 'nemo parum diu vixit qui virtutis perfectæ perfecto functus est munere.'

CARMEN SECULARE.

With this invocation may, in some measure, be compared the odes addressed to the same Deities in Æsch. Suppl. 625 sqq., and Soph. Œd. Tyr. 151. Refer also to C. I. xxi., and Catullus, 34.

2. Cp. 'Astrorum decus et nemorum Latonia custos,' Virg. Æn. ix. 405. So, too, 'Vos o clarissima mundi Lumina,' sq., Geor. i. 5. [M.]

6. *Virgines puerosque*. Twenty-seven in number of each, acc. to Livy, xxvii. 37, and xxxi. 12. [O.]

8. *Dicere*. This rare construction (an infinitive after 'moneo,' when meaning to *bid*, or *recommend*) is found in Virg. Geor. i. 457: 'Ira, neque ab terrâ moneat convellere funem.' Where see Forbiger. It is observed (as by M.) that 'moneo' is specially used of oracular or Divine commands, as in Tib. I. vi. 50, and III. iv. 5.

15. *Sive tu*, etc. Cp. Ζεὺς εἴτ' Ἀἰῶς ὀνομαζόμενος στέργεις, Eur. Fr. Inc. 103. Catull. xxxiv. 21:

Sis quocunque placet tibi
Sancta nomine.

17. In Hom. Od. τ. 86, Telemachus is said to have been preserved by the will (i. e. favour) of Apollo, Ἀπόλλωνός γε ἔκητι, who is accordingly described by the Schol. as τῶν ἀρρένων κουροτρόφος.

25. *veraces*. Catull. lxiv. 307:

Veridicos Parcæ cæperunt edere cantus. [M.]

26. *stabilis terminus*. Cp. Virg. Ecl. iv. 47:

Concordes stabili fatorum numine Parcæ.

Lucret. i. 74, 'alte terminus hærens,' and Virg. Æn. iv. 614. [O.]

29 sq. Æsch. Suppl. 689.

30. Imitated by Tibull. I. i. 15: 'Flava Ceres tibi sit nostro de rure corona Spicea.' [M.]

49—51. *Quique . . . imperet* is the reading of many MSS. and Edd.; but it is, perhaps, only a mistaken correction of the more difficult reading of the text. It is certainly less significant and forcible, and less suitable to the context. 'Imperet,' however, need not have the emphatic meaning

"*dominetur toti t. orbi*," it will be simply poetical for 'sit,' "Let him reign (=be) ever victorious." (See on Sat. II. ii. 32.)

52. *lenis*. Cp. Ov. Trist. v. ii. 36:

Sæpe suo victor lenis in hoste fuit. [Fea.]

It is to be understood that 'in hostem' is not the same as 'in hoste.' Instances of the latter construction are given at Ep. xi. 4.

54. *securus*. I. e. the civil administration, as distinct from the military power alluded to in the preceding verse.

55. Cp. Suet. Aug. 21: '*Quæ virtutis moderationisque fama Indos etiam et Scythas, auditu modo cognitos, pellexit ad amicitiam suam populique R. ultro per legatos petendam.*' [M.] To the same effect [O.] quotes the Monumentum Ancyranum.

61. *f. decorus arcu*. Cp. ἀργυρότοξος Ἀπόλλων, Hom. II. β. 766. On 'fulgente' see Paley's note on Eur. Ion, 285:

Πύθιος ἀστράπαλ τε Πύθιαι.

65. *arces*. 'Aras' is a V. L. admitted and defended by Gesner and Fea.

67. *lustrum*. In the year preceding these Secular Games, Augustus had received the empire for five years. See Clinton, F. H. (B.C. 18), and the historic passages quoted. Accordingly the critics understand 'lustrum' literally *proprie non infinite*. [O.] Fea agrees with Orelli in making 'felix' agree with 'lustrum.' But the flow of verse and the position of the word attach it more naturally to 'Latium,' and the combination of *felix* and *alterum* in agreement with one noun is unusual and harsh.

70. *Quindecim virorum*. See 'Dict. of Antiqq.' p. 316; Art. 'Decemviri Sacris Faciundis.'

EPODON LIBER.

EPODE I.

It is commonly believed that this Epode was written at the time, and in anticipation, of the projected expedition and contest which culminated in the battle of Actium. But there is nothing to prove this. All that can be gathered from the Epode itself is that an armament was preparing; that Mæcenas was to take part in it, and the poet to accompany him. Now the evidence is pretty clear that Mæcenas was not at Actium. On the other hand, it is equally clear that he did go on the Sicilian expedition against Sextus Pompeius in B.C. 36; and while one author (Appian, v. 99) speaks of the Liburnian galleys engaged in it, Dion speaks of the height and solidity of Octavian's ships (a description illustrating 'alta navium propugnacula'). Further, the phrase 'ibis inter' expresses much more naturally accompaniment than attack. Finally, it is at least probable that the verse C. III. iv. 26, contains an allusion to the remarkable storm which overtook the fleet off Cape Palinurus. (See these arguments in detail in Mr. Dyer's Essay in the Classical Museum, vol. ii. p. 199 sqq. See also Merivale's note, vol. III. ch. xxvii. p. 272.)

13. *sinum*. Cp. 'Extremi sinus orbia,' Virg. *Geor.* ii. 123. [O.]

16. Gr. ἀπτόλεμος καὶ ἀναλαίς, Hom. *Il.* A. 201. [M.]

18. Cp. Ovid, *Ep.* xix. 110 :

Cogit et absentes plura timere locua.

23. *militabitur bellum*. With this construction may be compared that of 'res certabitur' in *Sat.* ii. v. 27 : 'Milito' is properly an intransitive verb, as in *C.* iii. xxvi. 2.

25. Propertius (*iv.* i. 129) expresses wealth in much the same way : 'tua cum multi versarent rura iuveni.'

EPODE II

"Ejusdem Alfii ('fenerator Alfius,' v. 67) meminit Columella, i. vii. 2. . . . Cum vitæ rusticæ descriptione comp. Virg. *Geor.* ii. 458 sqq.; Mart. i. 56; et e Græcia, Aristoph. *Fragm.* apud Stob. *Flor.* 213." [M.] This last passage is numbered in Dindorf, 344 Νῆσοι. It affords so close a parallel to the Epode, that it is worth transcribing (I have since found it in Orelli's *Excursus*):

ὦ μῶρε μῶρε ταῦτα πάντ' ἐν τῇδ' ἐνί,
οἶκειν μὲν ἐν ἀγρῷ τοῦτον ἐν τῷ γηδῷ
ἀπαλλαγέντα τῶν κατ' ἀγορὰν πραγμάτων, (cp. v. 1)
κεκτημένον ζευγάριον οἰκείου βοσῶν, (v. 3, *sis*)
ἔπειτ' ἀκούειν προβατίων βληχωμένων, (v. 11)
τρυνγὸς τε φωνὴν εἰς λεκάστην ὠθουμένης,
ὄψω δὲ χρῆσθαι σπινιδίους τε καὶ κίχλους, (v. 34)
καὶ μὴ περιμένειν ἐξ ἀγορᾶς ἰχθυῖδια (v. 48)
τριταῖα πολυτίμητα βεβασανισμένα
ἐπ' ἰχθυοπάλου χειρὶ παρανομαστέῃ.

5. Cp. Bacchyl. *Fr.* 9 (P. Gr. p. 153):

χαλκεῶν δ' οὐκ ἔστι σαλπίγγων κτύπος,
οὐδὲ συλάται μελίφων ὄπνος ἀπὸ βλεφάρων.

So Tibull. i. i. 4. [M.]

8. Cp. Mart. v. xx. 5. [M.] The irksome sound of 'officia' (*Sat.* ii. vi. 24; E. i. vii. 8, 'officiosa sedulitas,' and v. 75, 'Mane cliens') is here intended.

11. This and the next couplet are transposed by some editors; in refutation of whom see Orelli.

17. Cp. Virg. *Geor.* ii. 521 :

Varios ponit fetus auctumnus, et alte
Mitis in apricis coquitur vindemia saxis.

19. *insitiva pira*. Cp. e contr. 'mutatamque insita mala Ferre pirum,' Virg. *Geor.* ii. 33. Cp. Prop. iv. ii. 18.

21. *Qua*. The reading 'quis' is a needless conjectural correction.

23 sqq. Cp. Milton, *Il Penseroso* :

"And when the Sun begins to fling
His flaming beams, me, Goddess, bring

To archèd walks of twilight groves
And shadows brown that Sylvan loves : (cp. v. 22)

There in close covert by some brook
Where no profaner eye may look,
Hide me from Day's garish eye,
While the bee with honied thigh
That at her flowery work doth sing,
And the waters murmuring,
With such consort as they keep,
Entice the dewy feathered sleep.

27. Cp. Theocr. i. 1.

28. *quod invitet* = so as to invite sleep. The proper antecedent to 'quod' is involved in, or understood with, the verbs preceding.

29. *annus hibernus*. So in Tibull. l. i. 13. 'Novus annus' is synonymous with 'ver.'

32—48. Compare the description of the Swiss in Goldsmith's Traveller.

39. *in partem juvet*. Cp. Eur. Elect. 71 sq. [M.]

40. Virg. Geo. ii. 523 :

Interea dulces pendent circum oscula nati,
Casta pudicitiam servat domus.

43. Compare Gray's Elegy, st. 6 :

"For them no more the blazing hearth shall burn,
Or busy housewife ply her evening care;
No children run to liap their sire's return,
Or climb his knees the envied kiss to share."

58. *Malvas*. These are mentioned as humble or labourer's fare in Ov. Fast. iv. 697.

63. Cp. Virg. Ecl. ii. 66; Ov. F. v. 497. [M.]

70. I.e. when he had called in all his money, being on the point of turning farmer and applying it accordingly, he could not resist the effect of habit, and the temptation of the kalends : he returned to his *negotia*.

EPODE III.

14. *Siticulosæ*. Cp. Virg. Geor. ii. 353 : 'Hiulca siti findit Canis æstifer arva.' [O.] So 'Sitiunt herbæ,' and 'Sitientes Indos,' Geor. iv. 402, 425. 'Homerice πολυδιψλου' (scil. Il. 8. 171). [M.]

EPODE IV.

(On the subject of this poem see Class. Museum, vol. ii. p. 208. Mr. Dyer holds that Menas is the person attacked, and argues from Dio. xlviii. 25 that he did hold military as well as naval commands.)

1. Cp. Ov. Ibis 43. [G.] Add Aristoph. Pax, 1075.

— *sortito obtigit*. This phrase is from Plautus, Merc. i. ii. 25. [M.]

3. Cp. Anacreon, Fr. 19 :

πολλὰ μὲν ἐν δουρί τιθεῖς αὐχένα πολλὰ δ' ἐν τροχῶ,
πολλὰ δὲ νῦτον σκυτίνῃ μάλιστα θαμιχθεῖς,

Νῦν δ' ἐπιβαίνει σατινέων (cp. v. 14). [M.]

8. In illustration of this the Scholiast quotes Cicero's sarcastic description, 'velis amictos non togis,' Catil. ii. 10, which corresponds to Juvenal's (x. 39) 'aulæa togæ.'

9. This may, perhaps, be properly translated thus: "See how a free (i. e. unreserved, undisguised) scorn alters the countenance of all who pass along." All commentators, however, appear to construe 'ora' as 'oculus'; 'vertat' as synonymous with either 'convertat' or 'avertat' (i. e. scorn draws all eyes on you, or turns them away). But no one has adduced any instance of 'verto,' when uncompounded and without a preposition, bearing this meaning. (With a preposition it occurs in Tac. Ann. xiii. 8: 'Corbulo omnium ora in se verteret.') It may moreover be asked whether 'indignatio' could stand as the uom. c. to 'avertit' or 'convertit ora?' Whether these terms are not always used subjectively, agreeing with the person as their nom. case? as in E. ii. i. 196. When Livy, iii. 50, says 'respersus ipse cruore tota in se castra convertit,' would the idiom equally allow 'cruror' to be the nom. with the substitution of 'in illum' for 'in se?' Or can this construction stand for *præ indignatione vertunt ora*?

17. ora navium rostrata. "Sine exemplo dictum videtur." [O.] Bentley ingeniously conjectured 'æra,' but unnecessarily.

EPODE V.

7. Commentators illustrate this from Quintil. Decl. 340: 'Illud sacrum prætextarum, quo sacerdotes velantur, quo magistratus: quo infirmitatem pueritiæ sacram facinus ac venerabilem.' So [D.] cites 'custos purpura' from Pers. S. v. 30.

9. *noverca*. Cp. C. iii. xxiv. 18; and Eur. Ion, 1025:
φθονεῖν γὰρ φασὶ μητρὸς τέκνους.

13. Cp. Shakesp. Henry VI. Pt. iii. Act i. Sc. 4:
"That face of his the hungry cannibals
Would not have touched," &c.

17. *caprificos*. Cp. Juv. x. 145; Mart. x. ii. 9, quoted by [O.]

19. *ova plumamque strigis* are to be construed together.

33. *bis terque*. See note on A. P. 358, 'bis terve.' There is, perhaps, the like difference between 'unus et alter' and 'unus aut alter,' which occurs in Plin. Ep. ii. 13.

51, 52. Cp. Shakesp. Henry VI. Pt. ii. Act iv. Sc. 4.

61. Cp. Theocr. ii. 15. [M.]

82. *atris* is understood to denote the thick smoky flame thrown out by bitumen. [M.] cites Ov. Met. xiv. 792, 'fumante bitumine;' and Virg. Æn. vii. 457, 'atro lumine fumantes tædæ.'

85. Cp. Eur. Hel. 630:

*πολλοὺς δ' ἐν μέσῳ λόγους ἔχων
οὐκ οἷδ' ὅποιον πρῶτον ἄρξομαι τὰ νῦν.*

89. *agam*. So Gr. *κακοῖς ἐλαύνομαι* (*I am persecuted*), Eur. Andr. 31.

92—96. Cp. Ov. Ibis, 145—158. [M.]

99. *different*. So Gr. *διαφέρω*, and *διαφορεύω*.

102. *Effugerit*. This future is less positive than the simple future. Cp. Sat. ii. vi. 40. Here it may be taken as a quasi-optative.

EPODE VI.

5. *Molossus*, a breed of dogs in Epirus (see Conington on *Geo.* iii. 405). Cp. *Lucret.* v. 1062.

— *Laeon*. So *Shakesp.* *Mida. N. Dream*, Act iv. Sc. 1 :

"I was with Hercules and Cadmus once,
When in a wood of Crete they bayed the boar
With hounds of Sparta"

"My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind."

9. *voce c.* *Lucr.* l. c. : 'latrant et vocibus omnia complent.'

13. *Cp. Ov. Ibis*, 53 :

in te mihi liber iambus
Tincta Lycamteo sanguine tela dabit.

EPODE VII.

6. *Romanus*. The sing. n. is poetically used in a plural or collective sense, as in *Sat.* ii. i. 37; *Virg. Æn.* vi. 851.

9. [*M.*] cites *Hom. Il.* α. 255 :

"Ἡ κεν γηθήσαι Πρίαμος . . .
Εἰ σφῶν τάδε πάντα πύθολατο μαρναμένοιν."

11. *Cp. Juv.* xv. 159—65; *Plin. H. N.* 7, *Præf.* [*D.*]

19. *Remi*. See the story of his death in *Ov. F.* iv. 837—52; *Liv.* i. 7. It is made an instance for argument in *Cic. Off.* iii. 10.

EPODE IX.

7. *Neptunius*. S. Pompey assumed the title of 'Son of Neptune.' *Dio.* xlviii. 19. [*O.*]

8. *ustis navibus*. Sc. by Octavian. 'Dio. xlix. 10.' [*O.*]

16. *conopium*. Cp. *Propert.* iii. xi. 45 :

Fædaque Tarpeio conopia tendere saxo. [*M.*]

17. *hoc frementes*. Cp. *Virg. Æn.* xi. 132: *unoque omnes eadem ore fremebant*; and *Livy*, ix. 3: *cum pro ingenio quisque fremerent*; and ix. 5: *hæc frementibus hora fatalis ignominie advenit*.

18. *Galli*, i. e. the Galatian troops of Deiotarus and Amyntas who went over from Antony to Octavian. (See *Plutarch's Life of Antony*.)

— *canentes*. [*O.*] compares *Virg. Æn.* vii. 698 :

Ibant æquati numero regemque caneant.

(Where see *Forbiger*.)

25. *Africanum*. The reading 'Africano' is evidently a corruption.

26. This is a poetical figure to express that the ruins of Carthage are the monument of its conqueror. Cp. *Μνήμα μὲν Ἑλλὰς ἀπᾶς Ἐβρεπίδου, Ὅστέα δ' ἶσχει γῆ Μακέδων*, *Gr. Anth.* iii. 25; and *Ἀντὶ τᾶφου λεγοῖο θῆς Ἑλλάδα*, *Ib.* iii. 5 (cited by Bentley, but in support of a conjecture).

28. *mutavit*. *Lachm.* ad *Luer.* ii. 829 : 'scribendum est *mutabit*.'

30. *non suis*. Forbiger on Virg. *Æn.* ii. 396, 'haud numine nostro,' has many quotations to illustrate this use of '*suis*,' e.g. *Æn.* v. 832: *ferunt sua flamina classem*. So Ov. *Trist.* v. v. 60: *Implēssent venti si mea vela sui*. Cp. '*meus*' in Ov. *Ep.* xii. 84:

Sed mihi tam faciles unde meosque Deos?

And '*noster*' in Liv. ix. 19 (quoted by O.): *nunquam nostris locis laboravimus*. Cp. Virg. *Æn.* xii. 187. Cic. de Cl. Or. I has '*alienissimo reip. tempore*' closely followed by and contrasted with '*suo magis quam suorum civium tempore*.'

34. *Chia*. Chian wines are intended by Virgil's '*vina Ariusia*,' *Ecl.* v. 71; and '*rex ipse Phœneus*,' *Geo.* ii. 98.

EPODE X.

4. *memento*. Is there any other instance of this verb being followed by *ut*, instead of an infinitive?

5. *inverso*. [M.] explains this from Virg. *Æn.* i. 125, '*imis stagna refusa vadis*;' and *Æn.* ii. 419, '*imo Nereus ciet æquora fundo*.'

22. *porrecta*. Bentley conj. '*projecta*;' Fea fairly objects that it is a less significant word, being used of those who escape from, as well as those who die by, wreck; quoting Lucr. v. 223; Ov. *Pont.* ii. iii. 30.

EPODE XI.

10. *latere*, etc., i. e. '*sighs*.' Cp. Shakesp. *As You Like It*. Act ii. Sc. 7: '*The lover sighing like furnace*.' And again, *Ib.* Act v. Sc. 2:

"To love.

It is to be all made of sighs and tears."

— *petitus*. Plant. *Cistell.* l. i. 57: '*hoc sis vide: ut petivit suspirium alte!*' Call. *Ep.* xlv. 1:

ὅς ἀνιρὸν

πνεῦμα διὰ στῆθέων, εἶδες, ἀνιργάγγο. [M.]

15. *inæstuat*. This is the reading of some editions, with little MS. authority. It would mean, 'But if this is a free and high-spirited resentment that is boiling in my breast,' &c. But v. 11 implies not that he feels anger, but only threatens it in idle despair.

18. *Desinet*. One would expect '*desinat*' to correspond with '*inæstuet*.' But there is the same constr. in C. III. iii. 8.

— *summ. pudor*, i. e. *desinam summoto pudore*.

19. *to palam*. Used like '*coram te*,' *openly in your presence*. [O.] cites Ov. *Trist.* v. x. 39, '*Mæque palam*.'

EPODE XII.

4. *sagacius unus*. This usage of '*unus*' with a comparative, not a superlative, is very rare. [O.] quotes Wagner on Virg. *Æn.* i. 15.

7. *vietis*. The *e* is long; but see Munro on Lucr. i. 360.

EPODE XIII.

2. Jovem. Cicero in N. D. i. 15, after declaring the Stoic doctrine, 'ipsum mundum Deum esse,' goes on thus: "Idem (sc. Chrysippus) disputat, æthera esse eum quem homines Jovem appellarent," etc. Comp. Acad. ii. 41.

3. rapiamus. Most commentators interpret this according to the meaning of C. III. xvii. 9 sqq., 'use the opportunity of this wintry gloom.' [O.] explains it, 'seize the opportunity as hastily as it is offered:' "arripiamus occasionem nos exhilarandi eadem celeritate quâ dies hodiernus illam offert; crastino minime confisi," quoting C. III. viii. 27.

11. Centaurus, i. e. 'Chiron, δικάδατος Κενταύρων,' Hom. II. 2 832. [O.]

13. frigida. For the propriety of this epithet Homer, II. χ. 151, is quoted.

— Parvi. This adj., however, is at variance with H. II. γ. 73, μέγας ποταμός βαθυδίνης. But [O.] shows that the conjectures proposed instead of it are worth little. And see the dissertation in Gladstone's Homer, vol. iii. p. 514, on the difference between the Virgilian and Homeric descriptions of these two rivers.

14. lubricus, 'gliding,' 'rapid.' Cp. Ov. Fast. iv. 337.

18. alloquii. Cp. Liv. ix. 6: vultusque benigni et alloquia.

EPODE XIV.

7. olim promissum carmen. See the inference, a cumulative argument against part of Bentley's Chronology, drawn from this verse, in Class. Museum, vol. ii. p. 209.

13. Ureris, 'You are in love,' sc. with Terentia. Cp. the complimentary mention in C. II. xii. 13 sqq. We have no clear information as to the time of Mæcenas's marriage. If the dates of the various odes could be established, they might afford a clue. C. II. xii. implies a recent marriage; this Epode a courtship, and a successful one.

EPODE XV.

3. Cp. Virg. Ecl. viii. 19: 'Divos, quanquam nil testibus illis Profeci.'

4. Cp. Ov. A. A. i. 687: 'Jurabant omnes in læsi verba mariti.' And conversely, 'quod præceptum est jurant,' Liv. i.

5. Cp. Shakespeare, Mida. Night, Act iv. Sc. 1:

'The female ivy so
Enrings the barked fingers of the elm.'

15. cedet formæ. [B.] quotes Ov. Am. III. xi. 37: 'fugientem formæ reducit.'

16. certus dolor, 'a settled resentment.' 'Intrârit,' sc. me; others have understood *te*, and interpreted the line as = 'si te pœnituerit.' This would give a less proper sense to 'dolor.'

EPODE XVI.

This is one of the most remarkable of all Horace's poems, both in its political and its poetic character. Politically considered, the sentiments of despair and the proposal of abandoning Italy are foreign (as Walckenaer remarks, vol. i. p. 82, livr. ii. 16) to the true Roman temper, and imply an extinction of the old republican spirit. A proposal, indeed, of the kind had found supporters after the defeat at Cannæ; but it was checked at once (Liv. xxii. 53), and punished afterwards by the Censor (Liv. xxiv. 18). These sentiments contrast strongly with those of other odes; e.g. C. iii. iii., in which, after eulogies on an undaunted and constant mind, the poet is thought to be protesting against any translation of the imperial power of Rome; or those in which one ruler and one restorer of law and order is recognised, honoured, and trusted—as in C. i. ii. 25 sqq.; C. iii. iv. 37 sqq.; iii. xxiv. 27. In this Epode the appeal lies to the community and the general opinion (vv. 15, 39). And this view of the poem falls in with the very early date assigned to it: a date when the poet was at the lowest ebb of his fortunes, and saw nothing but despair; or if he had just begun to recover himself and congratulate himself on his personal escape, and his return to Rome, he might shudder at a fresh outbreak of war, and the possible reversal of all hopes of public or private welfare. Walckenaer infers an early date for the poem from the character of the poetry. He finds indications of a youthful unpractised author in the extent of details, the length and luxuriance of description. He allows, however, that "*le grand poëte s'y montre tout entier.*" The metre chosen, a combination of hexameter and pure senarian iambic, has a stately harmony suited to grave, earnest thoughts, and passing no less easily into a flow of happy aspirations. "*Cette ode dut plaire à ces âmes généreuses et douces qui, dans les maux de leur patrie, ne trouvent de distractions à leur tristesse que dans les rêves de la poésie et dans les fantaisies de l'imagination.*" There is a fine paraphrase and application of the latter part of this Epode in Rev. J. Williams's 'Christian Scholar.'

1. *Altera ætas*, 'a second generation.' '*Altera jam ætas inde a Sullâ.*' [O.]

2. *suis viribus*. This phrase means more than '*sua magnitudine*,' esp. if compared with v. 9; it is equivalent to the line, C. iii. viii. 19, '*infestus sibi luctuosus dissidet armis.*' [O.] quotes Manil. i. 910; iv. 43. [M.] quotes Lucan, i. 3:

'populumque potentem
In sua victrici conversum viscera dextrâ.'

And Liv. xxx. 44: '*magna civitas . . . si foris hostem non habet, domi invenit: ut prævalida corpora . . . suis ipsa viribus onerantur.*'

3. *Capus*. Livy (iv. 37) gives '*Vulturnum*' as the original name; deriving *Capua* 'vel ab duce eorum Capye, vel . . . a campestri agro.' Twiss's note makes *Vulturnum* the Latin equivalent of *Capua*; *Capys* being Tuscan for *vultur*, and the name being derived from some augury. If so, there is a resemblance to the legend of Rome.

4. *abominatus*. Hom. Il. p. 37: ἀρτηνὸν δὲ τοκεῦσι γόνον καὶ πένθος ἔθηκας. Cp. Virg. Æn. xi. 217.

11. *cineres insistet*. 'Sic et Virg. *Æn.* vi. 563: *sceleratum insistere limen*.' [G.]

15. This sentence is peculiar and equivocal in construction. [O.] paraphrases thus: 'quid adjumento sit ad carendum laboribus,' and so it is translated in the footnote. There is, perhaps, no other instance of *expedio* taking this usage and syntax; though if we compare *impedio*, its exact opposite (which admits an infinitive, as in Virg. *Æn.* xi. 21), there seems some analogy for it. [G.] explains 'carere' as an infinitive used, as in Greek, substantively; quoting *adimam cantare*, E. ii. v. 68. Bentley approves a conjectural reading; 'quod expediat' taken parenthetically. Others have understood it thus: *quaeritis c. quid expediat, aut m. p. quaeritis carere*. If this were admitted, it would seem better to join the adv. with *expediat*; = 'if you are seeking what may tend to the general welfare, or, hopeless of that, are seeking for the better part a refuge from calamity,' etc. But the first explanation seems the safest, and is approved by the best critics.

33. *ravos*. 'Videtur expressisse Homeric. Od. λ. 611, *χαροποι τε λείωτες*.' [O.]

34. *levis*. 'Factus instar piscis cum naturâ villosus sit.' [O.]

35. *Hæc*, cogn. accus. after 'exsecrata.' Cp. 'hæc ubi deflevit' (when he had thus vented his grief), Virg. *Æn.* xi. 59.

41. Compare the conclusion of Milton's *Comus*:

"To the Ocean now I fly
And those happy places that lie
Where Day never shuts his eye."

[O.] supposes this mention of the 'arva beata' and this sentiment to be, as it were, taken from what Plutarch relates of Sertorius, § ix.: *ἔρωτα θαυμαστὸν ἔσχεν οἰκῆσαι τὰς (Μακρόρων) νήσους, κ.τ.λ.*

45. *nunq. fallentis*. Cp. Virg. *Geo.* ii. 467: 'nescia fallere vita' (which probably means *not disappointing*).

— *termes*. 'Dicitur extremus ramus olivæ, sicut vitium palmes,' V. Sch. ap. Gesn.

46. *Suam*, 'emphatic.' Cp. 'non sua poma' (said of the grafted tree), Virg. *Geo.* ii. 82.

51. Cp. (as M.) Virg. *Geo.* iii. 537:

Non lupus insidias explorat ovilia circum,
Nec gregibus nocturnus obambulat.

— *vespertinus*, i. e. *vespere*, as 'nocturnus' in this quotation. There is the same usage in Sat. ii. iv. 17. Virg. *Æn.* viii. 465: 'Æneas se matutinus agebat.'

— *ursus*. Cp. Ov. *Met.* vii. 546: 'armentis incurrere fortibus ursi.'

54. *radat*. The same verb is used of the dry cold north wind in Sat. ii. vi. 25. The general description is modelled on Hom. Od. δ. 566:

οὐ νιφετὸς οὐτ' ἀρ χειμῶν πολλὸς οὐτε ποτ' ὕμβρος,
ἀλλ' αἰεὶ Ζεφύροιο λιγὺ πνέοντος ἀήτας
ἑκαεὲς ἀνίσχιν ἀναψύχειν ἀνθρώπους. [O.]

63. Cp. Hesiod, *ἔργ.* 167 sqq. [O.]

EPODE XVII.

1. *do manus*. This phrase is used in prose also, Caesar, B. G. v. 31. To give the hand is a phrase found in the Old Test. E. V., as in Jer. i. 15.

7. The explanation of *retro solve* given in the footnote, though generally adopted, is somewhat strained and open to suspicion. 'Citum' may as properly be a participle as an adjective. It is so undoubtedly in Ep. ix. 20, and in Lucr. i. 1001, ii. 85. (There is something analogous in the use of 'promptæ' as a participle in C. i. xxxvi. 11.) 'Citum retro solve' may be understood as 'cie retro ac solve,' i. e. *whirl it back and let it rest*.

11. *unxere*. Cp. Virg. Æn. vi. 219; Ov. F. iv. 853. [B.]

15. *pellibus*. 'Pellis' is the hide of animals, not the human skin, though satirically used for it in v. 22; as in Juvenal's description of old age (x. 192), 'deformem pro cute pellem.'

22. *ossa*. Bentley reads 'ora,' which would suit well with *verec. color*, but not with *pelle amicta*. The sense is identical with that of Plautus (quoted by M.), Capt. i. ii. 25 :

Macresco, consenesco, et tabesco miser,
Ossa atque pellis eum miser macritudine.

And so Theocr. ii. 88 :

καί μεν χρὸς μὲν ὁμοίος ἐγίνετο πόλλακι θάψῃ,
ἐρρευν δ' ἐκ κεφαλᾶς πᾶσαι τρίχες, αὐτὰ δὲ λοιπὰ
ὄστέ' ἐτ' ἦς καὶ δέρμα.

27. *negatum credam*, I am forced to believe what I have always denied. The syntax accords with the rule that 'credo' and the like verbs have a dative of the person, an accusative of the thing (e.g. in Ter. Ad. A. iii. S. ii. 330: Quid jam credas, aut cui credas?). But it will be hard to find an instance parallel to this one. (The case of pronouns is different.)

29. *Marsâ neniâ*. Ov. A. A. ii. 102; Fast. vi. 142. [O.]

30. Ter. Ad. v. iii. 4. [O.]

32. *Sicana*. Ov. Ibis, 600: 'Plurima qua flammas Sicani Ætna vomit.'

40. Here the poet proposes to deify the sorceress (*stellis insere*, C. iii. xxv. 6). Then he appeals to her by the example of the Dioscuri. Then by ironical recantations he charges her with low birth (v. 46), witchcraft (47), foul cruelty (49), and supposititious births.

46. *obs. sordibus*. A Ciceronian phrase, Pro Sest. 28. [O.]

47. So Ovid (Ep. vi. 89) describes Medea's sorceries :

Per tumulos errat . . .
Certaque de trepidis colligit ossa rogis.

48. Servius, on Virg. Æn. v. 64, notes that anciently a dead man 'ad domum suam referebatur, et illic septem erat diebus, octavo incendebatur, nono sepeliebatur.' The number of nine days was held sacred with

regard to the rites of sepulture. So in Virgil, l. c.; and Æn. v. 762. So in Ovid, Fast. v. 413:

Nona dies aderat, cum tu justissime Chiron
Bis septum stellis corpora cinctus eras.

Cp. vv. 439, 443, 'novies.' So probably in Virg. Geor. iv. 544. Cicero mentions (ad Qu. Fr. iii. 5) Novendialibus feriis. The same number is found in other solemn ceremonies, as the expiatory Novendiale sacrum in Liv. i. 31. So with the Greeks, τὰ ἐννατα; and, perhaps, the nine days of the Eleusinian mysteries has a connection with the same idea.

56. ut. 'What? Are you to deride with impunity,' &c.? This elliptical use of 'ut' occurs again, Sat. II. v. 18. So in Liv. iv. 2: 'Illine ut impune . . . concitent.' [O.]

62. Cp. Eur. Hipp.:

ταχὺς γὰρ θῆης ῥᾶστος ἀνδρὶ δυστυχεῖ. [M.]

Cp. Southey, Kehama, C. 2:

"And thou shalt seek Death
To relieve thee in vain," &c.

65. infidi. This is explained of Pelops' treachery to his charioteer Myrtilus (Eur. Or. 984). Others read 'infidus,' i. e. 'qui prodiderit commissam fide,' who had divulged the secrets of Jupiter. Eur. Or. 9: ἀκόλαστον ἔσχε γλῶσσαν.

76. cereas im. Theocr. ii. 28; Virg. Ecl. viii. 80; Ov. Ep. vi. 91. [O.]

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are obese has increased by 100% (World Health Organization 1997). In the United States, the prevalence of obesity has increased from 15% in 1980 to 23% in 1994 (Flegal et al. 1994).

Obesity is a complex condition with many causes. The most commonly cited cause is an imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure. However, there are many other factors that can contribute to obesity, including genetics, hormones, and environmental factors. In this paper, we will discuss the role of genetics in obesity and the potential for genetic testing to identify individuals at risk of obesity.

Genetics plays a role in obesity, with some studies suggesting that it accounts for up to 40% of the risk (Flegal et al. 1994). However, the exact role of genetics is still unclear. Some studies suggest that certain genes may be associated with obesity, while others suggest that the environment plays a more significant role. Further research is needed to clarify the role of genetics in obesity.

Genetic testing can be used to identify individuals who are at a higher risk of obesity. This can be done by testing for specific genes that are associated with obesity. However, it is important to note that genetic testing is not a definitive test for obesity. It can only identify individuals who are at a higher risk, and it does not guarantee that they will become obese.

There are several limitations to genetic testing for obesity. First, it is not a definitive test. It can only identify individuals who are at a higher risk, and it does not guarantee that they will become obese. Second, genetic testing is not currently covered by insurance, which makes it expensive for many people. Finally, there are ethical concerns about genetic testing, particularly regarding the potential for discrimination.

Despite these limitations, genetic testing for obesity is a promising area of research. It has the potential to help identify individuals who are at a higher risk of obesity and to provide them with the resources they need to prevent or manage the condition. However, further research is needed to clarify the role of genetics in obesity and to develop more accurate and affordable genetic tests.

In conclusion, genetics plays a role in obesity, but the exact role is still unclear. Genetic testing can be used to identify individuals who are at a higher risk of obesity, but it is not a definitive test. There are several limitations to genetic testing, including its cost and the potential for discrimination. Further research is needed to clarify the role of genetics in obesity and to develop more accurate and affordable genetic tests.



